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Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XII OF 1866.

An Act to provide for the compulsory taking of rights to form and maintain private water-courses from public works of irrigation.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the compulsory taking of rights to form and maintain private water-courses through lands lying between public works of irrigation and the lands, mills, sewers, reservoirs or buildings of persons desiring water from such works for the purposes of irrigating, working or cleansing such lands, mills or sewers, or for bathing, drinking, manufacturing or other useful purposes; It is enacted as follows :—

Interpretation Clause. Number. "Section." "Local Government." "Collector." "Canal Officer."

1. In this Act, words in the singular include the plural, and words in the plural include the singular; "Section" means a Section of this Act; and in every place in which this Act operates, "Local Government" means the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in such place and includes a Chief Commissioner: "Collector" includes any Officer authorized to exercise the duties of a Collector of the land revenue of such place and "Canal Officer" means the chief Officer invested by the Local Government with the immediate control of the District defined by the Local Government for the purposes of irrigation in which such place shall be situate.

Application to Canal Officer.

2. Whenever any person shall require the right to form and maintain, for any of the purposes aforesaid, a private water-course through the lands (hereinafter called the intervening lands) lying between a public work of irrigation and his own lands, mills, sewers, reservoirs or buildings, he shall apply in writing under his hand to the Canal Officer, stating

(1) The particulars of the right so required :

(2) That the applicant is willing to pay a reasonable sum for the purchase, rent or revenue thereof, to defray the expense of the survey, memoranda and plans required by this Act, to make reasonable compensation for any injury that may be caused to the intervening lands and to the crops thereon by the formation of the proposed water-course, and to construct and maintain such works connected therewith as may be necessary; and

(3) That he has endeavoured unsuccessfully to enter into an agreement with the owners, tenants and occupiers of the intervening lands as to the amount of the purchase-money or rent and compensation aforesaid.

Stamp.

Such application shall bear a stamp of eight annas.

Canal Officer to make local enquiry.

3. On receiving such application, the Canal Officer shall visit the [illegible] vening lan[illegible] quiry [illegible]

of forming the proposed water-course. If he is not satisfied of such expediency, he shall reject the application. But if he is satisfied of such expediency, he shall cause to be made at the applicant's expense a survey of the intervening lands and a memorandum and plan showing the direction, length, width and depth of the proposed water-course; the bridges, aqueducts, drains or other works (if any) to be made in connection therewith, and the amount of land required therefor. Such memorandum shall also state that, in the opinion of the Canal Officer, the formation of the proposed water-course will be a benefit to the applicant, and will cause no disproportionate injury to the intervening lands, and it shall be subscribed by the Canal Officer and recorded in his Office.

And either to reject application.

Or to cause survey, memorandum and plan to be made.

Memorandum to be subscribed and recorded by Canal Officer.

4. The Canal Officer shall forward the said plan together with a copy under his hand of such memorandum to the Collector, who shall furnish a copy under his hand of the memorandum to the Lumberdar or Sudder Malguzar of every village through which the proposed water-course is to pass.

Plan and copy of memorandum forwarded to Collector, and copy of memorandum furnished by him to Lumberdars.

5. The Collector shall also cause the contents of the said memorandum to be proclaimed in every such village in the local vernacular language, and shall at the same time cause notice to be published in the same language in every such village that any person interested in the lands to be traversed by the proposed water-course, and objecting to its formation, shall be at liberty to apply to him within fifteen days from the date of such proclamation.

Proclamation of contents of memorandum.

6. Any such person may within the time hereinbefore limited present a petition to the Collector, stamped with a stamp of the value of eight annas and setting forth his objections to the formation of the proposed water-course. The Collector may in his discretion either reject the petition, recording his reasons thereon, or make an enquiry, of which he shall give previous notice to the Canal Officer, as to the validity of the objections, and summon witnesses and require them to produce before him all such documents as he shall think fit. Persons so summoned shall be subject to the law for the time being in force as regards persons summoned before a Collector acting judicially.

Petition to Collector against water-course.

Procedure of Collector on receipt of petition.

7. If no objection shall have been made under the provisions of Section 6;

Memorandum by Collector.

Or if the Collector shall think that the objec- [illegible] (if any) to the formation of the proposed [illegible] such water-

Or if he shall think that such objections exist, but that they may be obviated by the construction of bridges, aqueducts, drains or other such works, in addition to the works (if any) referred to in Section 3, and that the proposed water-course should be formed, proper provision being made for the construction and maintenance of such additional works (mentioning them),

He shall make, subscribe and record in his Office a memorandum to that effect.

8. The Collector shall thereupon send the Canal Officer a copy under his hand of such memorandum.

Copy of Collector's memorandum to be sent to Canal Officer.

9. If the Canal Officer shall agree with the Collector that the water-course should be formed, and that no additional works connected therewith are needed, he shall proceed according to the provisions in such case contained in Section 14.

Procedure thereon when Canal Officer and Collector agree that water-course should be formed.

10. If he shall agree with the Collector that the water-course should not be formed, he shall give notice thereof to the applicant, and all proceedings shall thereupon be stayed.

When Canal Officer and Collector agree that the water-course should not be formed.

11. If the Canal Officer shall agree with the Collector that the water-course should be formed, proper provision being made for the construction and maintenance of the additional works mentioned in Section 7, he shall cause to be prepared at the expense of the applicant a memorandum and plan of the same works and shall record such memorandum and plan in his Office and shall forward to the Collector the plan and a copy of the memorandum.

When Canal Officer and Collector agree that the water-course should be formed, provision being made as to additional works.

12. If the Canal Officer disagree with the Collector's memorandum under Section 7, he shall submit the copy thereof sent to him under Section 8, together with a statement of his own reasons for such disagreement, through the head of his own Department, to the Commissioner of the Division. If the Commissioner agree with the Canal Officer, the Commissioner's decision on the points in dispute shall be final. If the Commissioner disagree with the Canal Officer, the whole case shall be referred to the final decision of the Local Government.

Procedure in case Collector and Canal Officer disagree.

13. Where the Collector is himself the Canal Officer, he shall forward to the Commissioner of the Division all petitions presented under Section 6, who [illegible] then proceed in the same manner, and with [illegible] he were a Collector acting [illegible] every such case Sections [illegible] all be read as if for the

Procedure where Collector is himself Canal Officer.

word "Collector" the words "Commissioner of the Division" were substituted.

Procedure after thirty days from the giving of notice under Section 5.

14. At the expiration of thirty days from the giving of the notice mentioned in Section 5, if under the provisions hereinbefore contained it shall have been determined that the proposed water-course is to be formed, the Canal Officer shall enter upon the intervening lands and mark out the limits of the proposed water-course; and thereupon the Collector shall adjust the amount to be given as purchase-money, rent and revenue or any of them for the right and as compensation for the injury respectively mentioned in Section 2. In making such adjustment the Collector shall follow the procedure and may exercise the powers prescribed for and conferred upon him by Act No. VI of 1857, Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Collector to fix compensation.

Collector to require applicant to pay purchase-money.

15. The Collector shall then require the applicant to pay such amount (if any) as shall be payable at once, and, if the said Collector shall think fit, to deposit with him such security as he shall deem sufficient for the due payment of the rent and revenue (if any) aforesaid, and for the construction and maintenance of the works (if any) connected with the said water-course. And, on compliance with such requirement, the Collector shall authorize the applicant to take and enjoy the right aforesaid.

On payment, applicant to be authorized to take right.

Applicant may enter with workmen, &c.

16. On receiving such authority from the Collector, it shall be lawful for the applicant, with such workmen, cattle and things as may be necessary, to enter upon the intervening lands and make the proposed water-course within the limits so marked out as aforesaid, and either to remove all or any of the clay, sand, gravel and stones which shall be taken out of the said water-course, or to use all or any parts thereof in making the said water-course and the works connected therewith, and to use such water-course for the purpose of conveying water from the said public works of irrigation in the direction of and into his lands, mills, sewers, reservoirs or buildings as the case may be, at the place indicated in the plan mentioned in Section 3; and from time to time, with such workmen, cattle and things as aforesaid, to enter upon the said intervening lands and inspect, repair and cleanse the said water-course, and from time to time for the purposes aforesaid to place upon the same lands and to remove such materials, machinery and other things as he shall think fit.

Power to Local Government to make rules.

17. It shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to prescribe rules, consistent with the provisions of this Act, upon all or any of the subjects next hereinafter mentioned (that is to say):—

(1.)—The formation d[illegible] the works (if any) connect[illegible] and workmanlike manner:

(2.)—The removal of the clay, sand, gravel and stones excavated in the formation of the water-course, and not used as aforesaid:

(3.)—The time for the completion of the water-course and the works (if any) connected therewith:

(4.)—The cleansing of the water-course and the maintenance and repair of the water-course and works (if any) connected therewith:

(5.)—The avoidance of unnecessary damage to the surface of the adjoining lands and the crops for the time being thereon and the compensation for such damage (if any):

(6.) The prevention of injury to the water-course and of interference with the flow of water through the same:

(7.) The making good of such injury and the restoration of the flow of water:

(8.) The adjustment of the rights in the water-course of the persons for whose benefit it is formed or to whose benefit it may afterwards be extended:

(9.) In case the water-course be discontinued, the conditions on which the owner of the intervening lands may enter upon the ground within its limits, and the conditions on which the persons mentioned in paragraph (8) of this Section may be discharged from the further payment of rent or revenue in respect of the water-course.

Such rules, when they shall have received the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, and when they shall have been published in the Official Gazette, shall be read with and taken as part of this Act.

Bar of suits for the compulsory taking, prior to this Act, of land for private water-courses.

18. No suit shall lie in respect of the compulsory taking, prior to the passing of this Act, of any land for the formation of a private water-course for any of the purposes mentioned in the preamble to this Act. But in every such case it shall be lawful for the Collector within one year from the passing or extension of this Act, on the application of the person from whom the land was so taken, his representatives or assigns, to adjust, in manner hereinbefore referred to, the amount to be given as purchase-money, rent or revenue for the said land; and, on failure, within thirty days after such adjustment shall have been notified to the person who shall have taken such land, his representatives or assigns, to pay the said purchase-money, or to give security to the satisfaction of the Collector, for the due payment of the said rent or revenue, the Collector may replace the person from whom the land was so taken, his representatives or assigns, in possession of the land aforesaid. The Collector may also award to him or them such compensation as the Collector shall [illegible]

Procedure in such cases.

19. This Act applies to the Territories respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. But it may be extended, *mutatis mutandis*, to any other part of British India by an order of the Local Government notified in the Official Gazette; and from the date of any such extension, so much of any Act, Regulation or Rule having the force of law which shall be in operation in the Territories to which such extension shall have been made, as shall be inconsistent with this Act or with any Rule prescribed by such Government pursuant to Section 17, shall cease to have effect in such Territories.

Present extent of Act.

Act may be extended.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XIII OF 1866.

An Act to exempt certain suits in Oude from the operation of the rules of limitation in force in that Province.

Whereas it is expedient to exempt certain suits in Oude relating to land from the operation of the rules of limitation in force in that Province; It is enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. No suits relating to any tenure which, under the provisions of Act No. XVI of 1865, shall be solely cognizable in the Courts of Revenue in the said Province, shall be barred under the rules of limitation in force in such Courts if the cause of suit shall have arisen on or after the 13th day of February 1844. And any suit or appeal relating to any tenure and cognizable as aforesaid, which may have been rejected or dismissed upon the ground that the suit was barred under the said rules, may be revived and heard on the merits, if the cause of suit shall have arisen on or after such day.

Bar of certain suits relating to tenures.

2. When a mortgagee shall, under or by virtue of a mortgage executed before the said day, have obtained possession of any land comprised in his mortgage, the mortgagor, or any person claiming through him, shall not bring a suit in any Civil Court or any Revenue Court in the said Province to redeem the mortgage of such [illegible] subsequent acknowledgment of the title [illegible]m of the mortgagor, or of any [illegible]gh him, notwithstanding [illegible]

Bar of redemption-suits when mortgage executed before 13th February 1844.

Provided that any suit for the redemption of land, which may have been rejected or dismissed upon the ground that the suit was barred under some rule of limitation in force, or supposed to be in force, in the said Province, may be revived and heard as aforesaid, if the mortgage shall have been executed on or after the said day.

Certain redemption-suits may be revived when the mortgage was executed on or after 13th February 1844.

3. Nothing herein contained shall be taken to bar a suit for redemption in any case where, by the instrument of mortgage, a term was fixed within which the property comprised therein might be redeemed, and such term had not expired before the 13th day of February 1856; Provided that if any such term had expired before that day, the suit shall be barred whatever may have been the date on which the instrument was executed.

This Act not to bar redemption-suits where term for redemption had not expired before 13th February 1856.

4. This Act shall be read with nd taken as part of the said Act No. XVI of 1865.

This Act to be read with Act No. XVI of 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT, 1866.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

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3. Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1854.
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5. Exclusive privilege of carrying letters vested in the Government of India.
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10. Newspapers how to be sent by letter-post.
11. Newspapers when charged with letter-postage.
12. Proof-sheets.
13. Postage rates on books, packets of newspapers, &c.
14. Inland banghy [illegible]
15. Table of dista[illegible] the sam[illegible]ulation of Banghy postage.
16. Where there [illegible] he why post, parcels, books, &c., [illegible] ever [illegible]ter-post.
[illegible] all [illegible]

17. Book packets and parcels not exceeding ten tolahs in weight to go by letter-post unless directed to be sent by banghy or book-packet post.
18. Ship postage on parcels.
19. Governor-General in Council may direct prepayment of postage in all cases.
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48. Penalty for stealing, &c., or opening letters, &c., by persons employed in the Post Office.
49. Penalty for fraudulently altering marks on letters, &c., by persons employed in the Post Office.
50. Penalty for preparing incorrectly [illegible] or [illegible]creting documents, by perso[illegible] Post Office.
51. Penalty for sending letters on which postage has not been paid or charged, by persons employed in the Post Office.
52. Penalty for abetting or concealing offences under this Act.
53. Any person charged with offence punishable with fine only may be summarily convicted.
54. Conviction to be quashed on merits only. Form of conviction.
55. Magistrate may refer charge to his Assistant.
56. Fines how levied.
Imprisonment if no sufficient distress, &c.
57. Share of fine to informer.
58. No proceedings for recovery of fines to be taken without an order.
59. Post Office servants committing offences in allied States.
60. Letters, &c., suspected to contain contraband articles, or writing in contravention of this Act, how to be dealt with.

PART VIII.

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61. Property sent by the post to be laid in the Post Master General.
62. Letters on Her Majesty's service, duly certified as such, how to be charged.
63. Governor-General in Council may frame rules for Post Office.
64. District dawks.
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ACT No. XIV OF 1866.

An Act to amend the law for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the Duties of Postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the duties of postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office; It is enacted as follows :—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Commencement of Act. Short title.

1. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1866, and may be cited as "The Indian Post Office Act, 1866."

Interpretation Clause. "Criminal Court." "Fine." "Clubbed Packet." "Newspaper." "Mails"

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—"Criminal Court" includes every Judge, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate lawfully exercising jurisdiction in criminal cases: "Fine" includes a penalty or forfeiture, or a sum of money due upon a forfeited recognizance: "Clubbed packet" shall be taken to mean a packet containing a collection of letters, not made by an agent of the Post Office, transmitted through the Post Office with the view of the enclosed letters being delivered to more than one person through the agent of the person by whom the packet was made up: "Newspaper" shall include any periodical publication, published at regular intervals not exceeding thirty-one days: "Mails" shall include any letter, parcel or other article conveyed under the provisions of this Act, as well as any box, bag or other article [illegible]

the mails; and "British India" includes the territories which are now or shall be vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106 (An Act for the better Government of India.)

"British India."

3. Act No. XVII of 1854 is hereby repealed, except so far as it repeals the whole or any part of any other Act or Regulation, and except as to any act or offence which shall have been done or committed, or to any money which shall have become due, or to any fine or penalty which shall have been incurred, or to any proceedings which shall have been commenced before this Act shall come into operation.

Repeal of Act No. XVII of 1854.

4. References to any Section of Act No. XVII of 1854 made in any Act passed subsequent thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding Section of this Act.

References to Act No. XVII of 1854 to be read as made to this Act.

5. Wheresoever, within British India, posts or postal communications are or shall be established by the Government of India, the said Government shall have the exclusive privilege of conveying by post, from one place to another, all letters, except in the following cases, and shall also have the exclusive privilege of performing all the incidental services of receiving, collecting, sending, despatching and delivering all letters, except in the following cases, that is to say—

Exclusive privilege of carrying letters vested in the Government of India.

(1) Letters sent by a private friend in his way, journey or travel, so as such letters be delivered by such friend to the person to whom they shall be directed, without hire, reward or other profit or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering the same.

(2) Letters solely concerning the affairs of the sender or receiver thereof, sent by a messenger on purpose.

(3) Letters solely concerning goods or other property sent either by sea or land to be delivered with the goods or property which such letters concern, without hire, reward or other profit, or advantage for receiving, carrying or delivering such letters. But nothing herein contained shall authorize any person to make a collection of such excepted letters for the purpose of sending them in the manner hereby authorized.

6. Wheresoever, within British India, posts or postal communications are or shall be established by the Government of India, the following persons are expressly forbidden to collect, carry, tender or deliver any letter or letters, or to receive any letter for the purpose of carrying or delivering the same, although they shall not receive hire or reward for so doing, that is to say—

Persons expressly forbidden to collect, carry or deliver letters.

(1) Common carriers of passengers or goods, and their drivers, servants or agents, except letters solely concerning goods in their carriages.

(2) Owners and Commanders of ships, steamboats [illegible] vessels passing on any river or [illegible] any port in British India, and their servants or agents, except letters solely concerning goods on board.

7. For carrying on the service of the Post Office, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to appoint or to authorize the appointment of such Officers, with such official styles or designations, and to invest them with and delegate to them such powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the said Governor-General of India in Council may, from time to time, deem expedient.

Appointment of Officers for service of Post Office.

PART II.

Postage Rates.

8. Wheresoever posts or postal communications are or shall be established by the Government of India, postage, if pre-paid by a stamp or stamps as hereinafter provided, shall be charged by weight on letters transmitted by the letter-post by land, according to the following scale:—

Postage rates on letters.

On every letter not exceeding a quarter of a tolah in weight,—six pie:

On every letter exceeding a quarter of a tolah and not exceeding half a tolah in weight,—one anna:

On every letter exceeding half a tolah and not exceeding one tolah in weight,—two annas:

And for every half tolah in weight above one tolah, one additional anna; and every fraction of half a tolah above one tolah shall be charged as one additional half tolah.

Every article transmitted by the letter-post shall be deemed a letter within the meaning of this Section, unless it be an article on which a different rate of postage shall be chargeable under this Act.

9. Wheresoever posts or postal communications are or shall be established by the Government of India, postage on newspapers, transmitted by the letter-post by land, shall be charged by weight according to the following scale:—

Postage rates on newspapers.

On every newspaper not exceeding ten tolahs in weight,—one anna:

On every newspaper exceeding ten tolahs and not exceeding twenty tolahs in weight,—two annas:

And for every ten tolahs in weight above twenty tolahs, one additional anna; and every fraction of ten tolahs shall be charged as ten additional tolahs.

An extra or supplement to any newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith under the same cover, shall be deemed part of the newspaper.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to oblige any person to send any newspaper through the Post Office, but it shall be lawful for all persons to send the same in any other manner.

10. A newspaper shall not be sent by the letter-post at the rates prescribed in the last preceding Section, unless the following conditions be observed, that is to say—

Newspapers how to be sent by letter-post.

(1.) It shall be without a cover, or in a short cover open at both ends:

(2.) There shall be no word printed on such newspaper after its publication, or upon the cover thereof, nor any writing or mark upon it, or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender:

(3.) There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper.

11. Any newspaper sent by the letter-post in respect of which the above conditions shall not be observed shall, together with any thing enclosed in or with the same, be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

Newspapers when charged with letter postage.

12. Proof-sheets marked as such may be sent by the letter-post at the rates prescribed for newspapers, provided the contents be correctly certified on the cover by the signature in full of the sender; otherwise the same shall be charged with postage at the rate which would be charged on an unstamped letter of equal weight.

Proof-sheets.

13. Subject to such rules and conditions as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time direct, books, packets of newspapers and other articles, provided the postage thereon be prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps to be affixed thereon as hereinafter provided, shall be charged with the following rates of postage, without reference to the distance to which they may be carried:—

Postage rates on books, packets of newspapers, &c.

If not exceeding ten tolahs in weight,—one anna:

If exceeding ten tolahs and not exceeding twenty tolahs in weight,—two annas:

And for every ten tolahs in weight above twenty tolahs, one additional anna; and every fraction of ten tolahs shall be charged as ten additional tolahs.

If the postage chargeable on any such book or other article be not pre-paid as aforesaid, it shall be subject to the rate of postage prescribed for banghy parcels in Section 14 of this Act.

14. Inland postage shall be charged by weight and distance, on parcels sent by the banghy post, according to the following scale:—

Inland banghy postage.

For distances		If not exceeding in weight							
		20 Tolahs.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	200 Tolahs.	300 Tolahs.	400 Tolahs.	500 Tolahs.	600 Tolahs.
	Miles.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 12	4 8
Not exceeding	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	3 0	4 8	6 0	7 8	9 0
Not exceeding	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	4 8	6 12	9 0	11 4	13 8
Not exceeding	1,200	1 0	2 0	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0
Exceeding.....	1,200	1 4	2 8	3 12	7 8	11 4	15 0	18 12	22 8

Provided that not more than one letter shall be enclosed in a banghy parcel, under a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

15. Banghy postage, when chargeable by distance under Section 14 of this Act, shall be calculated and charged according to such Table of distances as shall be authorised from time to time for that purpose by the Governor-General of India in Council. And it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to declare that the distances from or to Post Offices not entered in such Table shall, for the purposes of this Act, be regarded as represented by the distances [illegible] the Table from or to the Post [illegible] them respectively. Each Post Master General shall prepare from the aforesaid Table, in the English and Vernacular languages, for the use of every Post Office under his control, a list of all the other Post Offices in India, arranged alphabetically, and showing the distance of each of them from the Post Office for the use of which it is made, and such list shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in such Post Office.

Table of distances for calculation of Banghy postage.

16. Where there is no banghy post established on any line of road, parcels, books, and other articles shall be received and transmitted by the letter-post, and shall

Where there is no banghy post, parcels, books, &c., may be carried by letter post.

Act, as the case may be, if it be certified in writing, on such parcel, book-packet or other article under the full signature and address of the sender, that it does not contain any letter or other written communication on which a higher rate of postage is chargeable under any Section of this Act.

Certificate.

If any such certificate be false, any such letter or other written communication contained in such certified parcel, book-packet or other article shall be charged with letter postage as if sent separately, and the sender shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Book-packets and parcels not exceeding ten tolahs in weight to go by letter-post unless directed to be sent by banghy or book-packet post.

17. All book-packets and parcels not exceeding ten tolahs in weight, sent through the Post Office, shall be conveyed by letter-post, and be charged with letter postage, unless specially directed to be sent by banghy or book-packet post.

Ship postage on parcels.

18. On all parcels chargeable under Section 14 of this Act with banghy postage according to distance when conveyed by land, ship postage shall be charged when they are conveyed by means of Her Majesty's Indian post by sea, according to the following scale, that is to say—

On every parcel not exceeding twenty tolahs in weight,—two annas:

On every parcel exceeding twenty tolahs but not exceeding forty tolahs in weight,—four annas:

On every parcel exceeding forty tolahs but not exceeding one hundred tolahs in weight,—eight annas:

And for every hundred tolahs in weight above one hundred tolahs,—eight additional annas. Every fraction of one hundred tolahs above one hundred tolahs shall be charged as one hundred additional tolahs; and if such parcel be conveyed by Her Majesty's Indian Post, partly by land and partly by sea, ship postage shall be charged in addition to inland banghy postage.

Governor-General in Council may direct prepayment of postage in all cases.

19. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council at any time to direct that all or any letters or other articles shall not be forwarded by post, unless the postage thereof shall be fully pre-paid by means of a proper stamp or stamps; or that on all or any letters or other articles on which the postage shall not be fully pre-paid by a stamp or stamps, or otherwise, as the said Governor-General in Council shall direct, there shall be charged such higher rates of postage as from time to time may be deemed expedient, not exceeding double the rates of postage hereinbefore specified.

Governor-General in Council may alter the rates.

20. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to authorize the levy of postage at rates different from those [illegible] provided that no increase be made in any particular of the rates prescribed in Sections 8 and 9 of this Act.

Governor-General in Council may fix rates of steam postage.

21. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to direct that postage duties, different from the rates authorized by this Act, shall be chargeable on letters or other articles to be specified in such order, sent through the post from or to any part of Great Britain, or any British colony, or any Foreign country to or from any places in British India. The postage charged on any letter or other article specified in any order of Council made under this Section, whether under the name of steam postage or any other denomination, shall, after the rates of such postage have been published in the Official Gazette of any Presidency, be recovered in the same manner as postage under this Act.

Governor-General in Council may fix rates of postage for articles sent wholly or partly by sea.

22. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to fix, from time to time, rates of postage to be levied on all letters or other articles transmitted by post, by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, from one part or place in India to another. It shall not be necessary that such rates be uniform; but they may vary according to the conveyance or route by which such letters or other articles shall be sent.

Governor-General in Council may fix express postage rates.

23. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to fix and order any rate of postage to be charged for the conveyance of letters or other articles by express, in addition to or instead of any other rates of postage chargeable on such letters and articles under this Act.

Re-directed letters.

24. On every letter or other article which shall be re-directed at any Post Office, or forwarded by post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by post, there shall be charged for the postage thereof from the place at which the same shall be re-directed, or from which it shall be forwarded, in addition to all other postage paid or due thereon, the rate of postage to which it would be liable if posted and pre-paid by stamp at the place where it shall be re-directed or from which it shall be forwarded.

PART III.

Registered Letters.

Letters may be registered.

25. Any person posting a letter or other article shall be entitled to require that it shall be registered at the receiving Post Office, and that a receipt shall be granted for such registered letter or article; and it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council to direct that, in addition to any rates of postage payable under this Act, a fee not exceeding four annas shall be charged on any letter or other article which the sender thereof shall require to be so registered, and such registration fee shall be paid by means of a stamp or stamps affixed to the letter or other article.

26. It shall be lawfu for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time by order to declare in what cases registration shall be compulsory, and to direct that a double registration fee shall be levied on the delivery of any letter or other article which ought, under the order of the Governor-General in Council, to have been registered at the time of posting, on which the registration fee shall not have been pre-paid as directed in Section 25.

Governor-General in Council may declare in what cases registration shall be compulsory.

PART IV.

Re-delivered, Unpaid, Unclaimed and Refused Letters.

27. No person having delivered into any Post Office any letter or other article shall be entitled to re-call the same; but nothing in this Section shall prevent the re-delivery of any letter or other article to the sender thereof, subject to such rules and regulations, if any, as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in that behalf.

Re-delivery of letters and other articles once put into Post Office.

28. The person to whom any letter or other article, the postage of which has not been paid, shall be delivered, shall not be bound to pay the postage if he forthwith return the same unopened; but if he open the same, he shall be bound to pay the postage due thereon. If he forthwith return the same unopened, the sender of the letter or other article shall be bound to pay the postage thereof. If any person shall refuse to pay any postage which he is legally bound to pay for any letter or other article, the same may be recovered for the use of the Secretary of State for India by any Post Master General, or by any Officer in charge of a Post Office by order of a Post Master General, in the same manner as a fine may be recovered under this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of any Post Office to withhold from the person so refusing, until such postage be paid, any other letter or other article addressed to that person, not being on Her Majesty's Service. Provided always, that if a letter or other article shall appear to the satisfaction of the Post Master of the Office of delivery to have been maliciously sent for the purpose of annoying the person to whom it is addressed, the Post Master of the delivery Office may remit the postage.

Postage on unpaid letters, &c., to be paid by the receiver.

29. *Clause* 1.- A list of all letters and other articles posted and addressed to persons who cannot be found shall be prepared daily in every Post Office, and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part of such Office; and all such letters and other articles which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any Office shall, if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to the Posting Office to be delivered to the sender free of all charge. All letters and other articles of which the sender's name and address cannot be ascertained unless they be opened, shall, after remaining unclaimed for three weeks as aforesaid, be forwarded to the Office of the Post Master General of the Presidency.

Unclaimed letters how to be dealt with.

Clause 2.—The Post Master General or some person duly appointed for the purpose and bound to secrecy, shall immediately open all such letters or other articles, and if the addresses of the senders can be discovered, shall enclose them in Dead Letter covers, and return them to the senders. All letters and other articles of which neither the person addressed nor the sender can be found, shall, after they have remained unclaimed in the Office of the Post Master General for one year, be destroyed.

Unclaimed letters when sent to Post Master General's Office to be opened, and returned in Dead Letter covers to senders.

Clause 3.—All money found in any unclaimed letter or other article shall be paid into the Public Treasury; and all other valuable property found as above shall be sold by the Post Master General of the Presidency or by some one duly authorized by him for that purpose; and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Public Treasury for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due from such person for postage.

Money, &c., found therein how disposed of.

30. Every letter or other article rejected unopened by the person to whom it is addressed, shall, if any postage is due thereon and if the sender's name and address are written on the cover, be returned to be Posting Office, in order that the postage due may be recovered from the sender; in all other cases, or when the sender's name and address are not on the cover, such letter or other article shall be forthwith sent to the Office of the Post Master General of the Presidency, who shall open the letter or other article and take measures to recover the postage from the sender, or shall at his discretion destroy the letter or other article; and all money or other valuable property which such letter or other article may contain, shall be disposed of in the manner prescribed in the preceding Section with respect to such money or property contained in unclaimed letters.

Refused letters to be returned to Posting Office.

PART V.

Mails on board Inward and Outward bound Vessels.

31. When any vessel arrives by sea at any place within British India at which there is a Post Office, the Commander of such vessel shall, as speedily as possible, cause every letter, mail bag, box and packet on board of such vessel, which is directed to that place and not excepted from the exclusive privilege of the Post Office, to be delivered either at the Post Office or to some Officer of the Post Office authorized to receive the same; and if there be on board any letter, mail bag, box or packet, directed to any other place and not excepted from the exclusive privilege aforesaid, the said Commander shall as speedily as possible report the same to the Post Master of the place at which he has arrived, [illegible] cording to the directions he [illegible]

Commanders of inward-bound vessels carrying Mails how to proceed on arrival.

Post Master, and the receipt of such Post Master shall discharge such Commander from all responsibility in respect of such letter or packet. Every Commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any of the directions contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty.

32. Every person being either the Commander of a vessel inward-bound or any one on board such vessel who shall, within British India, knowingly have in his possession any letter not excepted from the privilege of the Post Office, after any part of the letters on board the said vessel shall have been sent to the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, whether the letter be in the baggage or on the person of the offender, or otherwise in his custody; and every such person who shall detain any such letter after demand made for the same by an Officer of the Post Office, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Detention of letters on board inward-bound vessel.

33. For every letter delivered by the Commander of any ship in conformity with the directions of Section 31 of this Act, the Officer in charge of the Post Office shall pay to the said Commander the sum of one anna; and the sum of one anna shall be chargeable as postage on such letter, in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon under this Act. Provided that no payment shall be made to the Commander of any vessel on account of the delivery of any letter, unless the claim of such Commander shall be preferred before the vessel leaves the place at which the letter was delivered, or before the expiration of two months from the date of the arrival of such vessel. Provided also, that nothing contained in Section 31 and the former part of this Section of this Act, shall extend to any letter or mail bag, or box or packet conveyed by any mail ship or mail steamer recognized as such by the Governor-General of India in Council.

Bounty-money.

34. The Commander of every vessel leaving any place in British India by sea, shall receive on board of such vessel every letter and packet which he shall be required so to receive by any Officer of the Post Office, and shall give a receipt for such letter or packet; and every Commander of a vessel who shall wilfully disobey any direction contained in this Section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Commanders of outward-bound vessels to receive Mails on board.

PART VI.

Postage Stamps.

35. All letters and other articles having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto (such stamp or stamps in every case being affixed on the outside, and being equal in value to the rate or rates of postage to which such letters or o[illegible] [illegible]re liable under this Act), shall, [illegible]p or stamps shall not have been [illegible]red as pre-paid.

Stamped letters to be considered as pre-paid.

36. The Governor-General of India in Council shall cause postage stamps to be provided, denoting such values as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct, and shall give such orders, and make such other regulations relative thereto, as may be deemed expedient.

Postage stamps to be provided by Government.

37. Postage stamps, provided as aforesaid, shall be under the care and management of such Officer or Officers as the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time direct: postage stamps shall be considered as stamps issued by Government for the purpose of Revenue, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and all sums of money realized by the sale of such stamps shall be carried in the public accounts to the credit of the Post Office.

Postage stamps to be under management of Officer appointed by Government.

38. The Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time make rules for the appointment and government of vendors of postage stamps, and thereby direct how and under what terms and conditions postage stamps may be supplied to them for sale; and whether any and what security shall be given by such vendors; and whether any and what remuneration or discount shall be allowed to them; and how and in what manner, and at what time or times, such vendors shall keep and render their accounts, and pay over the proceeds of any sales made by them, or re-deliver the stamps entrusted to them.

Rules for guidance of vendors of postage stamps.

39. Government vendors of postage stamps shall be bound by such rules, and in case of any wilful breach thereof, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees in addition to any other proceedings to which they may by liable.

Penalty for breach of such rules.

40. Any Government vendor of postage stamps who shall be convicted of refusing, or unnecessarily delaying without reasonable excuse, to furnish postage stamps to any person desiring to purchase the same, and tendering in lawful currency the full value thereof (the stamp vendor having in his possession for sale sufficient stamps of the description and value required), shall be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for refusing to supply stamps.

41. Any Government vendor of postage stamps convicted of taking from a purchaser a higher price than the value denoted on the stamps sold, shall be punished on conviction with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for any term not exceeding six months, or shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees; and shall also be liable to refund to the purchaser the whole amount proved to have been taken in excess, which amount may be recovered by such purchaser before a Criminal Court, in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

Penalty for selling stamps for higher price than the value denoted thereby.

PART VII.

Offences against the Post Office.

Penalty for sending dangerous substance by post.

42. No person shall knowingly post, or send, or tender, or deliver, in order to be sent by the post, any letter, parcel or packet containing any explosive or other dangerous material or substance; and any person contravening this prohibition shall be punished for every such offence with a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for making false certificate in order to defraud the Post Office.

43. Every person who shall, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office Revenue, wilfully certify by writing on any official or other letter or packet delivered at any Post Office for conveyance by post, that which is not true in respect of such letter or packet or in respect of the whole of its contents, or shall knowingly send or deliver, or attempt to send or deliver, for conveyance by post, any letter or packet with any such false certificate thereon; and every person who shall knowingly send or permit to be sent by post, under colour or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature, shall, for every such offence, be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for detaining Mails or opening mail bags.

44. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of the Government, to detain, except for a criminal offence, a Post Office messenger whilst carrying the Mails, or to detain any carriage or horse upon which the Mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag or box in transit from one Post Office to another, and every person who shall be guilty of any of the offences mentioned in this section, shall be punished with a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for retaining letters, &c., delivered by mistake.

45. Every person who shall fraudulently retain, or wilfully secrete, or make away with or keep or detain, or, being required to deliver up by an Officer of the Post Office, shall neglect or refuse to deliver up a post letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag, box or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by the post, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalties for breach of privilege conferred by Section 5.

46. *Clause* 1.—Every person who shall convey otherwise than by the post, a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege conferred on the Government of India by Section 5 of this Act, shall, for every letter so conveyed, forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

Clause 2.—Every person who shall perform, otherwise than by the post, any services incidental to conveying letters from place to place, whether by receiving, taking up, ordering, collecting, carrying, tendering or delivering a letter or letters not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

Clause 3.—Every person who shall make a collection of letters for the purpose of transmitting them through the post in a clubbed packet, and every person who shall knowingly tender or deliver a letter to be sent in a clubbed packet, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

Clause 4.—Every person who shall send a letter not excepted from the said exclusive privilege, otherwise than by the post or shall either tender or deliver a letter not so excepted, in order to be sent otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

Clause 5.—Every person who shall make a collection of excepted letters for the purpose of sending them otherwise than by the post, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

Clause 6.—Every person who shall carry, receive, tender or deliver a letter, or collect letters contrary to the provisions of Section 6 of this Act, shall forfeit for every such letter a sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

Clause 7.—Every person who shall be in the practice of committing any of the acts mentioned in this Section, shall, for every week during which the practice shall be continued, forfeit a further sum not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for neglect on the part of persons employed to carry Mails.

47. Every person employed to convey or deliver any mail bag or box, or any letter or other article sent by post, who shall be guilty, while so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag, box, or letter or other article shall be endangered; or who shall loiter or make delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, box, letter or other article; or who shall not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter or other article, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees; and any person employed to deliver a letter or other article sent by the post, who shall not duly deliver the same, shall, within a reasonable time not exceeding twenty-four hours, report the fact at the Post Office where he received such letter or other article, and return the same; and if any such person shall wilfully make a false report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Penalty for stealing, &c., or opening letters, &c., by persons employed in the Post Office.

48. Whoever being in the employ of the Government in the Post Office Department, shall steal, fraudulently appropriate, or wilfully secrete, destroy or throw away any letter or other article sent by post, or anything contained in any such letter or other article, or shall mutilate or break open any such letter or other article, or any mail bag or box, with the intention of fraudulently ap[illegible]thing therein contained, shall b[illegible]

before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for fraudulently altering marks on letters, &c., by persons employed in the Post Office.

49. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or other article, or shall fraudulently alter, remove or cause to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article; or shall fraudulently use or place with or upon any letter or other article, any stamp which shall have been removed from any other letter or other article; or, being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other nrticle, shall knowingly demand or receive any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for preparing incorrectly or altering or secreting documents by persons employed in the Post Office.

50. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for sending letters on which postage has not been paid or charged by persons employed in the Post Office.

51. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall send by the post, or put into any mail bag or box, any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such letter or other article, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for abetting or concealing offences under this Act.

52. Whoever abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code or conceals any offence made punishable by this Act, shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Any person charged with offence punishable with fine only may be summarily convicted.

53. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence for which according to the provisions of this Act he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Criminal Court upon summary conviction.

Conviction to be quashed.

54. No conviction, order or judgment of any Criminal Court, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds, but the depositions taken or a copy of them shall be returned with the conviction, order or judgment, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment, shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

Form of conviction.

Magistrate may refer charge to his Assistant.

55. A Magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only, to any of his Assistants or to any Deputy Magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant, and in such case every such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate, subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such Assistants or Magistrates acting judicially.

Fines—how levied.

56. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any Criminal Court or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take security by way of recognizance or otherwise. If upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress, &c.

Share of fine to informer.

57. A share not exceeding one moiety of every fine imposed and recovered under this Act, may be awarded to the informer.

No proceedings for recovery of fines to be taken without an order.

58. No proceedings shall be taken for the recovery of any fine imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, without an

order of Government, or an order in writing under the hand of the Director General of the Post Office, or of a Post Master General, or other Officer specially invested with the powers of a Post Master General.

Post Office servants committing offences in allied States.

59. If any public servant who shall be employed in the Post Office Department, or shall be appointed a vendor of postage stamps, or entrusted by the Government of India or any local Government with the sale of postage stamps within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, in which a post shall be established by the Government of India, shall, within the dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done, by any person similarly employed, appointed or entrusted as aforesaid within British India, such public servant shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within British India; and every such person may be tried, convicted and punished either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Court or Officer duly empowered by the Governor-General of India in Council, to take cognizance of offences committed in such dominions by public servants, or by any Court or Magistrate, or other competent Officer in any part of British India, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part.

Letters, &c., suspected to contain contraband articles, or writing in contravention of this Act, how to be dealt with.

60. If any Officer in charge of a Post Office shall suspect that any letter or other article lying for delivery at his Office contains any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government; or that any letter or other article lying for delivery at the Post Office contains any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of Section 14, 16 or 43 of this Act, it shall be lawful for such Officer to summon the person to whom the letter or other article is directed, to attend at the Post Office by himself or agent, within forty-eight hours after the arrival thereof at that Post Office, and to open the same in the presence of the person to whom it is directed, or of that person's agent, and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open it in the absence of that person. Provided that if the Officer in charge be under the rank of a Post Master, he shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he shall open a letter or other article in the absence of the person to whom it is addressed. Provided also, that in all cases the opened letter or other article shall be subsequently delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, unless it be required for ulterior proceedings, and that the opening of the same and the circumstances connected therewith shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General. It shall also be lawful for any Officer in charge of a Post Office to refuse to forward any parcel through the Post Office by sea to any foreign port, or to any place not on the Continent of India, unless such parcel be accompanied by a Custom House

Property sent by the post to be laid in the Post Master General.

61. Whenever an offence shall be committed in respect of any mail bag or box, or any letter or other article sent by the post, it shall be lawful to lay, in the charge to be preferred against the offender, the property of such mail bag, box, letter or other article in the Post Master General of the Presidency; and it shall not be necessary in the charge to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise, that such mail bag, box, letter or other article was of any value; and in any charge to be preferred against any person employed under the Post Office for any offence committed against this Act, it shall be lawful to state that such offender was employed under the Post Office at the time of committing the offence, without stating further the nature or particulars of his employment.

PART VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Letters on Her Majesty's Service, duly certified as such, how to be charged.

62. Letters and other articles on Her Majesty's Service, certified to be such by the signature of any public Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be forwarded by the post, and the postage due thereon shall be charged to or recovered from the several public departments to or from which such letters or packets are sent, in such manner as the said Governor-General of India in Council shall, from time to time, direct.

Governor-General in Council may frame rules.

63. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to frame rules for the conduct of the Post Office not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all letters and other articles shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed and delivered.

District dawks.

64. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to frame rules for the management of all or any zemindarce, thannah or other district dawks, and to declare from time to time what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such dawks, and to persons employed in connexion therewith.

Government not responsible for loss.

65. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance; and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code, for a term not exceeding seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for fraudulently altering marks on letters, &c., by persons employed in the Post Office.

49. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall fraudulently put any wrong mark on any letter or other article, or shall fraudulently alter, remove or cause to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article; or shall fraudulently use or place with or upon any letter or other article, any stamp which shall have been removed from any other letter or other article; or, being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other article, shall knowingly demand or receive any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for preparing incorrectly or altering or secreting documents by persons employed in the Post Office.

50. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, shall, with a fraudulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly, or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for sending letters on which postage has not been paid or charged by persons employed in the Post Office.

51. Whoever being in such employ as last aforesaid, shall send by the post, or put into any mail bag or box, any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Act, intending thereby to defraud the Government of the postage on such letter or other article, shall be punished, on conviction before a Criminal Court, with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code for a term not exceeding two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for abetting or concealing offences under this Act.

52. Whoever abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code or conceals any offence made punishable by this Act, shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Any person charged with offence punishable with fine only may be summarily convicted.

53. Any person, whether a European British subject or not, who shall be guilty of any offence for which according to the provisions of this Act he shall be liable to a fine only, shall be punishable for such offence by any Criminal Court upon summary conviction.

Conviction to be quashed.

54. No conviction, order or judgment of any Criminal Court, shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds, but the depositions taken or a copy of them shall be returned with the conviction, order or judgment, and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order or judgment, shall be aided by what so appears in such depositions.

Form of conviction.

Magistrate may refer charge to his Assistant.

55. A Magistrate may refer for trial and decision any charge of an offence hereby made punishable by fine only, to any of his Assistants or to any Deputy Magistrate lawfully appointed to exercise the powers of a Covenanted Assistant, and in such case every such Assistant or Deputy Magistrate may exercise all the powers vested in a Magistrate, subject to all the rules applicable to criminal cases deputed to such Assistants or Magistrates acting judicially.

Fines—how levied.

56. All fines imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, by any Criminal Court or by any Assistant to a Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate, may, in case of non-payment thereof, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, by warrant under the hand of any of the above-named Officers. In case any such fine shall not be forthwith paid, any such Officer may order the offender to be apprehended and detained in safe custody until the return can be conveniently made to such warrant of distress, unless the offender shall give security to the satisfaction of such Officer for his appearance at such place and time as shall be appointed for the return of the warrant of distress, and such Officer may take security by way of recognizance or otherwise. If upon the return of such warrant, it shall appear that no sufficient distress can be had whereon to levy such fine, and the same shall not be forthwith paid, or in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of such Officer, by the confession of the party or otherwise, that he has not sufficient goods and chattels whereupon such fine or sum of money could be levied if a warrant of distress were issued, any such Officer, by warrant under his hand, may commit the offender to prison, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, according to the discretion of such Officer, for any term not exceeding two calendar months where the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four calendar months where the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six calendar months in any other case; the commitment to be determinable in each of the cases aforesaid on payment of the amount.

Imprisonment if no sufficient distress, &c.

Share of fine to informer.

57. A share not exceeding one moiety of every fine imposed and recovered under this Act, may be awarded to the informer.

No proceedings for recovery of fines to be taken without an order.

58. No proceedings shall be taken for the recovery of any fine imposed under the authority of this Act, for offences punishable by fine only, without an

order of Government, or an order in writing under the hand of the Director General of the Post Office, or of a Post Master General, or other Officer specially invested with the powers of a Post Master General.

Post Office servants committing offences in allied States.

59. If any public servant who shall be employed in the Post Office Department, or shall be appointed a vendor of postage stamps, or entrusted by the Government of India or any local Government with the sale of postage stamps within the dominions of any Foreign Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, in which a post shall be established by the Government of India, shall, within the dominions of such Prince or State, commit any act hereby prohibited, or omit to do any act hereby required to be done, by any person similarly employed, appointed or entrusted as aforesaid within British India, such public servant shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished in the same manner as if such act had been done or omitted within British India; and every such person may be tried, convicted and punished either by fine or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence, by any Court or Officer duly empowered by the Governor-General of India in Council, to take cognizance of offences committed in such dominions by public servants, or by any Court or Magistrate, or other competent Officer in any part of British India, in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in such part.

Letters, &c., suspected to contain contraband articles, or writing in contravention of this Act, how to be dealt with.

60. If any Officer in charge of a Post Office shall suspect that any letter or other article lying for delivery at his Office contains any contraband article, or any article on which duty is owing to Government; or that any letter or other article lying for delivery at the Post Office contains any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of Section 14, 16 or 43 of this Act, it shall be lawful for such Officer to summon the person to whom the letter or other article is directed, to attend at the Post Office by himself or agent, within forty-eight hours after the arrival thereof at that Post Office, and to open the same in the presence of the person to whom it is directed, or of that person's agent, and if that person shall not so attend by himself or agent, then to open it in the absence of that person. Provided that if the Officer in charge be under the rank of a Post Master, he shall call in two respectable persons as witnesses before he shall open a letter or other article in the absence of the person to whom it is addressed. Provided also, that in all cases the opened letter or other article shall be subsequently delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, unless it be required for ulterior proceedings, and that the opening of the same and the circumstances connected therewith shall be immediately reported to the Post Master General. It shall also be lawful for any Officer in charge of a Post Office to refuse to forward any parcel through the Post Office by sea to any foreign port, or to any place not on the Continent of India, unless such parcel be accompanied by a Custom House Pass.

Property sent by the post to be laid in the Post Master General.

61. Whenever an offence shall be committed in respect of any mail bag or box, or any letter or other article sent by the post, it shall be lawful to lay, in the charge to be preferred against the offender, the property of such mail bag, box, letter or other article in the Post Master General of the Presidency; and it shall not be necessary in the charge to allege or to prove upon the trial or otherwise, that such mail bag, box, letter or other article was of any value; and in any charge to be preferred against any person employed under the Post Office for any offence committed against this Act, it shall be lawful to state that such offender was employed under the Post Office at the time of committing the offence, without stating further the nature or particulars of his employment.

PART VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Letters on Her Majesty's Service, duly certified as such, how to be charged.

62. Letters and other articles on Her Majesty's Service, certified to be such by the signature of any public Officer authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be forwarded by the post, and the postage due thereon shall be charged to or recovered from the several public departments to or from which such letters or packets are sent, in such manner as the said Governor-General of India in Council shall, from time to time, direct.

Governor-General in Council may frame rules.

63. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to frame rules for the conduct of the Post Office not inconsistent with this Act, and therein to prescribe the regulations, conditions and restrictions according to which all letters and other articles shall be posted, forwarded, conveyed and delivered.

District dawks.

64. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to frame rules for the management of all or any zemindaree, thannah or other district dawks, and to declare from time to time what portions of this Act shall be applicable to such dawks, and to persons employed in connexion therewith.

Government not responsible for loss.

65. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any thing entrusted to the Post Office for conveyance; and no person employed by the Government in the Post Office Department shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XV OF 1866.

An Act to amend the Law of Partnership in India.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law relating to Partnership ; It is enacted as follows :—

Lender not a partner by advancing money for share of profits.

1. The advance of money by way of loan to a person engaged or about to engage in any trade or undertaking upon a contract in writing with such person that the lender shall receive a rate of interest varying with the profits, or shall receive a share of the profits arising from carrying on such trade or undertaking, shall not, of itself, constitute the lender a partner with the person or the persons carrying on such trade or undertaking, or render him responsible as such.

Explanation.—A person who being entitled, whether as a retiring partner or otherwise, to demand and receive present payment of the value of any share or interest of or in the capital or other funds of a business shall, after the value thereof shall have been ascertained between such person and the person or persons liable to pay the same, agree in writing to allow the same to remain therein or to be used by such person or persons for the purposes of such business, shall be construed to make an advance of money by way of loan within the meaning of this Section.

Remuneration of agents, &c., by profits not to make them partners.

2. No contract for the remuneration of a servant or agent of any person engaged in any trade or undertaking by a share of the profits of such trade or undertaking shall, of itself, render such servant or agent responsible as a partner therein, nor give him the rights of a partner.

Certain annuitants not to be deemed partners.

3. No person being the widow or child of the deceased partner of a trader, and receiving by way of annuity a portion of the profits made by such trader in his business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of or to be subject to any liabilities incurred by such trader.

Receipt of profits, &c., not to make the seller a partner.

4. No person receiving by way of annuity or otherwise a portion of the profits of any business, in consideration of the sale by him of the good-will of such business, shall, by reason only of such receipt, be deemed to be a partner of, or be subject to, the liabilities of the person carrying on such business.

Interpretation of "person."

5. In the construction of this Act, the word "person" shall include a Partnership Firm, a Joint Stock Company, and a Corporation.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVI OF 1866.

An Act to relieve the Governor-General of India in Council from the duty of signing the Commissions mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to relieve the Governor-General of India in Council from the duty of signing the Commissions respectively mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865;" It is enacted as follows :—

Seal to be made.

1. A seal shall be made at the expense of the Government of India with this inscription, "The Seal of the Governor-General of India in Council," and shall be kept in the custody of such person as the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time appoint in that behalf, and the Commissions respectively mentioned in Sections 22 and 44 of "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Amendment Act, 1865," may be stamped with such seal by such person as the Governor-General of India in Council shall from time to time appoint in that behalf; and when so stamped shall be equally valid and effectual as if they had been signed by the Governor-General of India and the Members of his Council.

Stamping of Commissions under Act No. XIII of 1865, Sections 22 and 44.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 23rd March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XVII OF 1866.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the establishment of a Public Museum at Calcutta, to be called the Indian Museum ; It is enacted as follows :—

Building to be erected for Indian Museum.

1. The Governor-General of India in Council shall cause to be erected at the expense of the Government of India, a suitable building in Calcutta, on or near the site now occupied by the Small Cause Court, to be devoted in part to collections illustrative of Indian Archæology and of the several branches of Natural History, in part to the preservation and exhibition of

other objects of interest, whether historical, physical, or economical, in part to the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and in part to the fit accommodation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and to the reception of their Library, Manuscripts, Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures, Engravings and other property.

Building to be erected according to plans approved by the Secretary to the Department of Public Works and the Council of the Asiatic Society.

2. The said building shall be constructed according to such plans and specifications as shall have been approved of and agreed upon by and between the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department for the time being and the Council of the said Society; and in case the said Secretary and Council shall be unable to agree with reference to any such plans or specifications, the point or points on which they shall so disagree shall be referred to the final decision of the Governor-General of India in Council. Such building shall be completed, so far as to be in a condition to receive the collections mentioned in Section 11 of this Act, within five years from the date of the passing of this Act; and the Government of India shall keep the building in repair, and pay and defray the salaries, allowances and pensions of the officers and servants, and all other expenses connected with the said Indian Museum.

Trustees of the Indian Museum incorporated.

3. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

the Bishop of Calcutta,

the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta,

the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department,

four other persons to be nominated by the Governor-General of India in Council,

the President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and three other Members of the said Society for the time being, to be nominated by the Council of the said Society,

the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and their successors, appointed as hereinafter directed and subject to the provisions hereinafer contained, shall be and are hereby constituted a Body Corporate by the name of the "Trustees of the Indian Museum," and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall have perpetual succession; and all the powers of the said Corporation may be exercised so long and so often as there shall exist five Members thereof.

Trustees empowered to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions.

4. It shall be lawful for the said Body Corporate to receive bequests, donations and subscriptions of land, buildings, money and any such objects of interest as aforesaid, and to hold the same and to lay out such money for the purposes of the said Indian Museum in the improvement and enlargement of the collections deposited in, presented to or purchased for the said Museum, and all such collections shall become the property of the said Body Corporate for the purposes of their Trusts herein mentioned; and the said Body Corporate shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of such Trusts, of the said building, other than those portions thereof which upon its completion shall be set apart by the said Body Corporate for the records and offices of the Geological Survey of India, and for the accommodation of the said Society, and the reception of their Library, Manuscripts, Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures, Engravings and other property.

Ex-officio Members.

5. The persons for the time being holding the offices respectively mentioned in Section 3 of this Act shall be ex-officio Members of the said Body Corporate, and shall cease to be such Members respectively upon ceasing to hold the said offices respectively. In the event of any two of the said offices being held by the same person, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time to nominate such other person as to him may seem fit, to be a Trustee under this Act so long as the said two offices shall be held by one person. Provided that when and so often as the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, or Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India shall also be the President of the said Society, the Council of the Society may nominate any other person bein g a Member of the Society to be a Trustee under this Act so long as such Presidency shall be held by the said Chief Justice, Bishop, Vice-Chancellor, Secretary or Superintendent.

Provision in case of two offices being held by one person.

Power to appoint new Trustees.

6. If any of the said Trustees to be nominated by the Governor-General of India in Council or by the Council of the said Society, or any Trustee appointed as herein provided, shall die or be absent from India for a period exceeding twelve months, or desire to be discharged, or refuse or become incapable to act, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council or the Council of the said Society, as the case may be, to appoint a new Trustee in the place of the Trustee so dying or being absent from India or desiring to be discharged or refusing or becoming incapable to act as aforesaid, and every Trustee so appointed shall thereupon become and be a Member of the said Body Corporate as fully and effectually as if he had been hereby constituted a Trustee.

Quorum.

7. At all meetings of the said Body Corporate, five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business and for the exercise of any of the powers conferred upon them by this Act.

Power to Trustees to make, alter and repeal bye-laws and to appoint officers and servants.

8. It shall be lawful for the said Body Corporate from time to time to make, alter and repeal bye-laws consistent with this Act for the management of the said Museum, for the summoning, holding and adjournment of General and Special Meetings of Members of the Body Corporate, for securing the attendance of the

Members at such meetings, for the provision and keeping of minute books and account books, for the compiling of catalogues and for all other purposes necessary for the execution of their Trust. And all officers and servants, salaried or otherwise, employed in the care or management of the Trust property shall be appointed, and may be removed or suspended by the said Body Corporate, subject to such regulations and conditions as such Body Corporate shall think proper, and such officers and servants shall be considered public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Trustees may exchange or sell duplicates.

9. It shall be lawful for the Trustees from time to time, to order any duplicates of printed books, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities to be exchanged for manuscripts, books, or other objects of interest, or to direct any such duplicates to be sold and the money to arise from such sale to be laid out in the purchase of manuscripts, books, maps, medals, coins, specimens of Natural History or other curiosities that may be proper for the said Museum.

Trustees shall furnish annual reports and accounts.

10. The said Trustees shall furnish to the Government of India, on or before the first day of December in each year, a report of their several proceedings, acts, and ordinances for the past twelve months, and further shall furnish on or before the same day in each year to such Auditor as the Governor-General of India in Council shall appoint in this behalf accounts of all monies expended by the Trustees during the past twelve months supported by the necessary vouchers. The said report and accounts shall be annually published for general information.

Asiatic Society to remove their collections to the new building.

11. The Council of the said Society shall cause the collections belonging to the Society and illustrative of Indian Archæology and the several branches of Natural History, and all additions that may be made thereto, whether before or after the time next hereinafter mentioned, to be removed to and deposited in the said building, at the expense of the Government of India, as soon as the same shall be completed so far as aforesaid.

The Asiatic Society to retain their Library, &c., and the Council of the Society to have exclusive possession of the portions of the new building to be set apart for the Society.

12. The said Society shall continue to have the same exclusive property in and control over their said Library, Manuscripts, Maps, Coins, Busts, Pictures and Engravings, which they at present possess, and the Council of the said Society shall have the exclusive possession, occupation and control, for the purposes of the said Society, of those portions of the said building which shall, upon its completion, be set apart for the accommodation of the said Society and the reception of their Library and other property mentioned in Section 4 of this Act.

Collections of Asiatic Society to be kept distinguished in the Museum.

13. Every article in the collections and additions mentioned in Section 11 of this Act shall be marked and numbered and shall (subject to the provisions contained in Sections 9, 14 and 15 of this Act) be kept and preserved in the said Indian Museum with such marks and numbers, and an inventory of such articles shall be made by the said Society, and, on such articles being deposited as aforesaid, one copy of such inventory shall be signed by the said Trustees, and kept by the said Society, and another copy shall be signed by the Council of the said Society, and kept by the said Trustees. All objects taken in exchange under Section 9 of this Act for, and all monies payable on sale under the same Section of, any of such articles, shall be held on trusts and subject to powers and declarations corresponding as nearly as may be with the trusts, powers and declarations by this Act limited and declared concerning the same articles.

Custody of the collections of the Asiatic Society until completion of the new building.

14. Until the said building shall be completed so far as aforesaid, the said collections of the said Society and all additions that may be made thereto in the mean time shall remain in the house in which they are at present, but under the care of such persons as by the Trustees shall be approved and nominated in this behalf, with such salaries and allowances as, subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Trustees shall limit and direct; and the said collections and additions shall be open to all persons desirous to view the same, under such rules as by the said Trustees shall be established, and the said salaries and allowances shall be paid by the Government of India.

In case of determination of Trust, Asiatic Society may reclaim their collections.

15. In the event of the Trust hereby constituted being determined, all collections then in the said Indian Museum, other than those next hereinafter mentioned, shall become the property of the Government of India, and the collections and additions mentioned in Section 11 of this Act shall become the property of the said Society or their assigns; and the said Society shall vacate the portions of the said building which shall have been set apart as in the twelfth Section of this Act is mentioned; and such portions shall then become the property of the Government of India, anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XVIII OF 1866.

An Act to alter the Customs duty on the export of Saltpetre.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to alter the duty of Customs on Saltpetre exported by Sea from any port in British India; It is enacted as follows :—

New Schedule of Export duties substituted for Schedule B to Act No. XXV of 1865.

1. In lieu of the Schedule B annexed to Act No. XXV of 1865 (*to amend the Law relating to the duties of Customs on Goods exported and imported by Sea*) the following Schedule shall be substituted (that is to say) :—

SCHEDULE B.

Rates of duty to be charged upon goods exported by Sea to any Foreign Port as defined in The Consolidated Customs' Act from any Port in British India.

1.	Bullion and Coin	Free.
2.	Precious Stones and Pearls	"
3.	Horses and other living animals	"
4.	Rum	"
5.	Spirits	"
6.	Tobacco and all preparations thereof	"
7.	Cotton Wool	"
8.	Flax	"
9.	Hemp	"
10.	Books	"
11.	Maps, Prints, and Works of Art	"
12.	Teak Timber	"
13.	Coal	"
14.	Iron	"
15.	Jute	"
16.	Coffee	"
17.	Tea	"
18.	Sugar	"
19.	Wool	"
20.	Hides and Skins, raw	"
21.	Raw Silk and Silk Chussum	"
22.	Grain and Pulse ... two annas the Indian maund	of forty seers of eighty tolahs to the seer.
23.	Indigo ... three Rupees the Indian maund	
24.	Lac Dye and Shell Lac ... four per cent. *ad valorem.*	
25.	All country articles not enumerated or named above ... three per cent. *ad valorem.*	

This Act to be read with Act No. XXV of 1865.

2. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. XXV of 1865.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th March 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

Act No. XIX of 1866.

An Act to enhance the price of Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George in Council.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to enhance the price of Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George in Council for consumption in that Presidency; It is enacted as follows :—

New Section substituted for Section 43 of Act No. VI of 1844.

1. Section 43 of Act No. VI of 1844 is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following Section shall be substituted (that is to say) :—

XLIII.—The price to be paid to the Government of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency in Council for consumption within the Territories subordinate to the same Presidency shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be one Rupee and eleven annas for every three thousand two hundred tolahs weight of Salt.

This Act to be read with Act No. VI of 1844.

2. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, Act No. VI of 1844.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd April 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1866.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Sections.

1. Short Title.
2. Interpretation clause.
3. Laws repealed.
4. Power to invest Head Executive Officer of Territories under immediate administration of Government of India with authority vested by this Act in Local Governments.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

5. General Registry Office.
Branch General Registry Office.
6. Formation and alteration of Districts and Sub-Districts.
7. Establishment of Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.
8. Appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
9. Appointment of Deputy Registrar General to perform duties of Registrar General, except those mentioned in Sections 80 and 83, during his absence on duty.
10. Provision for cases of absence of a Registrar from his District or vacancy in his Office.
11. Provision for case of Registrar's absence from Office on duty in his District.
12. Provision for cases of absence of Sub-Registrars or vacancy in his Office.
13. Appointments under Section 9, 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Local Government.
Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under this Act.
14. Remuneration and establishments of Registering Officers.
15. Seals of Registering Officers.
16. Register Books—Forms—Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. Instruments of which the registration is compulsory.
Exception of composition-deeds,
And of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.
18. Documents of which the registration is optional.
19. Documents in language not understood by Registering Officer.
20 Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.
21. Description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveables.
Documents containing maps or plans.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF REGISTRATION.

22. Time for registering instruments of which the registration is compulsory.
23. Time for registering documents of which the registration is optional.
24. Provision where delay in registering is unavoidable.
25. Provision for last day of period for registration falling on a holiday.
26. Wills or Authorities to adopt may be registered or deposited at any time.
27. Alteration of Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10.
28. Saving of time prescribed by Statute for registration of instruments.

PART V.

OF THE PLACE OF REGISTRATION.

29. Place for registering instruments relating to immoveables.
30. Place for registering other instruments.
31. Registration by Registrar General of instruments referred to in Section 29.
32. Registration by Registrar.
33. Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

PART VI.

OF THE PRESENTATION OF INSTRUMENTS FOR REGISTRATION.

34. Persons to present documents for registration.
35. Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 34.
Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.
36. Enquiry before registration by the Registering Officer.

PART VII.

OF THE ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF EXECUTANTS AND WITNESSES.

37. Procedure where attendance of executant or witness is desired.
38. Revenue Officer to issue and cause service of summons.
39. Persons exempt from attendance at Registration Office.
40. Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses in Civil suits to apply to summonses, commissions and witnesses under this Act.

PART VIII.

OF SENDING TO A REGISTRY OFFICE MEMORANDA OF DECREES AND ORDERS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

41. Memorandum of decree affecting registered document relating to immoveable property to be sent to Registrar within whose District the document was originally registered.
42. Memorandum of decree affecting immoveable property to be sent to Registrar in whose District such property is situate.
43. Costs of registration of memoranda of decrees and orders.

PART IX.

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62. One of each pair of copies received by Registrar from Sub-Registrar to be filed in Registrar's Indexes, and the other to be sent to General Registry Office with a copy of entries in Registrar's Indexes.
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93. Penalty for false personation.
94. Penalty for abetment of offences under this Act.
95. Registering Officer may institute prosecutions.
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97. References to Act No. XVI of 1864 to be read as if made to this Act.
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99. Repeal of rules relating to registration in certain Territories.
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101. Recognition, in Territories in which Act No. XVI of 1864 is not in force, for three months, of powers of attorney not duly executed.
102. Registers kept under former enactments to be transferred to Registrar of the District.

Schedule. Form of petition under Section 84. Form of verification.

ACT No. XX OF 1866.

An Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Registration of Assurances; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1866."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"British India." "British India" denotes the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca:

"Year" and "Month." "Year" and "Month" respectively mean a year or month reckoned according to the British Calendar:

"Section." "Section" denotes a Section of this Act:

"Lease." "Lease" includes a counterpart, a kabúliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease; but not a pátta or muchalká, as respectively defined in Section 3 of Act No. VIII of 1865 of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, executed in the Madras Presidency:

"Will." "Will" includes a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property:

"Instrument." "Instrument" does not include a Will nor an Authority to adopt:

"Obligation." "Obligation" denotes any instrument by which one person (hereinafter called the obligor) binds himself absolutely or conditionally to pay money to another person (hereinafter called the obligee), and includes a Bond, a Bill of Exchange, a Hundí and a Promissory Note:

"Signature." "Signed." "Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark:

Immoveable property. Immoveable Property" includes land, buildings, rights to ways, lights, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth; but not standing timber, growing crops nor grass:

"Moveable Property." "Moveable Property" includes standing timber, growing crops, grass, fruit upon trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property:

"Book." "Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book:

"Endorsement." "Endorsed." "Endorsement" and "Endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering-slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act:

"Representative." "Representative" includes the guardian of an Infant and the Committee or other legal curator of a Lunatic or Idiot:

"Oath." "Oath" includes a solemn affirmation:

"Imprisonment." "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code:

"Person." "Person" includes any Company or association or body of persons whether incorporated or not:

"Addition." "Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank or title (if any) of a person described:

Number. Gender. Words in the singular number include the plural; words in the plural number include the singular, and words importing the masculine gender include females;

"Local Government." And in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" denotes the person authorized by law to administer the Executive Government in such part: "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein: "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, and includes the High Court in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; and "Civil Court" includes a Revenue Court, but not a Court for the relief of insolvent debtors:

"High Court." "District Court." "Civil Court."

"General Registry Office." "General Registry Office" includes a Branch General Registry Office:

"District." "Sub-District." "District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

Laws repealed.

3. Acts No. XVI of 1864 and No. IX of 1865 are hereby repealed, except in so far as the former Act rescinds other Acts or Regulations, and except as regards things duly done and penalties incurred under the Acts hereby repealed or either of them. And all things duly done under the same Acts or either of them shall be considered as having been done under this Act.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by an order to be published in the Gazette of India, to declare that in any Territory under the immediate administration of the Government of India, the Head Executive Officer of such Territory shall exercise all or any of the powers vested by this Act in the local Governments; and thereupon such Officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the local Government of such Territory.

Power to invest Head Executive Officer of Territories under immediate administration of Government of India with authority vested by this Act in local Governments.

PART II.

Of the Registration Establishment.

5. The local Government shall establish within the Territories subject to such Government, at such place as it shall think fit, an Office to be called the General Registry Office, and shall appoint an Officer to the charge of such Office, who shall be the Registrar General of the Territories for which he is appointed. The local Government may also, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, establish a Branch General Registry Office and appoint a Branch Registrar General; and every act done by or before any Branch Registrar General so appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a Registrar General: provided that such Branch Registrar General shall not exercise the power to frame rules conferred on the Registrar General by Section 80. Any Registrar General or Branch Registrar General may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

General Registry Office.

Branch General Registry Office.

6. For the purposes of this Act the local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe and from time to time may alter the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts. A Sub-District may be conterminous with a District, or may be situate partly in one District and partly in another.

Formation and alteration of Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this Section, together with the limits thereof and every alteration of such limits shall be notified by the local Government in the Official Gazette immediately after every such formation or alteration. Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the notification as shall be mentioned therein.

7. The local Government shall establish in every District an Office to be styled the Registry Office, and in every Sub-District an Office to be styled the Sub-Registry Office.

Establishment of Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.

8. The local Government may appoint such persons, whether Public Officers or not, as it may think proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts, formed as aforesaid respectively.

Appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

9. During the absence on duty of the Registrar General or Branch Registrar General from the place where the General Registry Office is established, it shall be lawful for him to appoint the Registrar of such place, or with the previous sanction of the local Government such other person as he shall think fit, to perform the duties of the Registrar General, except those mentioned in Sections 80 and 83. A Registrar so appointed shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as Registrar. During such absence the Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar General or Deputy Branch Registrar General, as the case may be, and may use the Seal of the Registrar General or Branch Registrar General, as the case may be.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar General to perform duties of Registrar General, except those mentioned in Sections 80 and 83, during his absence on duty.

10. In case of the absence from his District or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any Registrar other than the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, any person whom the Registrar General shall appoint in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court, shall during such absence or vacancy be the Registrar. In case of the absence of the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any such Registrar, it shall be lawful for the Registrar General to appoint any person whom he may think proper to conduct the duties of the Office of such Registrar.

Provision for cases of absence of a Registrar from his District or vacancy in his Office.

11. In case of the absence of any Registrar from his Office on duty in his District, it shall be lawful for him to appoint any Sub-Registrar in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar except those mentioned in Sections 79 and 83.

Provision for case of Registrar's absence from Office on duty in his District.

12. In case of the absence of any Sub-Registrar, or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any Sub-Registrar, any person whom the Registrar of the District shall appoint in this behalf shall, during such absence or vacancy, be Sub-Registrar.

Provision for cases of absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his Office.

13. All appointments made under Section 9, 10, 11 or 12 shall be reported to the local Government by the Registrar General or Branch Registrar General, as the case may be. Such report shall be either special or general, as the local Government shall direct; and the local Government shall have power to suspend, remove or dismiss any persons appointed under the provisions of this Act, and to appoint other persons in their stead.

Appointments under Section 9, 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to local Government.

Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under this Act.

14. It shall be lawful for the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to assign such salaries as such Government may from time to time deem proper, to the Registering Officers appointed under this Act, or to provide for the remuneration of such Officers by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries. It shall also be lawful for the local Government, with the like sanction, to allow such establishments for the several Registration Offices as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Remuneration and establishments of Registering Officers.

15. The Registrar General, Branch Registrar General, and the several Registrars and Sub-Registrars, shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the local Government shall direct: "The Seal of the Registrar General (*or* of the Branch Registrar General, *or* of the Registrar, *or* of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

Seals of Registering Officers.

16. The local Government shall provide for the Office of every Registering Officer such Books as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act. The Books so provided shall contain such forms as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Registrar General, with the sanction of the local Government, and the pages of such Books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each Book shall be certified on the title page by the Officer by whom such Books shall be issued. The local Government shall further supply the Office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box.

Register-Books.

Forms.

Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

Of registrable Documents.

17. The instruments next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, provided the property to which they relate shall be situate in a District in which, and provided they shall have been executed on or after the date on which the said Act No. XVI of 1864 or this Act shall have come or shall come into operation; (that is to say):—

Instruments of which the registration is compulsory.

1. Instruments of gift of immoveable property:

2. Instruments (other than an instrument of gift) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property:

3. Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest, and

4. Leases of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year:

Provided that the former part of this Section shall not apply to any Composition-deed nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company: Provided also that, so far only as regards the Territories respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, the local Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this Section any leases of immoveable property, executed in any particular District or part of a District, the terms granted by which shall not exceed two years and the annual rents reserved by which shall not exceed fifty rupees.

Exception of composition deeds.

And of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act; (that is to say):—

Documents of which the registration is optional.

1. Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees to or in immoveable property:

2. Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest:

3. Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and the pattás and muchalkás referred to in Section 2:

4. Awards relating to immoveable property:

5. Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property:

6. Wills or Authorities to adopt a son:

7. Acknowledgments, Agreements, Appointments, Articles of Partnership, Assignments, Awards, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Composition-deeds, Conditions of Sale, Contracts, Covenants, Grants, Instruments of Dissolution of Partnership, Instruments of Partition, Powers of Attorney, Promissory Notes, Releases, Settlements, Writings of Divorcement, and all other documents not hereinbefore mentioned.

19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the Registering Officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy.

Documents in language not understood by Registering Officer.

20. It shall be in the discretion of the Registering Officer to refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration shall appear, unless the persons executing the document shall attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank,

Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.

erasure or alteration; and it shall be the duty of the Officer registering such document, at the time of registering the same, to make a note in the Register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

Description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveables.

21. No instrument relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it shall contain a description of such property sufficient to identify the same. Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey. No document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property shall be situate in several Sub-Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as shall be equal to the number of such Sub-Districts, and, in case the property shall be also situate in several Districts, by such further number of true copies of the map or plan as shall be equal to the number of such Districts.

Documents containing maps or plans.

PART IV.

Of the Time of Registration.

Time for registering instruments of which the registration is compulsory.

22. Subject to the provision contained in Section 24, no instrument of the kinds mentioned in Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within four months from the date of its execution; provided that, where there are several persons executing it at different times, the instrument may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Time for registering documents of which the registration is optional.

23. Subject to the provision contained in Section 24, no document of any of the kinds mentioned in Section 18 (other than a Will or Authority to adopt a son), shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within two months from the date of its execution; provided that, where there are several persons executing it at different times, the document may be presented for registration and re-registration within two months from the date of each execution.

Explanation.—The date of execution of a document means the day on which it purports to have been executed.

Provision where delay in registering is unavoidable.

24. If any instrument shall, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, not have been presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation shall not exceed four months, to direct, that on payment as a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty times the amount of the proper registration fee, such instrument shall be accepted for registration.

Provision for last day of period for registration falling on a holiday.

25. Whenever the last day of any period hereinbefore provided for the registration of any document shall fall on a Sunday or other holiday declared as hereinafter mentioned, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day immediately following such Sunday or other holiday.

Wills or Authorities to adopt may be registered or deposited at any time.

26. Any Will or Authority to adopt a son may at any time be registered or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

Alteration of Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10.

27. In Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10, the last Clause shall be read as if for the words "within six months from the date thereof" the words "within the time prescribed in that behalf by 'The Indian Registration Act, 1866,'" were substituted.

Saving of time prescribed by Statute for registration of instruments.

28. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to alter the time within which any certificate or other document must be registered under the provisions of "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849," Section 143, or any other Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

PART V.

Of the Place of Registration.

Place for registering instruments relating to immoveables.

29. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, every instrument mentioned in Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be presented for registration in the Office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such instrument relates is situate.

Place for registering other instruments.

30. Every instrument other than an instrument referred to in the last preceding Section, may be presented for registration in the Office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the instrument was executed, or in the Office of any Sub-Registrar under the local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the instrument shall desire the same to be registered.

Registration by Registrar General of instruments referred to in Section 29.

31. The Registrar General may in his discretion receive and register any instrument referred to in Section 29, without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates.

Registration by Registrar.

32. Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any instrument which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him. He shall also register Wills and Authorities to adopt. The Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town shall be deemed to be a Sub-Registrar within the meaning of this Act for such portion of his District (if any) as shall not have been formed into a Sub-District.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

33. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the public Office of the Officer whose duty it shall be to register the same: but any such Officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will or Authority to adopt a son, and register or accept for registration or deposit such document, Will or Authority. Every Sub-Registrar so attending shall within twenty-four hours report to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate the fact of the attendance and his reason therefor.

PART VI.

Of the Presentation of Instruments for Registration.

Persons to present documents for registration.

34. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding Section, every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper Registration Office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or by the representative or assign of such person, or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 34.

35. For the purposes of the last preceding Section, the powers of attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognised; (that is to say): —

(*a.*) If the principal at the time of executing the power of attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act operates, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides:

(*b.*) If the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the principal resides:

(*c.*) If the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power of attorney executed before aud authenticated by a Notary Public or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India.

Any power of attorney mentioned in this Section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience to attend as next hereinafter mentioned, and persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process, and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, shall not be required to attend at the Office of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar, or in the Court of the Judge, for the purpose of executing any such power of attorney as is mentioned in Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this Section; but in every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Judge (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power of attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the Office or Court aforesaid. To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Judge may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal or to the jail in which he is confined and examine him, or issue a Commission for the examination of such person.

Enquiry before registration by the Registering Officer.

36. Subject to the provisions contained in this Section and in Sections 76, 80, 84 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the Registering Officer. He shall thereupon enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed, and, in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document;

Or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent shall admit the execution;

Or, if the person executing the document shall be dead, and his representative, assign or agent shall not appear before the Registering Officer, or shall refuse to admit the fact of execution, but such Officer shall nevertheless be satisfied of the fact of execution;

The Registering Officer shall register the document as directed in Section 68.

The Registering Officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one, whether summoned or not under Section 37, present in his Office.

PART VII.

Of the Enforcement of Attendance of Executants and Witnesses.

Procedure where attendance of executant or witness is desired.

37. If any person presenting any document for registration shall desire the attendance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the Registering Officer may, in his discretion, call upon the Revenue Officer in whose jurisdiction the person whose attendance is so desired may be, to issue and serve a summons requiring him to attend at the Registration Office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned and at a time named in such summons.

Revenue Officer to issue and cause service of summons.

38. The Revenue Officer, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause the same to be served upon the person whose attendance is so required.

Persons exempt from attendance at Registration Office.

39. Any person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to attend in the Registration Office, and any person who is in jail under civil or criminal process, and any person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to attend in person at the Registration Office, shall not be required so to attend; but in every such case, the Registering Officer shall either himself go to the house of such person or to the jail in which he is confined and examine him, or issue a Commission for his examination.

Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses in civil suits to apply to summonses, commissions and witnesses under this Act.

40. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts, shall apply to any summons or commission issued and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

Of sending to a Registry Office Memoranda of Decrees and Orders affecting Immoveable Property.

Memorandum of decree affecting registered document relating to immoveable property to be sent to Registrar within whose District the document was originally registered.

41. When any Civil Court shall by a decree or order declare any document relating to immoveable property, which shall have been registered under this Act, to be invalid, or when any Civil Court shall pass a decree or order affecting any such document, and such last mentioned decree or order shall create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest under such document to or in the immoveable property to which it relates, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the decree or order to be sent to the Registrar within whose District the document was originally registered.

Memorandum of decree affecting immoveable property to be sent to Registrar in whose District such property is situate.

42. When any Civil Court shall by a decree or order create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of any person to or in any immoveable property situate in any part of British India in which this Act shall operate, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the said decree or order to be sent to the Registrar or to every Registrar within whose District the whole or any part of such immoveable property is situate, and such memorandum shall so far as may be practicable describe the property in manner required by Section 21.

Costs of registration of memoranda of decrees and orders.

43. The costs of and attending the registration under Sections 41 and 42 of any memorandum of a decree or order shall be costs in the cause, and shall be paid by the Court to the Registrar or to such other person and in such way as the local Government shall direct in that behalf.

PART IX.

Of the Presentation and Deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Persons entitled to present for registration Wills and Authorities to adopt.

44. The testator or any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a Will, may present to any Registrar for registration such Will, and the donor or donee of any Authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may present to any Registrar for registration such Authority. Any person entitled to present for registration any such Will or Authority may either personally or by a duly authorized agent present to a Registrar such Will or Authority open, and any testator or donor of such Authority may either personally or by duly authorized agent deposit with any Registrar the Will or Authority in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the document.

Presentation or deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under Section 44.

45. If the depositor of any such sealed cover shall wish to withdraw the same, it shall be lawful for him to apply to the Registrar in whose Office such cover shall have been deposited, that the same be delivered to him; and the Registrar, if he shall be satisfied as to the identity of the depositor with the applicant, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

Proceedings on death of depositor.

46. If on the death of the depositor of a sealed cover under Section 44, application be made to the Registrar in whose Office such cover was deposited to open the same, the Registrar, if he shall be satisfied that the depositor is dead, shall, in the presence of the person making such application, open the cover, and shall copy at the expense of the applicant the contents

thereof in his Book No. 4. When such copy shall have been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original Will or Authority.

Re-deposit.

PART X.

Of the Effects of Registration and Non-Registration.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Time from which registered document operates.

48. All instruments duly registered under this Act and relating to any moveable or immoveable property, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to the same property.

Registered instruments relating to property to take effect against oral agreements.

49. No instrument required by Section 17 to be registered shall be received in evidence in any Civil proceeding in any Court, or shall be acted on by any Public Servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or shall affect any property comprised therein, unless it shall have been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

50. Every instrument of the kinds mentioned in Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of Section 18 shall, if duly registered, take effect, as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, whether such other instrument be of the same nature as the registered instrument or not.

Registered instruments relating to immoveables of which the registration is optional to take effect against unregistered instruments.

51. Suits to recover money lent or interest, or for the breach of any contract, may be brought within six years from the time when the cause of suit arose, in every case in which there is an engagement or contract in writing, provided that such engagement or contract be duly registered under this Act.

Period of limitation in suits under a registered written contract for money lent or interest or breach of contract.

Special Registration of Obligations for Payment of Money.

52. Whenever the obligor and obligee of an obligation shall agree that, in the event of the obligation not being duly satisfied, the amount secured thereby may be recovered in a summary way, and shall at the time of registering the said obligation apply to the Registering Officer to record the said agreement, the Registering Officer, after making such enquiries as he may think proper, shall record such agreement at the foot of the endorsement and certificate required by Sections 66 and 68, and such record shall be signed by him and by the obligor, and shall be copied into the Register Book No. 1 or No. 6, as the case may be, and shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the said agreement.

Record of agreement that amount secured by an obligation may be recovered summarily.

53. Within one year from the date on which the amount becomes payable, or, where the amount is payable by instalments, within one year from the date on which any instalment becomes payable, the obligee of any such obligation registered with such agreement as aforesaid, whether under the said Act No. XVI of 1864 or under this Act, may present a petition to any Court which would have had jurisdiction to try a regular suit on such obligation for the amount secured thereby, or for the instalment sought to be recovered.

Enforcement of such agreement.

The petition shall, where a stamp is required by law, bear a stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for a plaint in such a suit, and may be amended by permission of the Court, and the statements in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Stamp on petition.

On production in Court of the obligation and of the said record signed as aforesaid, the petitioner shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the petition together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court.

Decree.

Such decree may be enforced forthwith under the provisions for the enforcement of decrees contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.

54. In any proceedings under this Part of this Act, the Court may order the obligation sought to be proceeded upon to be forthwith deposited with an Officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the plaintiff shall have given security for costs thereof.

Power to order obligation to be deposited in Court.

55. After decree, the Court may under special circumstances set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution; but there shall be no appeal against any decree or order made under Section 53, Section 54, or this Section.

Court may, under special circumstances, set aside decree.

PART XI.

Of the Duties and Powers of Registering Officers.

(A) As to the Register Books and Indexes.

56. The following Books shall be kept in the several Offices hereinafter named; (that is to say):—

Register Books to be kept in the several Offices.

In all Registration Offices:—

Book 1.—"Register of Instruments relating to immoveable property."

Book 2.—"Record of reasons for refusal to register."

In the Offices of Registrars:—

Book 3.—"Register of deposits of Wills and Authorities to adopt," and

Book 4.—"Register of Wills and Authorities to adopt:"

In the Offices of Registrars and of Sub-Registrars:—

Book 5.—"Register of Decrees and Orders:"

Book 6.—"Miscellaneous Register."

In Book 1 shall be entered all documents registered under Section 17 and the first four clauses of Section 18, and all other documents mentioned in Section 18 clause 7 which relate to immoveable property. In Book 5 shall be filed all Memoranda of Decrees and Orders sent under Section 42. In Book 6 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses 5 and 7 of Section 18, and not entered in Book 1 or in Book 5: Provided that, if the Registrar General shall so direct, wherever Act No. XVI of 1864 is now in force, down to the thirty-first day of December 1866 and no longer, the Books directed to be kept by Section 56 of the same Act shall be kept, and the rules relating to the entries made therein and the Indexes to be made therefor shall be observed, anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Documents to be copied according to order of presentation.

57. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting the same; and, subject to the provisions contained in Section 70, every such document shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the Book appropriated therefor according to the order of its presentation, and a receipt for such document shall be given by the Registering Officer to the person presenting the same.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

58. All entries in each Book shall be numbered in a consecutive series which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Current Indexes and entries therein.

59. In every Office in which any of the Books next hereinafter mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current Indexes of the contents of such Books; and every entry in such Indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, in alphabetical order and immediately after the document to which it relates shall have been copied by the Registering Officer.

Indexes to be made by Registering Officers.

60. Two such Indexes shall be made in all Registration Offices, and shall be named respectively Index No. I and Index No. II. Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document copied into Books Nos. 1, 3 or 4, and the name of the first plaintiff and first defendant in the suit in the case of all memoranda filed in Book No. 5. Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in Section 21 relating to every such document as the Registrar General may from time to time direct in that behalf. A third Index to be called Index No. III shall be made by Registrars and Sub-Registrars, and shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document copied into Book No. 6. Indexes Nos. I, II and III shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Registrar General shall from time to time direct.

Extra particulars in Indexes.

Two copies of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.

61. Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals not exceeding one month as the Registrar General shall from time to time direct, two copies of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar during the last of such intervals in Indexes Nos. I and II.

One of each pair of copies received by Registrar from Sub-Registrar to be filed in Registrar's Indexes, and the other to be sent to General Registry Office with a copy of entries in Registrar's Indexes.

62. Every Registrar receiving such two copies shall in every month file one of such copies in his Indexes Nos. I and II respectively; and, at such intervals as the Registrar General shall from time to time direct, shall send the other of such copies to the General Registry Office. Every Registrar shall also send to the General Registry Office a copy of all the entries which he shall have made in his Indexes Nos. I and II respectively during the last of such intervals.

Copies sent by Registrar to be filed in Indexes of General Registry Office.

63. On the receipt in the General Registry Office of the copies so sent by the Registrar, they shall be filed in the Indexes Nos. I and II respectively kept in such Office.

Annual alphabetical Index to entries in Indexes.

64. If the Registrar General shall so direct, an alphabetical Index shall be prepared in every Registration Office at the end of each year of all entries made during the past year in the current Indexes in such Office; and in every Office in which Book No. 2 shall be kept, an alphabetical Index shall be prepared at the end of each year to the entries made in such Book during the past year.

Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes and to give certified copies of entries.

65. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1, 2 and 5 and the Indexes relating to such Books shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and, subject to the provisions of Section 70, copies of entries in such Books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies. Subject to the same provision, copies of entries in Books Nos. 3, 4 and 6 and in the Indexes relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer; but the requisite search for such entries shall be made only by the Registering Officer. Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registering Officer, and shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the contents of the original documents.

(B.)—As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

66. On every document admitted to registration, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars; (that is to say) :—

1. The signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and, if such execution shall have been admitted by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent:

2. The signature and addition of every person who may have been examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

3. Any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration made in his presence in reference to such execution.

Such endorsements to be dated and signed by Registering Officer.

67. The Registering Officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements mentioned in the last preceding Section, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

And returned with certificate showing number and page of Book in which document has been registered.

68. After the provisions of Sections 36, 66 and 67 shall have been complied with, the Registering Officer shall endorse on the document a certificate containing the word "Registered", together with the number and page of the Book in which the document shall have been copied. Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the Registering Officer and shall then be *primâ facie* evidence that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsement referred to in the last preceding Section have occurred as therein mentioned.

Endorsements and certificate to be copied.

69. The endorsements and certificate mentioned in Sections 67 and 68 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1. The registration of the document shall thereupon be considered to be complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who shall have presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he shall have nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in Section 57.

Document to be returned.

Procedure on presentation of a document in a language unknown to the Registering Officer.

70. When a document is presented for registration under Section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of instruments of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in Section 19, shall be filed in the Registration Office; and the endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in Sections 67 and 68 shall be made on the original, and for the purpose of making the other copies required by any Section other than Section 65, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Power to administer oaths.

71. It shall be lawful for every Registering Officer at his discretion to administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Act. He may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he shall admit the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the Registering Officer.

Record of substance of statements.

(C) *Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.*

Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of document relating to immoveable property situate in several Sub-Districts.

72. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a document relating to immoveable property which is not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, and of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21, to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every such Sub-Registrar shall file such copies in his Book No. 1.

Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of document relating to immoveable property situate in several Districts.

73. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a document relating to immoveable property situate in more Districts than one, shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, together with such number of copies of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21 as may be necessary, to the Registrar of every District in which any part of such property is situate other than the District in which his own Sub-District is situate. The Registrar on receiving the same shall enter in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and one of the copies of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward a copy of the document together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such copies shall file the same in his Book No. 1.

(D) Special Duties of Registrar.

Procedure on registering instruments under Section 32.

74. On registering any instrument relating to immoveable property under Section 32 the Registrar shall forward a copy of such instrument, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21, to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and he shall also forward a copy of such instrument, together with

such number of copies of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21, as may be necessary, to any other Registrar in whose District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar and Registrar, on receiving any such copy or copies, shall follow the procedure prescribed for them respectively in Section 73.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 41.

75. Every memorandum received under Section 41 shall be copied in the margin of the part of the Book in which the document affected by such memorandum is registered; and for this purpose the Registrar shall send a copy of such memorandum to every Sub-Registrar in his District in whose Office the said document is registered, who shall copy such memorandum in the margin of the copy of the document registered in his Office. When any such memorandum shall relate to immoveable property situate in more Districts than one, the Registrar receiving the same shall also send a copy thereof to every other Registrar within whose District any part of such property is situate, who shall on receiving such copy follow the procedure prescribed for a Registrar in the first clause of this Section. Every memorandum received by a Registrar under Section 42 shall be filed by him in his Register Book No. 5, and he shall then send a copy thereof to every Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and every such Sub-Registrar shall file it in his Register Book No. 5.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 42.

Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

76. A Will and an Authority to adopt presented for registration by the testator or donor may be registered in the same manner as any other document. A Will or Authority to adopt presented for registration by any person entitled to present the same, other than the testator or donor, shall be registered if the Registrar shall be satisfied that the person so presenting the same is the person he represents himself to be, and that the Will or Authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be.

Procedure on deposit of Wills or Authorities to adopt.

77. On receiving for deposit a sealed cover under Section 44, the Registrar, if he shall be satisfied that the depositor is the testator or donor, as the case may be, or his duly authorized agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book No. 3 the superscription on such sealed cover, and note in the Register and on the sealed cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, together with the name of the depositor, and the name of each of the persons testifying to the identity of such depositor, and the inscription so far as it is legible on the seal of the cover. The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

(*E*) *Of the Registrar General.*

Procedure on registration in General Registry Office.

78. On any instrument being registered in the General Registry Office under Section 31, a copy of such instrument and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose District any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copies shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in Section 73.

(*F*) *Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Registrars General.*

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

79. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his Office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose District the Office of such Sub-Registrar is situate; and every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he may consider necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the Book or the Office in which any document shall have been registered.

Powers of Registrar General.

Power to frame rules.

80. The Registrar General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the Registry Offices in the Territories administered by the local Government, and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act—

For providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

For declaring the languages in which and the materials on, in and with which documents presented for registration are to be written or printed, the size of such documents and the extent of blank space to be left thereon;

For declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under Section 21;

For regulating the amount of penalties imposed under Section 24;

For the exercise of the discretion reposed in the Registering Officer by Sections 52 and 71;

For declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II and III respectively;

For declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the Registration Offices;

And, generally, for regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars under him.

The rules so framed shall be submitted to the local Government for approval, and after they shall have been approved, they shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

No order to cancel registration.

81. No order shall be made to cancel the registration of any document under this Act or under Act No. XVI of 1864.

PART XII.

Of Refusal to register.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded by Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

82. Every Registering Officer who shall refuse to register a document, except one which he has a discretion to refuse to accept for registration, or except one which he has refused to register solely because the property to which it relates is not situate within his District or Sub-District, shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book No. 2 and endorse the words "Registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document and on his furnishing a stamped paper of the value of eight annas, shall without unnecessary delay give him a copy of the reasons so recorded. No Registering Officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until an appeal shall have been presented under the provisions herein contained and decided in favour of the appellant.

Registrar may alter or revise orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration.

83. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order: Provided that, whenever the Registrar shall himself as Sub-Registrar have passed the order appealed against, the appeal shall lie to the Registrar General. Any Registrar or Registrar General who shall refuse to direct the registration of any document shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document and on his furnishing a stamped paper of the value of eight annas, shall without unnecessary delay give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

Procedure where Registrar or Registrar General refuses to register or direct registration of documents falling under Section 17 or Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4.

84. If a Registrar or Registrar General shall under Section 82 make an order of refusal to register any document referred to in Section 29, or if a refusal to register shall have been made under Section 15 of Act XVI of 1864, or if he shall under Section 83 on appeal make an order of refusal to direct the registration of such document, it shall be lawful for any person claiming thereunder, his representative, assign or agent authorized as aforesaid, within thirty days after the making of such order of refusal, to apply by petition to the District Court, in order to establish his right to have such document registered.

Petition.

The petition shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, and shall be accompanied by copies of the reasons recorded under Sections 82 and 83, and the statements in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and the petition shall, where a stamp is required by law, bear a stamp of eight annas, and may be amended by permission of the Court.

To be verified and stamped.

Document admissible in evidence.

The document shall be admissible in evidence on the presentation and hearing of the petition, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Court to fix day for hearing petition and copy thereof to be served.

The Court shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition not less than two days after the service next hereinafter mentioned, and shall direct a copy of the petition, with a notice at the foot thereof of the day so fixed, to be served on the Registering Officer and on such other persons (if any) as the Court shall think fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the service and endorsement of summonses shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to copies of petitions under this Section.

Court may order document to be registered.

On the day so fixed as aforesaid, the Court may, if it shall think proper, and if the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the petitioner so as to entitle the document to registration, order such Registrar or Registrar General to register the document, or to direct its registration in the proper manner, and he shall thereupon obey such order, and shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in Sections 66, 67 and 68, and (provided the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order) the registration pursuant to such order shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was duly presented for registration to the Officer so refusing as aforesaid.

Provision for case in which the Judge is the Registering Officer.

Provided that when the Officer presiding over the District Court shall himself as Registering Officer have made any order appealed against under this Section, the petition shall within sixty days after the making of such order be presented to the High Court, and the provisions contained in the former part of this Section shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to such petition and the order (if any) thereon.

Registering Officer not to be liable for anything *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

85. No Registering Officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of any thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

PART XIII.

Of the Fees for Registration, Searches and Copies.

Fees for registration, searches and copies to be fixed by local Government.

86. Subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, the local Government shall prepare a Table of Fees payable—

For the registration of documents:

For searching the Registers:

For making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration;

And of extra or additional Fees payable—

For every registration by a Registrar General under Section 31, or by a Registrar under Section 32:

For special registration under Section 52:

For the issue of Commissions:

For filing translations:

For attending at private residences;

And for such other matters as shall to the local Government appear necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

Table of Fees.

The local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such Table. A Table of the Fees so payable shall be published in the Official Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language of the District shall be exposed to public view in every Registration Office.

Fees and penalties to be credited to Government.

87. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on presentation, and all fees received under the provisions of this Act (not being fees payable under Section 14 to Officers who are paid wholly or in part by fees), and all penalties received under Section 24 shall be remitted to the Treasury of the District or Sub-District or to such other Treasury as the local Government shall from time to time direct, and shall be credited to Government.

PART XIV.

Miscellaneous.

Nothing done by Registering Officer to be invalidated by defect in his appointment or procedure.

88. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to the said Act No. XVI of 1864 or this Act by any Registering Officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

Registration of instruments executed by Government Officers or certain public functionaries.

89. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any Officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration Office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in Section 66; but when any instrument is so executed, the Registering Officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary of Government, or to such Officer of Government, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

Penalty for incorrectly copying, endorsing, translating, or registering documents with intent to injure.

90. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his Office for the purposes of this Act, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under the provisions of this Act, shall endorse, copy, translate or register such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury as defined in the Indian Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for making false statements before Registering Officer.

91. Whoever shall intentionally make any false statement, whether on oath or not and whether it shall have been recorded or not, before any Officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for delivering false copy or translation.

92. Whoever shall intentionally deliver to a Registering Officer in any proceeding under Section 19 or 21 a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for false personation.

93. Whoever falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for abetment of offences under this Act.

94. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code anything made punishable by this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Registering Officer may institute prosecutions.

95. A prosecution for any offence under this Act coming to the knowledge of a Registering Officer in his official capacity may be instituted by the Registrar General, the Branch Registrar General, the Registrar or (with the sanction of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate) the Sub-Registrar in whose Territories, District or Sub-District as the case may be, the offence has been committed. All prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted before a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate or subordinate Magistrate of the first class; and all fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in Section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Registering Officers to be deemed Public Servants.

96. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed a Public Servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such Registering Officer when required by him to do so. And in Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

97. All references to the said Act No. XVI of 1864 in Acts passed previous to the date of this Act coming into operation shall be read as if made to this Act.

References to Act No. XVI of 1864 to be read as if made to this Act.

98. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1866 wherever Act No. XVI of 1864 is now in force. This Act shall come into operation on the same day in the Territories under the Bombay Government known as the Panch Mahâls and attached to the Collectorate of Kaira, and on the first day of July 1866 in the Province of Sind; and Act No. XVI of 1864 shall not be deemed to have come into operation in such Territories or Province, any notification of the local Government to the contrary notwithstanding. This Act may be extended to any other part of British India by an order of the local Government to be notified in the Official Gazette; and such order may, at any time before such extension shall come into operation, be altered or cancelled.

Commencement of Act where Act No. XVI of 1864 is in force.

Power to extend Act to other Territories.

99. From the date on which this Act shall be extended as hereinbefore provided to any part of British India in which the Acts hereinbefore mentioned are not in force, all Rules and Regulations relating to the registration of assurances in force in such part of British India shall cease to have effect, except as regards documents duly registered under any of such Rules or Regulations.

Repeal of Rules relating to registration in certain Territories.

100. Anything contained in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, every instrument of the kinds mentioned in Sections 17 and 18, which shall have been executed in any such part of British India before the date on which this Act shall come into operation therein, shall be accepted for registration if it be duly presented for registration within twelve months from such date.

Time for registering instruments executed in such Territories before extension of this Act.

101. For three months after the date on which this Act shall come into operation in any part of India in which Act No. XVI of 1864 has not come into operation, a power of attorney not duly executed according to the provisions of Section 35, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be deemed to have been duly executed under the provisions of the same Section, if the Registering Officer shall be satisfied that it has been executed in good faith, and if a power of attorney attested under the provisions of this Act cannot be obtained within the period during which the document sought to be registered can, under such provisions, be accepted for registration.

Recognition, in Territories in which Act XVI of 1864 is not in force for three months, of powers of attorney not duly executed.

102. All or any of the Register Books and Indexes kept under this Act or the said Act No. XVI of 1864, or any Act, Rule or Regulation repealed by either of them, may be transferred to the custody of the Registrar of the District in which they are now preserved, or to such other Officer in that or any other District as the local Government shall from time to time direct, and all Rules contained in or made pursuant to this Act shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to the Books and Indexes so transferred as aforesaid.

Registers kept under former enactments to be transferred to Registrar of the District.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition under Section 84.

Stamp eight annas.

To the Judge of the District Court of

The day of 186 .

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth:—

1. That by an instrument dated the day of and made between C. D. of the one part and your petitioner of the other part, certain lands were conveyed to your petitioner absolutely.

2. That such instrument was executed by the said C. D. on the day of 186 .

3. That the property to which such instrument relates is situate in the Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of and in the District of .

4. That on the day of your petitioner presented the said instrument for registration under "The Indian Registration Act, 1866," in the Office of the said Sub-Registrar, and on such presentation the said C. D. appeared personally before the said Sub-Registrar, and admitted the execution of the said instrument [*or* and falsely denied the execution of the said instrument].

5. That the said C. D. is personally known to the said Sub-Registrar [*or* adduced evidence that he was the person he represented himself to be, *or* That your petitioner adduced evidence that the said C. D. was the person he represented himself to be].

6. That the said Sub-Registrar thereupon made an order of refusal, dated the day of 186 , to register the said instrument, and gave your petitioner a copy, which is filed herewith, of the reasons for such order.

7. That your petitioner on the day of appealed to the Registrar of , against such order.

8. That the said Registrar thereupon made an order of refusal, dated the day of to direct the registration of the said instrument, and gave your petitioner a copy, which is filed herewith, of the reasons for such order.

9. That the reasons referred to in paragraphs 6 and 8 are, as your petitioner submits, insufficient, [*or* That your petitioner has complied with the requirements of the said Act so far as it has been possible for him to do so].

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honour will order the said Sub-Registrar to register the said instrument.

Form of verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) A. B.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd April 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1866.

An Act to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity deserted or repudiated, on religious grounds, by their wives or husbands; It is enacted as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of May 1866.

Interpretation of terms.

3. In this Act—

"Native Husband." "Native Husband" shall mean a married man domiciled in British India, who shall have completed the age of sixteen years, and shall not be a Christian, a Mahomedan nor a Jew :

"Native Wife." "Native Wife" shall mean a married woman domiciled in British India, who shall have completed the age of thirteen years, and shall not be a Christian, a Mahomedan nor a Jewess :

"Native Law." "Native Law" shall mean any law, or custom having the force of law, of any persons domiciled in British India other than Christians, Mahomedans and Jews :

"Month" and "year." "Month" and "year" shall respectively mean month and year according to the British calendar :

"High Court." "High Court" shall mean the highest Civil Court of appeal in any place to which this Act extends :

Number.

And, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.

Convert deserted by his wife on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

4. If a Native Husband change his religion for Christianity, and if in consequence of such change his Native Wife, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate him, he may sue her for conjugal society.

Convert deserted by her husband on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

5. If a Native Wife change her religion for Christianity, and if in consequence of such change her Native Husband, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate her, she may sue him for conjugal society.

Court in which suit shall be brought.

6. If the respondent, at the time of commencement of such suit, reside within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature, the suit shall be commenced in such Court: otherwise it shall be commenced in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of the District in which the defendant shall reside at the commencement of the suit.

Suit to be commenced by verified petition.

7. The suit shall be commenced by a petition in the form in the first Schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. The statements made in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints; and the petition shall bear a stamp of two rupees, and may be amended by permission of the Court.

On service of petition, citation issued to respondent.

8. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the respondent, and the Court shall thereupon issue a citation under the seal of the Court and signed by the Judge.

Form of citation.

9. In ordinary cases the citation shall be in the form in the second Schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. But where the respondent is exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, or where the Judge shall so direct, the citation shall be in the form in the third Schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow.

Service of citation.

10. A copy of the citation sealed with the seal of the Court shall be served on the respondent; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the service and endorsement of summonses shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to citations under this Act.

Procedure where respondent does not obey citation.

11. If the respondent shall not obey such citation, and comply with every other requirement made upon her or him under the provisions of this Act, she or he shall be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

12. On the day fixed in the citation the petitioner shall appear in Court, and the following points shall be proved :—

Points to be proved on appearance of petitioner.

(1.) The identity of the parties :

(2.) The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent :

(3.) That the male party to the suit has completed the age of sixteen years, and that the female party to the suit has completed the age of thirteen years :

(4.) The desertion or repudiation of the petitioner by the respondent:

(5.) That such desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion ;

(6.) And that such desertion or repudiation had continued for the six months immediately before the commencement of the suit.

13. The respondent, if such points be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, shall thereupon be asked whether she or he refuses to cohabit with the petitioner, and, if so, what is the ground of such refusal. In ordinary cases such interrogation and every other interrogation prescribed by this Act shall be made by the Judge, but when the respondent is exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, or when the Judge shall, in his discretion, excuse the respondent from such appearance, the interrogations shall be made by Commissioners acting under such Commission as hereinafter mentioned.

First interrogation of respondent.

14. Every interrogation mentioned in this Act and made by the Judge may, at the discretion of the Judge, take place in open Court or in his private room. If any such interrogation take place in open Court, the Judge may, so long as it shall continue, exclude from the Court all such persons as he shall think fit to exclude.

Interrogations by Judge may be public or private.

15. If the respondent be a female, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge, if upon consideration of the respondent's answers and of the facts which may have been proved by the petitioner he shall be of opinion that the ground for such refusal is the petitioner's change of religion, shall make an order adjourning the case for a year, and directing that, in the interim, the parties shall, at such place and time as he shall deem convenient, have an interview of such length as the Judge shall direct, and in the presence of such person or persons (who may be a female or females) as the Judge shall select, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the respondent freely and voluntarily persists in such refusal.

Procedure when female respondent refuses to cohabit with petitioner.

Adjournment for a year.

Interview.

16. At the expiration of such adjournment the petitioner shall again appear in Court and shall prove that the said desertion or repudiation had continued up to the time last hereinbefore referred to; and if the points mentioned in the twelfth and this Section of this Act shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, and if the respondent on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the respondent shall be taken to have finally deserted or repudiated the petitioner, and the Judge shall, by a decree under his hand and sealed with the seal of his Court, declare that the marriage between the parties is dissolved.

Procedure on expiration of adjournment.

Interrogation of respondent.

Decree.

17. If the respondent be a male, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge, if upon consideration of the respondent's answers and of the facts which may have been proved by the petitioner he shall be of opinion that the ground for such refusal is the petitioner's change of religion, shall adjourn the case for a year. At the expiration of such adjournment, the petitioner shall again appear in Court; and if the respondent on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge shall thereupon pass such a decree as last aforesaid: Provided that if the petitioner shall so desire (but not otherwise), the proceedings in the suit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as in the case of a female respondent.

Decree in case of male respondent refusing to cohabit on the ground of petitioner's change of religion.

Proviso.

18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if it shall appear at any stage of the suit that both or either of the parties had not attained puberty at the date of their marriage, and that such marriage has not been consummated; and if, in answer to the interrogatories made pursuant to the thirteenth Section of this Act, the respondent shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed his or her religion, the Judge shall thereupon pass such a decree as last aforesaid.

Decree if respondent so refuse in the case of an unconsummated marriage, either party being *impubes* at time of marriage.

19. When any decree dissolving a marriage shall have been passed under the provisions of this Act, it shall be as lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death, and the issue of any such remarriage shall be legitimate, any Native law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always that no minister of religion shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage may have been dissolved under this Act, or shall be liable to any suit or penalty for refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

20. In suits instituted under this Act, the Judge shall order a Commission to issue to such persons, whether males or females or both, as he shall think fit, for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of

Judge may order Commission to issue for examination of exempted persons.

any persons so exempt as aforesaid. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as practicable, apply to Commissions issued under this Section.

Proof of the marriage and the desertion or repudiation of petitioner in consequence of conversion.

21. At any stage of a suit instituted under this Act, cohabitation as man and wife shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of the marriage of the parties, and proof of the respondent's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with the petitioner, after his or her change of religion and after knowledge thereof by the respondent, shall be sufficient evidence of the respondent's desertion or repudiation of the petitioner, and shall also be sufficient evidence that such desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion, unless some other sufficient cause for such desertion or repudiation be proved by the respondent.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to witnesses to apply in suits under this Act.

22. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the summoning and examination of witnesses, shall apply in suits instituted under this Act.

Dismissal of suit if either party is under the age required by the Act, or if the parties are cohabiting, or the respondent is willing to cohabit.

23. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the male party to the suit is or was at the institution thereof under the age of sixteen years, or that the female party to the suit is or was at the same time under the age of thirteen years, or that the petitioner and the respondent are cohabiting as man and wife, or if the Court is satisfied by the evidence adduced that the respondent is ready and willing so to cohabit with the petitioner, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal.

Revival of suit after such dismissal.

24. If at any time within twelve months after a decree dismissing the suit upon any of the grounds mentioned in the last preceding Section, the respondent again desert or repudiate the petitioner upon the ground of his or her change of religion, the suit may be revived by summoning the respondent; and upon proof of the former decree and of such renewed repudiation or desertion, the suit shall recommence at the stage at which it had arrived immediately before the passing of such decree; and, after the proofs, interrogations, interview and adjournment which may then be requisite under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Judge shall pass a decree of the nature mentioned in the sixteenth Section of this Act.

Petitioner's cruelty or adultery to bar the suit.

25. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the respondent has deserted or repudiated the petitioner solely or partly in consequence of the petitioner's cruelty or adultery, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. A suit dismissed under this Section shall not be revived.

Male petitioner's cohabitation with one of several wives to bar the suit.

26. If the petitioner, being a male, has at the time of the institution of the suit two or more wives, he shall make them all respondents; and if at any stage of the suit it be proved that he is cohabiting with one of such wives as man and wife, or that any one of such wives is ready and willing so to cohabit with him, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. The provisions as to revival contained in the twenty-fourth Section of this Act shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to a suit dismissed under this Section.

Dissolution of marriage not to affect status or rights of children.

27. A dissolution of marriage under the provisions of this Act shall not operate to deprive the respondent's children (if any) by the petitioner of their status as legitimate children, or of any right or interest which they would have had, according to the Native law applicable to them, by way of maintenance, inheritance or otherwise, in case the marriage had not been so dissolved as aforesaid.

Power to Court to award alimony.

28. If a suit be commenced under the provisions of this Act and it appear to the Court that the wife has not sufficient separate property to enable her to maintain herself suitably to her station in life, and to prosecute or defend the suit, the Court may, pending the suit, order the husband to furnish the wife with sufficient funds to enable her to prosecute or defend the suit, and also for her maintenance pending the suit. If the suit be brought by a husband against a wife, the Court may by the decree order the husband to make such allowance to his wife for her maintenance during the remainder of her life as the Court shall think just, and having regard to the condition and station in life of the parties. Any allowance so ordered shall cease from the time of any subsequent marriage of the wife.

No appeal under this Act; but the Judge may state case raising question whether conversion has dissolved marriage.

29. No appeal shall lie against any order or decree made or passed by any Court in any suit instituted under this Act; but if, at any stage of the suit, the respondent shall allege by way of defence that the marriage between the parties has been dissolved by the conversion of the petitioner, and that consequently the petitioner is not a Native husband or a Native wife (as the case may be) within the meaning of this Act, the Judge, if he shall entertain any doubt as to the validity of such defence, shall, either of his own motion or on the application of the respondent, state the case and submit it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of of the High Court.

Case to state necessary facts and documents and suit to be stayed.

30. Every such case shall concisely set forth such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the High Court to decide the questions raised thereby, and the suit shall be stayed

until the judgment of such Court shall have been received as hereinafter provided.

Case to be decided by three Judges.

31. Every such case shall be decided by at least three Judges of the High Court, if such Court be the High Court at any of the Presidency Towns; and the petitioner and respondent may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by Advocate or Vakeel.

High Court may refer case to Judge for additions or alterations.

32. If the High Court shall not be satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the High Court may refer the case back to the Judge by whom it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the High Court may direct in that behalf.

High Court may decide question raised, and Judge shall dispose of case accordingly.

33. It shall be lawful for the High Court upon the hearing of any such case to decide the questions raised thereby, and to deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded; and it shall send to the Judge by whom the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Judge shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

Saving of Roman Catholic marriages.

34. Nothing contained in this Act or in Acts Nos. XXV of 1864 and V of 1865 shall be taken to render invalid any marriage of a Native convert to Roman Catholicism if celebrated in accordance with the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Roman Catholic Church; and no Clergyman of such Church shall be liable to any suit or penalty under the provisions of either of the two Acts last hereinbefore mentioned, for solemnizing any such marriage.

Extent of Act.

35. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca. But it may be extended, with the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council, by order of the Governor of such Settlement to all or any part of the territory subject to his Government; and he may, with such consent as aforesaid, determine the Court in which suits against residents in such territory shall be commenced under the provisions of this Act. In case of such extension, if the Indian Penal Code shall not then apply to the said Settlement, the respondent's personal appearance pursuant to this Act may be enforced by such procedure as the said Governor, with such consent as aforesaid, shall provide in that behalf.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition.

Stamp Rs. two.

To the Judge of the Civil Court of

The day of 18

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth:—

1. That your petitioner was born on or about the day of 18 .

2. That your petitioner was on the day of in the year 18 lawfully married to C. D. at .

3. That the said C. D. is now of the age of years or thereabouts.

4. That after his said marriage, your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at aforesaid until the day of 18 .

5. That previous to the day of 18 your petitioner changed his religion for Christianity, and that on such day he was baptized and became a member of the Church of .

6. That on the day of 18 [*at least six months prior to the date of the petition*], the said C. D. deserted your petitioner, and has not since resumed cohabitation with him.

7. That such desertion was in consequence of your petitioner's said change of religion.

8. That there is no collusion nor connivance between your petitioner and the said C. D.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honour will order the said C. D. to live and cohabit with your petitioner, or declare that your petitioner's marriage is dissolved.

A. B.

Form of verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Citation in ordinary cases.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you the said C. D. has filed his [*or* her] petition against you in the Civil Court of alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him [*or* her] for six months in consequence of his [*or* her] having changed his [*or* her] religion for Christianity, and praying that, unless you consent to live and cohabit with him [*or* her], it may be declared that his [*or* her] marriage is dissolved: Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [*at least one month*] from the date of the service of this on you, you do appear in the said Court then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that in default of your so appearing, you will be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) E. F.

Judge of the Civil Court of .

Indorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by G. H. on the within named C. D. of at on the day of 18

(Signed) G. H.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Citation in case of Respondent exempt from Appearance in Court.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you the said C. D. has filed his [*or* her] petition against you in the Civil Court of alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him [*or* her] for six months in consequence of his [*or* her] having changed his [*or* her] religion for Christianity, and praying that, unless you consent to cohabit with him [*or* her], it may be declared that his [*or* her] marriage is dissolved. Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [*at least one month*] from the service of this on you, you do hold yourself in readiness to answer and do answer such interrogatories as may be put to you by Commissioners duly authorised in that behalf under a Commission issued by this Court, in reference to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that in default of your so holding yourself in readiness and answering such interrogatories, you will be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) E. F.

Judge of the Civil Court of .

Indorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by G. H. on the within named C. D. of at on the day of 186

(Signed) G. H.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd April 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXII OF 1866.

An Act to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, *to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry and Aurungabad.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Christian British subjects of Her Majesty within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry and Aurungabad ; It is enacted as follows :—

Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to extend to Christian British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts &c.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, shall, so far only as regards Christian British subjects of Her Majesty, extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry and Aurungabad.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd March 1866.

No. 10 OF 1866.

A Bill to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, *to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Christian British subjects of Her Majesty within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts ; It is enacted as follows :—

Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to extend to Christian British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the Indian Marriage Act, 1865 shall, so far only as regards Christian British subjects of Her Majesty, extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to extend, under the powers conferred on the Indian Legislature by Statute 28 Vic., cap. 17, the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Christian British subjects of Her Majesty in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

There are three classes of persons in those Districts who were, until lately, altogether unprovided with a marriage-law : 1*st*, Native Christians

being subjects of the Nizam, *2nd*, Christian British subjects resident within the Districts, and, *3rd*, Christians there resident, who are neither subjects of Her Majesty nor of the Nizam. For the first class, the Governor-General in Council, as representing the Nizam, has already provided by issuing an executive order applying Part V of the Act. The present Bill, if it become law, will provide for the second class. The marriage law of members of the third class is probably that of their domicile of origin, and when any question as to such law arises general principles will be applied thereto.

H. S. MAINE.

The 7th March 1866.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 3116.

Fort William, the 31st March 1866.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The powers of Mr. St. George Tucker as Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Oude are suspended for the 5th April, and Mr. John Strachey, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, is invested with the powers of the Judicial Commissioner of Oude for that day, to enable him to decide upon a criminal trial referred by Mr. Tucker for confirmation of the sentence passed by him in his capacity of Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division in Oude.

3120.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steamer "Delhi," which vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the evening of the 24th instant.

No. 3174.

The services of Mr. W. E. Ward, Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 9th April.

No. 3186.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the under-mentioned Officer in the Central Provinces with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861 :—

Mr. G. J. Nicholls, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, Nagpore.

No. 3188.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the under-mentioned Tehseeldar in the Central Provinces with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, within the limits of his Tehseelees :—

Ashruff Ally Khan, Tehseeldar of Poonassa, in the Nimar District.

No. 3190.

Mr. J. Burton, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Durriabad, is granted two months' privilege leave, from the 7th of April next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3242.

The 2nd April 1866.

The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV of 1859 in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee : a certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 276.—Mr. James Kinmond, Chief Engineer, Assam Tea Company, for rolling tea leaf, reducing the labor required, and improving the appearance of the Tea.

No. 286.—Mr. William Boyd Livingstone, Professor of Literature, Presidency College, Calcutta, for causing, by means of a lamp of peculiar construction, the production of a brilliant light as well as great economy in the burning of oils and liquids for giving light.

W. E. WARD,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 2nd April 1866.

Extract from the London Gazette, dated February 20th, 1866.

INDIA OFFICE, *February 12th,* 1866.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K. C. B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay ;

His Highness the Maharajah of Joudhpore ;

Sir Robt. Montgomery, K. C. B., late Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab;

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore;

General Sir William Rose Mansfield, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies; and

His Highness the Maharajah of Kerowlee;

To be Knights of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Republished by Order of the Viceroy and Grand Master of the Order.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

GENERAL.

No. 524.

Fort William, the 2nd April 1866.

Mr. W. Glynn, Deputy Commissioner of Oonao, is allowed twenty months' leave to Europe on medical certificate. He is also allowed five days' preparatory leave, in extension of that granted to him in G. O. No. 277, dated 20th February last.

No. 530.

Captain D. W. Laughton, an Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days, from the 15th instant.

No. 532.

Lieutenant H. F. deLousada, 10th Madras Native Infantry, is appointed to be a Probationary Assistant in the Mysore Commission.

No. 542.

Captain C. J. Pearse, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Mysore District, has obtained leave of absence for one month, from the 10th ultimo, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 544.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, Superintendent of Coorg, embarked for Europe on the 14th ultimo by the Steamer "Malta."

No. 546.

Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Eden, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana, has obtained six days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted in G. O. No. 279, dated the 20th February last.

No. 547.

Captain J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner, Oomraotee District, has been granted a month's privilege leave in addition to the leave granted in G. O. No. 244, dated the 14th February last.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 98.

Fort William, the 31st March 1866.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Captain W. D. Chapman, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, having resigned the service, his name is struck off the Public Works Lists.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 47 of the 17th February 1866.

No. 99.

The 2nd April 1866.

Captain W. H. Mackesy, H. M.'s 79th Highlanders, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to Oudh as a temporary arrangement.

No. 100.

The services of Lieutenant W. Shepherd, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 101.

The appointment of Captain C. J. Mead, B. S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Assistant to Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in the Nagpore Circle, is confirmed with effect from the 29th March 1866, vice Major J. F. Stoddard, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut. Colonel*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 2nd April 1866.

No. 316 *of* 1866.—The admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of Lieutenant H. J. Barton, of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry, announced in Government General Order No. 157 of the 19th February last, is to be held to have effect from the 29th July 1864, instead of the date previously assigned.

No. 317 *of* 1866.—The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department:—

Captain A. G. Mayne, Cadre of the 1st Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. Colledge, of the General List, Cavalry.

No. 318 *of* 1866.—With reference to Government General Order No. 123 of the 6th February

1866, it is hereby notified that the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have increased the pension of Private P. Whelan, late of Her Majesty's 44th Foot, from 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per diem, with effect from the 2nd May 1865.

No. 319 *of* 1866.—Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Hunter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Pay Master, Allahabad Circle, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 23rd instant, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

No. 320 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made :—

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

To be Sub-Conductors.

	Date of promotion.
Sergeant W. J. Herdman	21st May 1865, vice Hughes, deceased.
Sergeant D. Gair	15th Oct. 1865, vice Adams, deceased.

The promotion of Sergeant M. Gaynor to the grade of Sub-Conductor, notified in Government general Order No. 832 of the 31st August 1865, is to be held to have effect from the 21st May 1865, and his name will stand in the list of the Department above that of Sub-Conductor Herdman, now promoted.

No. 321 *of* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Thomas Shepherd, of the 20th Hussars, Doing-duty Officer, now Adjutant, 4th Punjab Cavalry.	1st March 1864.

The 3rd April 1866.

No. 322 *of* 1866.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 42, dated 22nd February 1866, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE,

No. 42. *London, 22nd February* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,

The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Colonel W. E. Morton.
Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Maisey.
Major P. H. P. Gill, per "St. Lawrence."
Captain E. T. Thackeray, v. c.
" E. H. Scott.
" A. Combe.
Lieutenant J. Colledge.
" E. A. Vine, per Steamer, 19th January.
" J. Low.
" T. R. D. Bingham.
" M. H. Heathcote.
" A. C. Padday.
" C. L. Brown Constable.

2. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel D. S. Dodgson	6 months.
" G. N. Oakes	6 "
Captain R. Morris ...	6 "
" H. M. DeW. Douglas	6 "
" D. G. Manning	6 "
" G. C. Lloyd ...	6 "
" J. J. Russell ...	6 "
" W. Davison ...	"
Lieutenant F. B. Morris	
" B. Rogers ...	
" F. L. S. Dyce	
" C. F. Thomas	
" A. Andrew ...	
Veterinary Surgeon R. W. Murray	

3. The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz. :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. Anderson, from 1st January 1866.

Surgeon Major T. S. Lacy, from 1st January 1866.
Surgeon Major T. C. Hutchinson, from 3rd January 1866.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DE GREY & RIPON.

No. 323 *of* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Edward Dandridge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 40th (The Shajehanpore) Regiment Native Infantry.	For 20 months.
2nd Captain John Lidstone Watts, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Department of Public Works.	For 12 months, under the new Regulations.
Surgeon Major Frederick Fletcher, of the Madras Medical Department, in medical charge of the 32nd Madras Native Infantry.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Captain Robert Durie Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry.	For 20 months.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. F. Brooke, of Her Majesty's 94th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, Presidency Division.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Major John Irwin Willes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General.	For 20 months.

No. 324 *of* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Major Richard Southby Otto Thring, M. D., of the Medical Department.	For 2 years, under the new Regulations.
Captain Henry Richard Bradford, of the late 36th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General.	For 3 years, under the old Regulations.

No. 325 *of* 1866.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant W. Tweedie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been declared, by a Committee which assembled at Bombay on the 8th ultimo, to have passed a successful examination for a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, agreeably to Rule XII of Government General Order No. 734 of the 9th September 1864.

No. 326 *of* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant Colonel F. C. Maisey, of the Bengal Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Army Head Quarters.	31st March 1866.
Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Thomas Richard Devereux Bingham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 8th Bengal Cavalry.	

No. 327 *of* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. M. Cameron, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 328 *of* 1866.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 44, dated 22nd February 1866, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE,

No.44. *London, 22nd February* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,

With reference to paragraph 6 of Sir C. Wood's despatch No. 333 of the 16th November 1865, informing you that the 20 candidates for the India Medical Service then at the Army Medical School, would, at the termination of the course, be appointed to the Bengal Presidency, I have now to aquaint you that of these 20 candidates, one has been allowed to resign the service, and another has been appointed to the Madras Presidency.

2. The following candidates having completed the course of instruction at Netley, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Assistant Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their Commissions as such bearing date 2nd October 1865, viz. :—

George King, M. D.
Henry Octavius Wilson.
William Center, M. B.
Henry Black Purves.
Theodore Orton.
Robert Deacon.
Patrick Joseph Heffernan.
Dawson Godfrey Massy.
George Thomson, M. B.
Robert Jameson, M. D.
Robert George Mathew.
William Duncan.
David John Walsh.
Robert Moir Milne, M. B.
George Massy.
George Cumberland Ross.
Richard Power.
James Knox.

3. They have received instructions to embark for Calcutta before the 6th of next March, with the exceptions of Assistant Surgeons R. Deacon and Dawson G. Massy, who have been permitted to defer their departure till the 6th of April.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) DE GREY AND RIPON.

The 4th April 1866.

No. 329 *of* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Frederic Carter, of the Medical Department, Civil, Luckimpore.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon Alexander Pakington Tomkyns, of the Medical Department, Superintendent, Central Prison, Bareilly.	For 20 months under the new Regulations.
Captain Alexander Shand Thain, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces.	For 20 months.

The 5th April 1866.

No. 330 *of* 1866.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct

the adoption in this Presidency, from the 1st of May next, of new Forms of Pay Lists and subsidiary vouchers applicable to British Troops serving in India.*

Pay Masters of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry will, on the introduction of the new Forms, be placed in direct account with the Military Account Department for the sums they receive and disburse on account of the Government, and the intervention of Divisional Pay Masters in the cash transactions connected with the above-mentioned Corps will be discontinued.

Officers Commanding Brigades and Batteries of Royal Artillery will also account direct to the Military Accountant, but they will receive the necessary advances for the pay of their Brigades or Batteries from the Pay Master of the Circle in which the Brigade or Battery may be located.

Subsidiary instructions regarding the preparation of these Forms will be issued by the Controller of Military Accounts, in communication with the Controller General of Military Expenditure.

After the adoption of the new Forms, the muster for pay, of British Troops, will be taken on the last day of the month instead of the first day of the following month, and, under instructions which will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, this arrangement will come into effect from the commencement of the ensuing official year.

The 5th April 1866.

No. 331 *of* 1866.—Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Deputy Commissary General, is allowed leave of absence for six months, from the 20th instant, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah on medical certificate.

No. 332 *of* 1866.—Colonel W. G. Morton, of the Royal Engineers, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, is allowed an extension of leave from the 10th to the 16th March 1866, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 333 *of* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite their respective names :—

Lieutenant A. J. Wallace, of the late 60th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 170 of the 23rd February 1866.	"Simla," 24th Feb. 1866.
Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Cafe, V. C., of Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 276 of the 19th March 1866.	
Lieutenant Colonel D. G. Robinson, of the Royal Engineers, Director General of Telegraphs in India, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O No. 276 of the 19th March 1866.	"Delhi." 24th March 1866.
Major (Brevet Colonel) J. M. B. Fraser Tytler, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, on leave for twelve months, G. G. O. No. 242 of the 9th March 1866.	

No. 334 *of* 1866.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Frederick Charles Innes, of the 60th Regiment Native Infantry.	For 20 months, under the old Regulations, from the date of his departure on board the "Walmer Castle."

No 335 *of* 1866.—The under-mentioned Office is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant John Herbert Smith, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Department of Public Works.	For 20 months, under the new Regulations.

* These Forms will be issued gratuitously through the Controller of Military Accounts.

No. 636 *of* 1866.—With reference to General Order of the 20th December 1822, the following Statement of Deposits in the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, is published for the information of the Army :—

Statement of Sums deposited in the Presidency Pay Office on account of the Estates of deceased Native Officers and Men from January to December 1865, *and remaining unpaid.*

No. and Date of Letters with which received.	Date of Deposit.	From whom received.	Names of the Parties.	Rank and Corps.	Amount deposited.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
No. ——, dated 12th January 1865.	.....	By an audited Bill ...	Shaick Rumzan Ally ...	1st Class Native Doctor ...	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
No. 1, dated 2nd January 1865.	Jan. 14, 1865 ...	Lieut. Col. C. A. Fisher, Comdg. 5th Regt. N. L. I.	Gunga Sing ..	Subadar, 3rd Co., 5th Regt. N. L. I. ...	12 0 0	.....	12 0 0
			Seetul Ram ...	Sepoy, 1st „ „ ...	21 13 8	.....	21 13 8
			Mahtab Sing ...	„ 8th „ „ ...	7 14 2	.....	7 14 2
No. 7, dated 19th January 1865.	Jan. 26, 1865 ..	Major R. C. Cross, Actg. Comdt., Bhopal Levy	Bhugwan Sing ...	„ 1st Co., Bhopal Levy ..	2 12 6	.....	2 12 6
			Mohun ...	„ „ „ ...	10 15 2	.....	10 15 2
No. $\frac{1}{R\ W}$, dated 18th January 1865.	Jan. 27, 1865 ...	Offr. Comdg. 4th Regt. P. I.	Bakoree ...	„ 6th Co., 4th Regt. P. I. ...	17 6 8	.....	17 6 8
			Jewun Sing ...	„ 3rd „ „ ..	5 1 11	.....	5 1 11
No. 4, dated 25th February 1865.	Feb. 6, 1865 ...	Col. Chas. Prior, Comdg. 1st Goorkha Regt.	Dulleep Sing Tappa ...	„ 1st Co., 1st Goorkha Regt. L. I....	17 1 0	.....	17 1 0
			Prem Sing Tappa ...	„ 6th „ „ ...	17 9 2	.....	17 9 2
No. 6, dated 26th January 1865.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. Gordon, Comdg. H. M.'s 10th Regt. B. N. I.	Issur Sing ...	„ Rifle „ H. M.'s 10th Regt. B. N. I.	43 7 0	.....	43 7 0
No. 5, dated 21st January 1865.	Feb. 9, 1865 ...	Col. G. W. J. Green, Comdg. 2nd P. Infy.	Shayd Meer ...	„ 1st Co., 2nd Regt. P. I. ...	9 15 6	.....	9 15 6
			Mahomed Buksh ...	Naik „ ...	40 15 0	.....	40 15 0
			Ellia ...	Sepoy, 3rd Co. „ ...	3 5 9	.....	3 5 9
No. 6, dated 30th January 1865.	Ditto ...	Offr. Comdg. 4th P. I.	Kanie ...	„ 8th „ 4th Regt. P. I. ...	146 14 0	.....	146 14 0
Statement dated 9th February 1865.	Feb. 16, 1865 ...	Offr. Comdg. 4th Goorkha Regt.	Balbeer Tappa ...	„ 1st „ 4th Goorkha Regt. ...	73 15 11	.....	73 15 11
			Taijnarain Nugger Kotee...	„ „ „ „ ...	29 0 9	29 0 9	.....
			Muneeram Thappa ...	„ „ „ „ ...	31 3 9	.....	31 3 9
			Mungle Komar ...	„ 3rd „ „ ...	31 9 4	.....	31 9 4
			Nain Sing Thappa ...	„ 4th „ „ ...	7 14 2	.....	7 14 2
No. 43, dated 11th February 1865.	Ditto ...	Col. Chas. Reid, Comdg. 25th Bde.	Ram Sahoy ...	Havildar, 1st Baty., 25th Brigade R. A. ...	16 15 9	.....	16 15 9
No. 68, dated 9th February 1865.	Feb. 22, 1865 ..	Capt. J. G. Kennedy, Offg. Comdt., 2nd P. Cavy.	Makhun Sing ...	Sowar, 2nd Regt. P. Cavy. ...	290 0 0	.....	290 0 0
No. 27, dated 15th February 1865.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. H. E. S. Abbott, Comdg. 28th Regt. P. I.	Badhawa ...	Sweeper, 28th Regt. P. I. ...	53 9 0	.....	53 9 0
			Gonsai Khan ...	Sepoy „ ...	53 12 5	.....	53 12 5
			Booteh Khan ...	„ „ ...	22 14 5	.....	22 14 5
			Mya ...	„ „ ...	3 4 3	.....	3 4 3

Statement of Sums deposited in the Presidency Pay Office, &c.,—continued.

No. and Date of Letters with which received.	Date of Deposit.	From whom received.	Names of the Parties.	Rank and Corps.	Amount deposited.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
No. 96, dated 21st February 1865.	Feb. 28, 1865 ...	Major G. W. Fraser, Comdg. 39th Regt. N. I.	Ramgeer ...	Sepoy, 39th Regt. N. I. ...	8 0 11	.....	8 0 11
			Heera Sing ...	" " ...	13 5 10	.....	13 5 10
			Hurree Sing ...	" " ...	17 6 6	.....	17 6 6
			Maun Sing ...	" " ...	27 8 5	.....	27 8 5
No. 15, dated 24th February 1865.	Mar. 8, 1865 ...	Lieut. Col. H. E. S. Abbott, Comdg. 28th Regt. P. I.	Mya ...	Langree, 28th Regt. P. I. ...	51 2 0	.....	51 2 0
			Nund Sing ...	Sepoy " ...	46 8 0	.....	46 8 0
No. ——, dated 3rd March 1865.	Ditto ...	Offr. Comdg. 7th Bengal Cavy.	Lall Khan ...	Sowar, 7th Bengal Cavy. ...	215 3 7	.....	215 3 7
			Ahmud Shah ...	" " ...	77 2 7	.....	77 2 7
No. 35, dated 25th February 1865.	Mar. 10, 1865 ...	Major D. Mocatta, Offg. Comdt., 3rd Sikh Infy.	Neich Mahomed ...	Private, 3rd Sikh Infy. ...	0 14 0	.....	0 14 0
			Surdool Singh ...	" " ...	26 2 0	.....	26 2 0
No. 642, dated 3rd March 1865.	Mar. 15, 1865 ...	Major J. Watson, Comdg. 13th Bengal Lancers	Manea ...	Syce, 13th B. Lancers ...	5 9 9	.....	5 9 9
			Jewundea ...	" " ...	8 8 0	.....	8 8 0
No. 80, dated 10th March 1865.	Mar. 16, 1865 ...	Major E. H. Langmore, Comdg. 33rd Regt. N. I.	Baj Sing ...	Havildar, 33rd Regt. N. I. ...	111 5 0	.....	111 5 0
			Sheikh Jaffer ...	Sepoy " ...	1 7 0	.....	1 7 0
No. 53, dated 16th March 1865.	Mar. 21, 1865 ...	Lieutenant C. S. Fox, Offg. Comdt. 37th N. I.	Nehal ...	" 2nd Co., 37th Regt. N. I. ...	20 6 3	.....	20 6 3
			Pertab ...	" 3rd " " ...	20 5 4	.....	20 5 4
			Gunesh Sing ...	" 8th " " ...	11 10 7	.....	11 10 7
			Buzeer Sing ...	" 8th " " ...	24 10 6	.....	24 10 6
			Achpul Sing ...	" 6th " " ...	51 7 11	.....	51 7 11
			Bela Sing ...	" 8th " " ...	1 5 7	.....	1 5 7
			Eirie Sing ...	" 5th " " ...	21 2 10	.....	21 2 10
			Baldew ...	" 2nd " " ...	10 12 10	.....	10 12 10
Statement dated 1st January 1865.	Ditto ...	Captain J. H. Salt, Comdg. No. 3, P. Baty.	Kadir Buksh ...	Havildar, No. 3, P. Baty. ...	54 9 0	.....	54 9 0
			Bhaga ...	Syce " ...	11 9 11	.....	11 9 11
			Premsookh ...	Kahar " ...	42 8 6	.....	42 8 6
			Elihee Buksh ...	Syce " ...	8 15 4	.....	8 15 4
			Binda ..	Grasscutter " ..	34 5 3	.....	34 5 3
			Mustee Khan ...	Sowar, 9th Regt. Bengal Cavalry ...	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0
			Rukumdeen ...	" " ...	64 0 0	.....	64 0 0
			Goordut Singh ...	" " ...	77 0 0	.....	77 0 0
			Gundah Singh ...	" " ...	117 0 0	.....	117 0 0
			Hurree Singh ...	" " ..	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0
			Bhugwan Singh ...	" " ...	46 0 0	.....	46 0 0

No. 20, dated 14th March 1865.	Mar. 22, 1865 ...	Major H. L. Campbell, Comdg. 9th Bengal Cavalry.	Sowdagur ...	" " ...	18 8 0	.....	18 8 0
			Hakim Khan ...	" " ...	197 1 6	.....	197 1 6
			Noor Mahomed ...	" " ...	45 5 3	.....	45 5 3
			Dhian Singh ...	" " ...	20 0 0	.....	20 0 0
			Meer Rustom Ally ...	" " ...	174 10 0	.....	174 10 0
			Bhaga ...	" " ...	21 4 0	.....	21 4 0
			Meeah Singh ...	" " ...	69 8 0	.....	69 8 0
			Wazeer Singh ...	" " ...	32 6 0	.....	32 6 0
No. 21, dated 14th March 1865.	Mar. 25. 1865 ...	Lieut. J. H. James, Comdg. No. 4 Garrison Company.	Ulbel Sing ...	Private, No. 4 Garrison Co. ...	33 8 6	.....	33 8 6
			Mull Sing ...	" " ...	97 14 6	.....	97 14 6
No. 29, dated 20th March 1865.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. J. T. Shakespear, Comdg. 8th Regt. N. I.	Ramdany Sing ...	Sepoy, 8th Regt. N. I. ...	8 3 1	.....	8 3 1
			Chuttoo Sing ...	" " ...	7 14 5	7 14 5	.....
			Goizar Khan ...	" " ...	1 9 0	.....	1 9 0
			Shaick Bahadoor ...	" " ...	1 0 11	.....	1 0 11
			Dwarka Opadia ...	" " ...	7 4 1	.....	7 4 1
			Meer Bubarally ...	" " ...	3 11 10	.....	3 11 10
			Pursady Sing ...	" " ...	0 14 8	.....	0 14 8
Statement No. 7, dated 20th March 1865.	Ditto ...	Capt. T. Quin, Comdg. 6th P. I.	Nuksha Bund ...	" 6th Regt. P. I. ...	8 1 3	.....	8 1 3
			Hussun Khan ...	" " ...	95 14 0	.....	95 14 0
			Gokul ...	" " ...	30 12 10	.....	30 12 10
			Nund Singh ...	" " ...	14 15 6	.....	14 15 6
			Jowalla Singh ...	" " ...	46 12 4	.....	46 12 4
			Lehnoo ...	" " ...	6 8 10	.....	6 8 10
No. 45, dated 22nd March 1865.	Mar. 29, 1865 ...	Lieut. Col. J. Liptrott, Comdg. 4th Regt. N. I.	Bukhtawar Ram ...	Recruit, 4th Regt. N. I. ...	0 13 9	.....	0 13 9
No. 102, dated 23rd March 1865.	Ditto ...	Major H. S. Obbard, Comdg. 41st N. I.	Manick ...	Sepoy, 41st Bengal Infy. ...	30 4 0	.....	30 4 0
Statement dated 21st March 1865.	Ditto ...	Lieut. Col. C. G. Ross, Comdg. 14th Ferozepore Regt. N. I.	Utter Singh ...	Subadar, 1st Co., 14th Ferozepore Regt. N. I.	0 10 3	.....	0 10 3
			Proceh Singh ..	Sepoy, 1st " " ...	23 11 0	.....	23 11 0
			Heeruh Singh ...	Lascar, 2nd " " ..	2 3 7	.....	2 3 7
			Supha Singh ...	Sepoy, 2nd " " ...	10 4 2	.....	10 4 2
			Kun Sing ...	" 3rd " " ...	15 4 2	.....	15 4 2
			Rootha ...	" 3rd " " ...	3 2 9	.....	3 2 9
			Deena ...	Cook, 3rd " " ...	9 15 4	...	9 15 4
			Soobha Sing ...	Sepoy, 3rd " " ...	28 14 5	.....	28 14 5
			Gohar Shah ...	Subadar, 4th " " ...	0 10 11	.....	0 10 11
			Shekh Bahadoor ...	Drummer, 5th " " ...	8 1 8	.....	8 1 8
			Shades ...	Sepoy, 5th " " ...	3 8 8	.....	3 8 8
			Bussun ...	" 5th " " ...	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0
			Goolab Singh ...	" 5th " " ...	1 10 0	.....	1 10 0
			Unclaimed money for dearness of provisions ...		0 8 0	.....	0 8 0
			Dhyan Singh ...	Sepoy, 7th Co. " ...	19 15 2	.....	19 15 2
			Dawah Singh ...	" 7th " " ...	12 8 6	.....	12 8 6
			Shere Singh ...	" 7th " " ...	32 10 8	.....	32 10 8
			Muchul ...	Lascar, 8th " " ...	11 12 9	.....	11 12 9
			Dhyal Singh ...	Sepoy, 1st " " ...	20 13 8	.....	20 13 8

Statement of Sums deposited in the Presidency Pay Office, &c.,—continued.

No. and Date of letters with which received.	Date of Deposit	From whom received.	Names of the Parties.	Rank and Corps	Amount deposited.	Amount paid.	Amount remaining unpaid
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
No. ——, dated 27th March 1865.	April 13, 1865 ...	Major L. V. R. Jervis, Comdg. 42nd Assam L. I.	Fuzerallie Khan ...	Sepoy, 42nd Assam L. Infy. ...	9 10 6	.....	9 10 6
			Beharee Ram ...	" " ...	14 5 9	.....	14 5 9
No. 116, dated 16th May 1865.	May 27, 1865 ...	Major P. T Gardiner, Comdg. 2nd S. I.	Unclaimed Compensation money for dearness of provisions for 1861-62		509 3 8	.....	509 3 8
			Pertab ...	Sepoy, 2nd Sikh Infy. ...	39 8 4	.....	39 8 4
			Burrao ...	" " ...	18 15 0	.....	18 15 0
			Boota ...	" " ...	24 14 8	.....	24 14 8
			Ameerwullee ...	" " ...	24 13 6	.....	24 13 6
			Lall Sing ...	" " ...	12 6 3	.....	12 6 3
			Kulludeen ...	Barber " ...	3 8 3	.....	3 8 3
			Nenoo ...	Syce " ...	25 5 0	.....	25 5 0
			Juma Khan ...	Sepoy " ...	1 8 6	.....	1 8 6
			Umra ...	" " ...	31 4 5	.....	31 4 5
			Brahma ...	" " ...	16 5 8	.....	16 5 8
			Jowar ...	" " ...	25 5 4	.....	25 5 4
			Busawur Sing ...	" " ...	13 3 8	.....	13 3 8
No. 112, dated 13th May 1865	Ditto ...	Major Rothney, Comdg. 5th Goorkha Regt	Singbeer ...	Sepoy, 5th Goorkha Regt. ...	4 13 3	.....	4 13 3
			Jowalla ...	" " ...	3 8 1	3 8 1	.....
			Drigra Sing ...	" " ...	5 8 11	.....	5 8 11
			Rutton Sing ...	" " ...	30 13 6	30 13 6	.....
			Sungram ...	" " ...	31 1 10	.....	31 1 10
			Ramsurrun ...	" " ...	13 2 1	.....	13 2 1
			Sheuman ...	" " ...	11 2 8	.....	11 2 8
			Kaloo Sing ...	" " ...	17 1 4	.....	17 1 4
			Teekaram ...	" " ...	8 7 5	.....	8 7 5
			Dhunbeer ...	" " ...	16 2 7	.....	16 2 7
			Bhao Sing ...	" " ...	11 0 2	.....	11 0 2
			Mahabeer ...	" " ...	64 6 2	.....	64 6 2
			Mowlaram ...	" " ...	14 12 6	.....	14 12 6
			Ramoo Koaur ...	" " ...	15 11 10	.....	15 11 10
			Sitab Sing ...	" " ...	21 1 1	21 1 1	.....
			Hurkoo ...	" " ...	26 8 2	.....	26 8 2
			Maun Sing ...	" " ...	22 14 8	.....	22 14 8
			Beer Sing ...	" " ...	22 7 9	.....	22 7 9
No. 46 A, dated 1st June 1865	June 14, 1865 ...	Capt. Girdlestone, Comdg. Regt of Lucknow, 16th N. I.	Dabee Sing ...	Sepoy, Regt of Lucknow, 16th N. I. ...	19 12 3	.....	19 12 3
			Lall Sing ...	Naick " ...	54 4 3	.....	54 4 3
			Modho Tewary ...	Sepoy " ...	3 9 0	.....	3 9 0
			Palwan Sing ...	" " ...	35 4 0	.....	35 4 0
No. 156, dated 8th June 1865.	June 23, 1865 ...	Major F. V. R. Jervis, Comdg. 42nd Assam L. I.	Mootee Ram ...	Mochi, 42nd Assam L. I. ...	86 9 0	.....	86 9 0

July	July 13, 1865 ..	Lieut. H. C. Jarrett. Comdg. 28th Regt. P. I.	Gonda Sing	Sepoy, 6th Co., 28th Regt. P. I.	0 14 4	.....	0 11 4
			Utter Sing	,, ,,	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0
No. 54, dated 13th August 1865.	Aug. 22, 1865 ...	Capt. Fred. E. Lewis, Offg. Comdt., No. 1, P. L. F. Batty.	Sookun	Syce, No. 1, P. L. F. Batty.	3 8 9	.....	3 8 9
			Buddul	,, ,,	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
			Matta Deen	Jorawalla, Grass-cutter	5 2 0	.....	5 2 0
			Unknown	Fort Magazine Kalassie	5 10 0	.....	5 10 0
No. 152, dated 1st August 1865.	Aug. 8, 1865 ...	Major F. J. Nelson, Comdg. 7th Regt. N. I	Adjoodea	Sepoy, 7th Regt. N. I.	21 13 1	21 13 1	.....
			Ramphull Pattuck	,, ,,	12 2 3	.....	12 2 3
			Ruttun Ram	,, ,,	32 11 8	.....	32 11 8
			Bindessury Sing	,, ,,	12 13 4	.....	12 13 4
			Joojutally Khan	Naick ,,	40 8 0	40 8 0	.....
			Munnowan Khan	Havildar ,,	24 0 3	24 0 3	.....
			Askerally Khan	,, ,,	17 12 6	17 12 6	.....
			Adjoodea Sing	Sepoy ,,	8 10 7	.....	8 10 7
			Lallah Sing	,, ,,	31 6 1	.....	31 6 1
			Mohur	,, ,,	18 2 4	.....	18 2 4
			Sookha Sing	Subadar ,,	300 15 6	.....	300 15 6
No. 391, dated 6th October 1865.	Oct. 17, 1865 ...	Lieut. J. G. Stone, Comdg. 3-24 R. A.	Shaick Deenah	Mahout, 6th Batty., 24th Bgde. R. A.	13 12 6	.....	13 12 6
			Dukrun	Driver, 1st Batty. 22nd Bdge.	23 12 7	.....	23 12 7
			Davie Ram	,, ,,	25 8 9	.....	25 8 9
No. 125, dated 18th October 1865.	Oct. 24. 1865 ...	Lieut. Col. Robinson, Comdg. 28th Regt. N. I.	Khan Mahomed	Havildar, 28th Regt. P. I.	25 13 1	.....	25 13 1
			Meeran Bux	Sepoy ,,	1 2 3	.....	1 2 3
			Shaick Deena	,, ,,	0 3 1	.....	0 3 1
No. 249, dated 14th November 1865.	Nov. 21, 1865 ...	Colonel W. F. Nuthall, Comdg. 3rd Regt. N. I.	Shaick Hossen Bux	Sepoy, 1st Co., 3rd Regt. N. I.	79 5 0	.....	79 5 0
			Juggernauth Pandy	,, 2nd ,,	32 4 9	.....	32 4 9
			Ramrutton	,, 6th ,,	2 0 6	.....	2 0 6
			Pultoo Tewary	,, ,, ,,	1 8 0	.....	1 8 0
No. 146, dated 20th December 1865.	Dec. 29, 1865 ...	Lieut. Col. H. E. S. Abbott, Comdg. 28th Regt. N. I.	Hakim	Sepoy, 8th Co., 28th Regt. P. I.	1 2 0	.....	1 2 0
				Total ...	5,534 6 9	196 7 8	5,337 15 1

FORT WILLIAM, PAY OFFICE,
The 31st December 1865.

H. D. BATTYE, *Captain,*
Offg. Presidency Pay Master.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

East Indian Railway.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from the Board of Directors in England, the business of this Company will hereafter be carried on by a Board of Agency consisting of Mr. Edward Palmer, Mr. Cecil Stephenson, and Mr. Samuel Power.

All communications are to be addressed, and all Hoondies, Pay Orders, &c., are to be made payable, to

EDWARD PALMER,
Chairman of the Board of Agency.

E. I. RAILWAY HOUSE;
DALHOUSIE SQUARE,
Calcutta, April 3rd, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to Financial Notification No. 3354, dated the 18th November 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to extend the period allowed for the conversion of Sicca Rupee Government Securities into the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865, to the 31st December 1867; notice is accordingly hereby given that Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25, of 1828-29, and of the 1st May 1832, and also stock receipts of the 4 per cent. Sicca Book debt will, until 31st December 1867, be received in Calcutta at the Bank of Bengal, in Madras at the Bank of Madras, and in Bombay by the Accountant General, for conversion into the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Comptr. Genl. of Accounts.

CALCUTTA;
OFFICE OF COMPTR GENL. OF ACCOUNTS,
TREASY. & DEPTL ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
The 6th April 1866.

POSTAL NOTICE.

From this date the rate of Postage chargeable on letters conveyed from India to Hong-Kong or other British Post Office in China by Her Majesty's Mail Steamers, or by the French Mail Steamers, will be 4 annas on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, and an additional sum of 4 annas per every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce in weight.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 4th April 1866.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the Eighth day of March, made in the matter of the Estate of Richard Thomas Callan, deceased, late of Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, Jeweller, in the suit of Arthur Pittar Lattey *versus* Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., Administrator General of Bengal and Administrator of the Estate of Richard Thomas Callan, deceased, the creditors of the said Richard Thomas Callan, late of Calcutta aforesaid, who died in or about the month of June 1865, are, by their Solicitors on or before the 30th day of April 1866, to come in and prove their debts at the High Court at Calcutta, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Saturday, the 12th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims, dated this 28th day of March 1866.

CARRUTHERS AND DIGNAM, *Solicitors for the Plaintiff.*
C. T. DAVIS, *Offg. Regtr.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to Rule V of the Nynee Tal Revised Bye-Laws, a Meeting of the Registered Proprietors of Estates within the Nynee Tal Settlement will be held at the Assembly Rooms at Nynee Tal, on Saturday, the 5th day of May 1866, for the purpose set forth in the above-mentioned rule.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN DAVIES,
Secretary, M. Committee.

NYNEE TAL,
The 31st March 1866.

WANTED.

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Roy Bareilly, a Moonsurim (Clerk of the Court), salary Rs. 150 per mensem. He must be able to translate readily and idiomatically from Urdoo into English, and *vice versâ*, and have a thorough knowledge of the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. A knowledge of the Stamp Act (X of 1862) is also required.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned, *post paid.*

C. R. CROMMELIN,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

ROY BAREILLY;
OUDE,
The 23rd March 1866.

WANTED

A Naib Jailor for Motihareo Jail, who knows English and understands Accounts. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Application, with copies of testimonials as to character, and qualifications, to be sent to the undersigned:—

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Magistrate.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The under-mentioned Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Hoosainabad Endowment, standing in the names of Rufeekoodowlah and Alee Bux, late Trustees, and of Shurfoodowlah, late Agent of that Institution. Payment of the Notes, and of Interest thereon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the present Trustees :—

No. 28667 of 1854-55 for Rs. 25,000.
„ 10110 of 8289 of 1835-36 Rs. 20,000.

NAWAB MOHSUNOODOWLAH AND
MOOMTAZOODOWLAH BAHADOORS,
Trustees of the Hoosainabad Endowment.

LUCKNOW,
The 26th March 1866.

LOST.

The right halves of Nagpore Government Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{A}{17}$51168 and $\frac{A}{17}$56984 for Rs. 10 each.

LOST.

The second half of a Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{13}$35110 for Rs. 100.

LOST.

Halves of Lahore Circle Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{A}{26}$22186, $\frac{A}{26}$30221 for Rs. 20 each.

LOST.

The halves of the following Notes :—

Nos. $\frac{A}{9}$69299, $\frac{A}{9}$81930, $\frac{A}{9}$75350, and $\frac{A}{26}$24552 ; four half Notes at Rs. 20.

Nos. $\frac{A}{18}$09290, $\frac{A}{18}$53945 and $\frac{A}{18}$40710, three half Notes at Rs. 10.

P. S. D'ROZARIO & Co.

CALCUTTA.

LOST.

Two right-hand halves of Government Currency Notes for Rs. 20 each. The Nos are $\frac{A}{9}$53007 and $\frac{A}{9}$95344, both dated 11th July 1861.

LOST.

The second half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{7}$39587 and first half of No. $\frac{A}{7}$39588 for Rs. 10 each.

LOST.

A Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{13}$16581 for Rs. 500. Payment stopped at the Mint.

LOST.

First half of Currency Note for Rs. (50) fifty, No. $\frac{A}{23}$ 33368, dated 17th May 1862, in transit from Baitool to Hoshungabad.

GOBURDHUN DOSS,
Zillah Inspr. of Schools,
Baitool.

BAITOOL,
The 15th March 1866.

NOTICE.

The Bank of Bengal hereby gives notice that payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office of the under-noted Government Securities which were lost during the Cyclone in the Steamer "Persia" on or about 5th October 1864.

No. 5879 of 1854-55, Public Works Loan per cent	3,000
„ 8604 of 1854-55 of the 4 per cent	500
„ 8605 „ „	500
„ 8607 „ „	500
„ 46744 of 1856-67 of the 5 per cent.	700

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Lost portions of Government Promissory Note No. 10305 of 26749 of 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 600.

GOLAP MONEY DOSSEE.

LOST.

In transit between Bhundara and Nagpoor, halves of the under-mentioned Currency Notes :—

No. $\frac{A}{28}$61051 for Rs. 20.
No $\frac{A}{17}$56710 for Rs. 10

T. C. DUFF,
District Supt., Police, Wurdah.

The 22nd March 1866.

NOTICE.

The following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle having been lost, it is hereby notified that payment of the same has been stopped :—

Of Rupees 10 each.		Of Rupees 20 each
A18—41,702	A18—41,742	A26—23,557
A18—41,704	A18—41,745	A26—23,559
A18—41,708	A18—41,746	A26—23,574
A18—41,709	A18—41,747	A26—23,577
A18—41,712	A18—41,750	A26—23,603
A18—41,713	A18—41,751	A26—23,694
A18—41,714	A18—41,754	A26—23,698
A18—41,715	A18—41,755	A26—23,699
A18—41,716	A18—41,756	A26—23,700
A18—41,717	A18—41,757	A26—23,801
A18—41,718	A18—41,759	A26—23,804
A18—41,719	A18—41,761	A26—23,805
A18—41,720	A18—41,762	A26—23,807
A18—41,721	A18—41,763	A26—23,808
A18—41,722	A18—41,764	A26—23,809
A18—41,723	A18—41,765	A26—23,812
A18—41,725	A18—41,766	A26—23,813
A18—41,726	A18—41,767	A26—23,814
A18—41,728	A18—41,771	
A18—41,731	A18—41,772	
A18—41,732	A18—41,773	
A18—41,735	A18—41,777	
A18—41,736	A18—41,778	
A18—41,739	A18—41,779	
A18—41,740	A18—41,780	
A18—41,741	A18—41,781	

L. C. PROBYN,
Accountant General, Punjab.

LAHORE,
The 7th March 1866.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company, "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDHRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawal Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allygurh, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3	months' notice,	3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company, the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver, and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton, and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care, either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise, as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances if desired will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the under-mentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDHRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

FOR SALE.

	Per Copy. Rs.	A.
Selections from the Records of Government, N. W. P., Part 40 ...	1	0
„ 41 ...	1	0
„ 42 ...	1	0
„ 43 ...	1	8
Report on the Progress of Education, N. W. P., for 1862-63 ...	2	0
Ditto ditto for 1864-65 ...	2	8
Report of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, N. W. P., for 1863 ...	3	0
Ditto ditto for 1864 ...	3	0
Report of Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. P., for 1863 ...	2	0
Ditto ditto for 1864 ...	2	0
Annual Report of the condition and management of the Jails in the N. W. P., for 1863 ...	3	0
Ditto ditto for 1864 ...	3	0
Report on Police Administration, N. W. P., for 1864 ...	1	8
Report by Board of Revenue on the Revenue Administration, N. W. P., for 1863-64 ..	5	0
Return showing the operations of the Income Tax Act, N. W. P., for 1862 ...	0	8

Apply to

O. T. CUTTER,
Military Orphan Press.

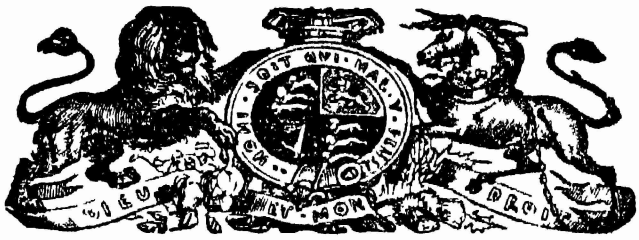
BENGAL OFFICIAL ARMY LIST.

The *Bengal Official Quarterly Army List*, No. XV, corrected in the Office of the Adjutant General up to the 1st of January, is now ready. This Number contains the List of War Services of Officers. Price Five Rupees *in advance*, and eight annas extra if sent by post. Apply to

CALCUTTA, 6, *Bankshall Street.* } O. T. CUTTER, *Publisher.*

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 14.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Principles of construction for Barracks for single and married men.

Read—

1.—Memo. No. 1, by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, R. E., upon some of the principles which should be attended to in designing barracks for unmarried soldiers in India, dated 29th October 1863.

2.—Memo. No. 2, by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, R. E., upon barrack accommodation for married soldiers in India, dated 16th February 1864.

3.—Minute by the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, on the above, dated 29th February 1864.

4.—Minute by His Excellency the Governor General of India, dated 18th March 1864

5.—Minute by the Hon'ble Sir C. Trevelyan, K. C. B., dated 19th March 1864

6.—Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated 7th July 1864.

7.—Report by Sanitary Commission for Bengal, No. 384, dated 6th June 1864.

8.—Report by the Government of Madras, No. 1438, dated 17th May 1864

9.—Report by the Government of Bombay, No. 1295, dated 16th July 1864.

10.—Report by the Government of Bengal, No 2358, dated 9th May 1864.

11.—Report by the Government of North-Western Provinces, No. 2189 A, dated 23rd May 1864.

12.—Report by the Government of the Punjab.

13.—Minute by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, dated 28th July 1864.

14 —Report by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, No. 75 A—1, dated 11th August 1864.

15.—Memorandum on Cottage Barracks by Colonel Maclagan.

Colonel Crommelin having been specially appointed to consider and report on the numerous important questions involved in the construction of barrack buildings for European Troops in India, has, in conformity with the instructions given him in Public Works Department No. 1314, dated 9th July 1863, submitted Reports on the principles that should be adopted in designing barracks for single men and married men.

2. Under the orders laid down by Her Majesty's Government, the proposals on these points have been submitted for the consideration of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, and the Report of this body has been received by the Government of India.

3. The Governor General in Council likewise directed that Colonel Crommelin's Memoranda should be forwarded for the criticisms and suggestions of the principal Local Governments,* and the opinions of all of them have been received. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay and the Sanitary Commission for Bombay have also recorded their opinions on the subjects discussed by Colonel Crommelin.

* Bombay.
Madras.
Bengal.
N. W. Provinces.
Punjab.
British Burmah.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the other Members of the Governor General's Council, have likewise stated their conclusions on the main principles of construction that have to be determined in dealing finally with this subject.

5. The Governor General in Council, after a very careful consideration of all the various opinions contained in the many valuable papers that have been contributed by the authorities above named, has adopted the conclusions, which will now be stated in detail, on the several points that arise in connexion with the subject.

6. It will be convenient to quote each of the proposals made by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, separately, and in the order in which they are treated in the recapitulation of his Reports, and then to record a brief summary of the opinions of the several authorities who have been consulted, and finally the conclusions of the Government of India upon each point :-

BARRACKS FOR UNMARRIED SOLDIERS.

PROPOSAL No. I :—

Standard Plans.

That the preparation of the detailed design for the barracks to be constructed at each Station be left to the local Officers, the several rules and principles of design being laid down for their guidance, and specimen plans of barracks, suitable for different localities, being furnished to them.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

N. W. Provinces. This proposal has met with general assent. The Government North-Western Provinces, however, considers that no latitude whatever should be allowed; that there are but few Officers who can furnish good designs; and that the safest way is to provide standard plans of all barrack buildings.

Bombay. The Government of Bombay agrees to the proposal, provided the designs, as completed by local Officers, are submitted for approval on sanitary points before being put in execution.

Madras. The Government of Madras agrees, but questions the policy of having standard plans at all.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

Having in view the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in regard to standard plans, as conveyed in his Despatch No. 27, dated 16th June 1864, and specially in that portion of it (paragraph 5) which relates to the adaptation of such standards to local circumstances; and taking into consideration the impossibility of determining one or even several standard plans that shall meet every requirement over all parts of our Indian possessions, the Government of India is of opinion that, if the general rules and principles to be observed in barrack construction be laid down, and if specimen plans suitable for different localities be provided, the preparation of designs for particular barracks may be properly left to the local Officers. All such designs will, of course, be reviewed by the Local Governments or Administrations before sanction is given for carrying them out, and the ordinary rules that determine the authority by which the estimates may be passed will be attended to; and if a deviation from any of the general principles be desired by any Local Government, a reference on the subject must be made to the Government of India.

PROPOSAL No. II :—

Magnitude of barrack buildings.

That, save in exceptional instances, barracks be constructed to hold no more than half a Company or Troop, or at most a full Company or Troop, in each building; or, in other words, that the number of men to be placed under one roof should be about 10 *or* 50, *and should not exceed* 100.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commission for Bengal. The Sanitary Commission for Bengal concurs in this proposal.

Madras and N. W. Provinces. The Governments of Madras and North-Western Provinces prefer full Company Barracks as being more suited to the organization of a Regiment.

Bombay. The Government and Sanitary Commission of Bombay would have half-Company Barracks as the rule, but the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay prefers quarter-Company buildings.

Bengal. The Government of Bengal prefers barracks large enough to hold a Wing or even a full Regiment.

Punjab. The Government of Punjab advocates the cottage system or small buildings, each capable of containing only 16 men.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India is of opinion that the balance of the arguments which have been brought forward on this all-important point, is in favour of buildings of moderate size, suitably arranged to meet the present organization of the several Arms of the service; because discipline can be more efficiently maintained in them than in very small buildings; because they admit of a sufficient, though not excessive, sub-division of the men, and of better ventilation than large or than even small buildings; and because they do not necessitate the occupation of an undue extent of ground.

For a Regiment of Infantry, therefore, half-Company Barracks should be provided as the rule; but barracks for whole Companies are admissible when convenience requires their adoption, as in a Fort. Anything in excess of whole Company Barracks should only be resorted to when they are indispensable.

For a Regiment of Cavalry, barracks, each sufficiently large for a Troop, should be adopted.

For a Light Field Battery of Artillery, there should be three barracks, one for each division.

For a Garrison Battery of Artillery, there may be one or two barracks, as from local circumstances may be found most convenient.

By the above arrangements, the numbers that will be collected under one roof will be, in the case of the Infantry and Artillery, about 44 men, and in the case of the Cavalry, about 66 men.

The above conclusion accords with the recommendation of the Royal Commission appointed in England to enquire into the sanitary state of the Army in India.

PROPOSAL No. III :—

Size of barrack rooms.

That barrack rooms capable of accommodating from 16 to 20 men be adopted in preference to rooms of a smaller size; that, as a general rule, therefore, four rooms be provided for a Company of Infantry, three or four for a Troop of Cavalry, six for a Light Field Battery, and three or four for a Garrison Company of Artillery.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. Government of Punjab.

This proposal is generally agreed to, the only dissentients being the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, who would not put more than 10 or 12 men in a room, and the Government of Punjab, which mainly on moral grounds advocates a still greater sub-division, even to placing only four men in a room.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin's proposal which provides four rooms for a Company of Infantry and six rooms for a Battery of Light Field Artillery. Three rooms are sufficient for a Troop of Cavalry; three rooms should also suffice for a Garrison Company of Artillery, except where two barracks are provided, in which case, there should be two rooms in each barrack, or in all four for the whole Company.

The precise proportion of single men per Company, Troop, or Battery, to be provided for, has not yet been definitely decided; but the number of men to be placed in each room according to the above arrangement will never be less than 16 or more than 24.

This conclusion also accords with the general recommendation of the Royal Sanitary Commission.

PROPOSAL No. IV :—

Number of stories suitable for barracks.

That double-storied barracks, in which both floors are to be used as dormitories, be constructed at Hill Stations, or at places where there may be special reasons for adopting them; that barracks on one floor only be considered generally preferable to the above; but that double-storied barracks, in which the upper floors only are used as dormitories, and the lower as day-rooms and for auxiliary purposes, be adopted, if the expense is not considered too great, or the combined arrangement inconvenient.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinions.

It is generally conceded that, at any rate for the Plains of India, all barracks should be double-storied buildings; that the men should sleep only in the rooms of upper-floors; and that the lower floors should be used exclusively as day-rooms and for auxiliary purposes.

Madras and Punjab. The Governments of Madras and Punjab, however, do not object to allow both stories to be occupied as dormitories even in the Plains.

It seems also to be generally conceded that, with regard to Hill Stations, it is not actually necessary to provide upper-stories, and that, when double-storied buildings are resorted to, there is no objection to the partial, or even the total, occupation of the lower as well as of the upper-stories as dormitories.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India considers—

1st.—That double-storied barracks, in which the upper-floors only are used as dormitories, and the lower ones as day-rooms and for auxiliary purposes, should be adopted, as a rule, in all parts of India.

2nd.—That in places where ground is restricted owing to any cause, three-storied buildings may be adopted, the two upper-floors being used as dormitories.

3rd.—That in Forts or other places where the efficient ventilation of the lower-floor is obstructed (by the immediate proximity of a Rampart or a Hill-side for instance) this floor should not be occupied by dwelling rooms.

4th.—That in Hill Stations, it is not obligatory to provide upper-stories, but that, when circumstances render it convenient to adopt buildings of more than one story in height, there is no sanitary objection to the occupation of the lower as well as of the upper-floors as dormitories.

The details of the arrangement of the day-rooms and auxiliary accommodation in the lower-floors is still under consideration, but it has been decided in a general way that one-half of the space shall be set apart for day-rooms for the men, one-fourth of the space as an open arcade, and one-fourth for auxiliary purposes, such as Store-room, Sergeants' Mess, Regimental Library, Recreation-room, &c., &c.

It should be understood that out-offices, such as privies, cook-rooms, &c., do not fall under the category of *auxiliary*, but under that of *subsidiary* accommodation.

PROPOSAL No. V :—

Space per man in barrack rooms.

That the space per man in barrack rooms in the Plains allowed by existing standard plans be maintained, viz., 7½ running feet of wall space, 90 superficial feet of floor space, and width of ward 24 feet; that for rooms in lower-floors, 16 feet be the minimum height when they are to be used for day purposes only, and 18 feet when they are to be occupied as dormitories, and that 21 feet to wall plate be the minimum height for barrack wards in upper-floors, or for barracks on one floor only.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinions. This proposal is also generally accepted for the Plains; but it is thought by some of the authorities that reduced space may be given in Hill Stations.

Sanitary Commission, Bengal. The Sanitary Commission for Bengal say that the dimensions may be reduced in the Hills, provided the space allowed to each man is not less than 75 superficial feet and 1,000 cubic feet; this space would be ensured by a wall space of 7 feet and a width of ward of 22 feet.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India considers that the space in barrack dormitories should be as follows :—

In the Plains—

7½ running feet of wall space per man.

90 superficial feet per man.

Width of ward, 24 feet.

Height of wards in both floors to wall plate, 20 feet.

This would give 1,800 cubic feet per man.

In Hill Stations—

7 running feet of wall space per man.

77 superficial feet per man.

Width of ward 22 feet.

Height of wards in both floors 16 to 18 feet according to the altitude of the Station.

This would give in the one case 1,232, and in the other 1,408 cubic feet per man.

In connection with this proposal, the Government of India further considers that the following rules should be strictly attended to in regard to the arrangement of beds in a ward, viz. :—

That there shall be only two rows of beds in a ward; that no bed shall be placed within 9 inches of a door; and that not more than two beds shall be allowed in the wall space between two contiguous doors.

These rules have been suggested in the body of Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin's Memorandum, but not having been brought forward in his recapitulation, they have not been generally discussed by the authorities consulted, but the Sanitary Commission for Bengal have recorded their approval of them, and they meet the recommendations of the Royal Sanitary Commission.

PROPOSAL No. VI :—

Barrack room unit.

That the barrack rooms to be occupied by the men be kept free from anything that is likely to affect injuriously the purity of the air, and that the barrack room unit comprise only—

1.—*The Dormitory.*

2.—*Mess-room (or portion thereof.)*

3.—*The quarters of a Sergeant.*

4.—*The water-room.*

5.—*Any other day-room which may hereafter be allowed.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. This proposal is also generally agreed to.

The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay prefers lavatories in the corners of the barrack to detached lavatories. He also advocates a few portable close stools being placed in the verandahs of dormitories for use at night.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India assents generally to the proposal, and considers that lavatories should be altogether in detached buildings close to, but not touching, the barracks. A small closet containing two close stools and two urinals may, however, be attached to each upper-story sleeping ward for night purposes only, but it should be locked up during the day-time.

Each Sergeant's quarters should be on the scale authorised for married men, viz., two rooms, one 18′ × 12′, and one 12′ × 12′, and a small bath-room for the use of the Sergeant's wife, who can have no suitable out-building in the neighbourhood of the single men's barracks to resort to. These dimensions need not be considered invariable, provided that about the same aggregate area be maintained.

PROPOSAL No. VII :—

Size of mess-rooms.

That the minimum and maximum space per man in mess-rooms be 20 and 30 superficial feet respectively.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commission for Bengal. This proposal is also generally acceded to. The Bengal Sanitary Commission say that more space should be given unless other day-rooms are allowed in addition to the mess-rooms

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—

This proposal is still under consideration in connection with the general question of the arrangement of the day-rooms and auxiliary accommodation in the lower-floors of double-storied barracks. As already observed, it has been decided in a general way that the day-room accommodation is to be about one-half of the allowance in dormitories, and this will amount to 45 superficial feet per man, or about double the extent recommended in the proposal for mess-rooms only; it is a question whether the whole of this space shall be given in one large day-room for each barrack, or whether it shall be sub-divided in two or more apartments, of which one shall be set apart exclusively for messing.

PROPOSAL No. VIII :—

Plans.

That the specimens of barrack plan proposed in Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin's Memorandum be approved.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Madras. Bengal. N. W. P. Punjab. The Government of Madras objects altogether to standard plans The Governments of Bengal and North-Western Provinces prefer larger, and the Government of Punjab smaller, buildings.

Sanitary Commission for Bengal. The Sanitary Commission for Bengal approves of plans 1 and 2 for either single or double-storied buildings. The Commission also approves of plans 6 and 7, but does not like plans 4 and 5, because of the back to back arrangement of the wards, which is considered objectionable even for Hill Stations, for which only they have been suggested.

Sanitary Commission for Bombay.

The Sanitary Commission for Bombay objects to the separation of the Sergeants' rooms, and their position at the ends of the barracks, in plans 1 and 6. The Commission also objects to plans 4 and 5 in consequence of the back to back arrangement of the wards, but approves of plan 7.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The Government of India does not object to plans Nos. 1 and 2 for either a single or a double-storied barrack, in which it is intended that both stories shall be occupied as dormitories; but would prefer the Sergeants' quarters being placed in the centre of the block, one on either side of the central day-room.

Plans 4 and 5 are not very satisfactory, but although altogether objectionable for the Plains, they might be adopted at Hill Stations, only in cases, however, where they happen to suit the features of the available ground.

Plan No. 6 is good, but as in the cases of plans Nos. 1 and 2, the Sergeants' rooms would be better placed in the centre of the block. This central position of the Sergeants' room is shown in plan No. 7, but in this plan the separation of these quarters and the staircase from the wards by verandahs is extravagant and unnecessary.

The modifications above alluded to are shown in the accompanying three plans which are approved of by the Government of India, and which will serve as specimens for general guidance. It will be observed that all these plans provide for a single main ward protected by a single verandah only, an arrangement which has for some years been in force in the Bengal Presidency, and which is in accordance with the views of the Royal Indian Sanitary Commission. The width of verandahs of all barracks should be 12 feet in the plains and 10 feet in the hills.

BARRACKS FOR MARRIED SOLDIERS.

PROPOSAL No. I:—

(*Size of quarters.*)

That one room 16′× 14′, *and another* 14′× 10′, *be considered sufficient for each family.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED—

This proposal is generally concurred in.

Bengal.

The Government of Bengal, however, would have both rooms 16′ × 14′.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The Government of India concurs in the proposal.

PROPOSAL No. II:—

Grouping of quarters in blocks.

That the quarters be grouped in blocks to suit the units of Troops and Companies, that is to say, that each block for a Troop of Cavalry shall consist of 8 *quarters, and for a Company of Infantry of* 10 *quarters; and that for each Battery of Horse or Field Brigade of Artillery, there shall be two blocks, each containing* 8 *quarters.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

This also is generally acceded to.

Punjab.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab would not put more than six families in a block, but he gives no reason for the suggestion.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The Government of India approves also of this proposal as the rule for single-storied buildings, but does not object to the numbers of quarters in each block being somewhat increased or decreased where it may be convenient to provide larger or smaller buildings than those prescribed by the general rule. When two-storied buildings are adopted, the above-specified numbers of quarters in each block may, if convenient, be doubled.

PROPOSAL No. III:—

Width of verandahs.

That in front of each block there shall be an open verandah 12 *feet wide, and another open verandah behind* 8 *feet in width.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

This proposal is also generally acceded to.

North-Western Provinces.

The Government North-Western Provinces would make the rear verandah 10 feet instead of only 8 feet wide.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India concurs with the Government North-Western Provinces, and considers that the front verandah should be 12 feet wide, and that the back and end verandahs should be 10 feet in width.

PROPOSAL No. IV :—

Separation of quarters. *That the quarters shall be entirely separated from each other by division walls running up to the roof.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commission of Bombay. This is universally agreed to, but the Sanitary Commission of Bombay think that the partition between the rooms of each quarter should only be partial.

Government of Bombay. Bombay Government, however, do not agree with the Commission.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India is of opinion that the whole of the partition walls should be carried up to the roof.

PROPOSAL No. V :—

Single or double-storied buildings. *That, as a rule, single-storied buildings, well raised, shall be adopted.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Bengal and Punjab. There is no particular objection raised to this proposal. The Governments of Bengal and Punjab see no good reason why double-storied buildings should not be adopted.

North-Western Provinces. The Government North-Western Provinces advocates double-storied buildings so arranged that each family shall have a room in each floor.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India considers it the better arrangement to place family quarters in buildings on one floor well raised above the ground; but would not object to double-storied buildings where they are shown to be more suitable in any particular case. The proposal of the Government North-Western Provinces to separate the two rooms of each quarter by placing one on lower, and the other on an upper floor, is altogether objectionable.

PROPOSAL No. VI :—

Covered passages to out-offices. *That covered passages be allowed between the barracks and out-offices, the sides of which shall not be closed in by walls of any description, and whose ends shall be disconnected from the out-offices by a clear interval of 10 feet.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

This is generally assented to.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of this proposal.

PROPOSAL No. VIII :—

That the specimen plan be approved.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

No special objections have been made to the plan.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of the plan of barrack range, also of the proposal to group two ranges together, so that they may have some of the out-offices in common; but the arrangement of the out-offices must remain an open question for the present, as revised plans for them are under consideration. It has been decided, however, that the privies for the women and children shall not be under the same roof as those of the men, but in entirely distinct buildings; and that bathing-rooms shall not be attached to each quarter, but that they shall be in detached buildings.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Principles of construction of Hospitals for European and Native Troops.

Read :—

Memorandum by Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Crommelin, upon some of the principles which should be attended to in designing Hospitals for European Troops in India.

Memorandum by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, upon Hospitals for Native Troops.

Report by the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, dated 30th January 1865, on Hospitals for European Troops.

Report by the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, dated 6th February 1865, on Hospitals for Native Troops.

Letter No. 1297, dated 12th May 1865, from the Government of Madras, with a report by the Sanitary Commission for Madras.

Letter No. 838, dated 10th April 1865, from the Government of Bombay, with a Report by the Sanitary Commission for Bombay.

Letter No. 577, dated 6th February 1865, from the Government of Bengal, and enclosures.

Letter No. 854, dated 16th February 1865, from the Government North-Western Provinces, and enclosures.

Letter No. 5177, dated 12th January 1865, from the Government of Punjab, and enclosure.

Letter No. 1825, dated 17th February 1865, from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and enclosure.

Letter No. 1116, dated 16th June 1865, from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Memorandum No. 219, dated 4th March 1865, from the Military Department.

Memorandum No. 898, dated 19th April 1865, from the Military Department.

Letter No. 134, dated 14th January 1865, from Quarter Master General.

Letter No. 141, dated 9th June 1865, from the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

RESOLUTION.—Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, in pursuance of the instructions conveyed to him in Public Works Department letter No. 1314, dated 9th July 1863, has submitted two Memoranda upon the principles that should be followed in the designs of Hospitals for European and Native Troops in India. These Memoranda have been forwarded for the criticisms and suggestions of all the Local Governments and Administrations, of the three Indian Sanitary Commissions, and of the principal Medical Officers in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the whole of the Reports of these authorities have been received.

After a very careful comparison and consideration of the valuable opinions that have been recorded upon this important subject, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to adopt the following conclusions upon the several points that have been discussed.

In recording these conclusions, the same course will be followed as in the Resolution of 18th December 1864, regarding the principles of barrack construction, viz., the proposals made by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin will be dealt with, one by one, in the order in which they appear in the recapitulation of his Memoranda.

HOSPITALS FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.

PROPOSAL No I :—

Regimental and General Hospitals.

That, as a rule, separate hospitals must continue to be provided for every Regiment or Detachment: and that General Hospitals should, in special cases only, be constructed for the Troops serving in India.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commission for Bombay.	The Sanitary Commission for Bombay concurs.
Sanitary Commissions for Bengal and Madras.	The Sanitary Commissions for Bengal and Madras refrain from offering an opinion, but it may be inferred from their remarks that they do not fully concur in the recommendation.
War Office Sanitary Commission.	The War Office Sanitary Commission advocates General Hospitals.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India considers that, as a rule, separate hospitals must continue to be provided for every Regiment or Detachment, and that a General Hospital is not, unless under exceptional circumstances, required in time of peace.

PROPOSAL No. II :—

Extent of accommodation.

That hospital accommodation be provided to the following extent for the units of each Arm of the service :—

		Men.	*Women.*
Regiment of Infantry	...	110	20
Ditto of Cavalry	...	62	14
Light Field Battery of Artillery	...	20	4
Garrison Company of Artillery...	...	10	4

The above numbers are in the proportion of 12 *per cent. of strength, when the latter exceed* 400 *men, and of* 12 *to* 15 *per cent. for smaller detachments.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:

Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras	The Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras concur in the proposal.
Sanitary Commission for Bengal Sir Hugh Rose. Dr. Bruce	The Sanitary Commission for Bengal, the late Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh Rose, and Dr. Bruce, Officiating Principal Inspector General of Hospitals in Bengal, doubt whether the proportion of 12 per cent. of strength will suffice for all stations, and would increase the rate for unhealthy stations.
War Office Commission	The War Office Sanitary Commission suggests accommodation being provided for from 10 to about 15 per cent. of strength.
Government of Punjab	The Punjab Government considers 12 per cent. of strength more than is necessary.
Other Authorities.	All the other authorities either concur or offer no opinion.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

After a careful examination of the Hospital Returns for the last few years, the Government of India is of opinion that it will suffice to provide hospital accommodation, at the generality of stations, according to the following scale:—

At 10 per cent. on full Regulation strength for Regiments and for Detachments exceeding 400 men in number.

At 12 per cent. for Detachments under 400 men.

At the stations in the Bengal Presidency, noted in the margin, which have proved to be more unhealthy than others, the above rates may be thus increased, viz.,—

Morar.	Agra
Saugor.	Peshawur
Delhi.	

12 per cent. on full Regulation strength for Regiments and for Detachments exceeding 400 in number.

1 to 15 per cent. on strength for smaller Detachments than 400 men.

The increased proportions will also apply to unhealthy stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The complement for each Arm of the service will be as follows:—

	At unhealthy stations.	At healthy stations.
	Men.	Men.
Infantry ...	... 110 ...	... 92
Cavalry ...	... 62 ...	... 50
Battery of Artillery	... 20 ...	... 18
Garrison Company of Artillery	10 ...	... 10

The extent of accommodation for women is still under consideration with reference to a late order, which directs that women shall, in all practicable cases, receive medical treatment in their own quarters. On this point, further instructions will be issued.

PROPOSAL NO. III:—

Number of floor in the Plains.

That all Regimental or Detachment Hospitals, which may hereafter be constructed in the Plains of India, shall be double-storied buildings, in which the whole of the wards for the sick, together with a certain necessary amount of subsidiary accommodation, shall be arranged in the upper floors, and the day-room, administrative Offices, Quarters for Medical Subordinates, &c., &c., shall be provided in the lower stories; further, that the kitchen, guard-room, dead-house, shed for ambulence carts, privy and lavatory for general use, shall be in out-buildings.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

General opinion Madras Government.	All the authorities concur fully, except the Madras Government, which is of opinion that the restriction of the treatment of European sick to upper rooms only, does not seem necessary, at any rate in the Madras Presidency; and that an absolute adherence to the principle will involve an unnecessary expenditure.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

Looking to the great expense that is involved in the future provision of hospital accommodation throughout India, to the excess of space for auxiliary purposes in the lower floors that will be the consequence of the construction of buildings unnecessarily large, to the fact that the proportion of sick only exceeds 7 and 8 per cent. of strength for a brief period during each year, and lastly, to the positive advantage there may be in having accommodation in the lower floor for a small number of certain classes of patients, the Government of India considers that it is not necessary to provide accommodation in the upper floors for more than three-

furths of the total complement of patients, the remaining one-fourth being arranged for in well raised and well ventilated lower floors. By such an arrangement, the actual necessity of placing patients in the lower floor will rarely occur.

PROPOSAL No. IV:—

Number of floors at Hill Stations.

That at Hill Stations the same description of Hospital be provided, but that, when there is restricted space, accommodation for a portion of the patients may be in the lower floor.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

Dr. Bruce.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal is of opinion that the ground floor should "never" be apportioned for the occupation of any of the patients or convalescents. Dr. Bruce says that some improvement must be adopted in the mode of ventilating lower-stories before their occupation could be made satisfactory even at Hill Statons.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The Government of India does not anticipate any difficulty in the proper ventilation of lower floors, and for the reasons given in the preceding conclusion, approves generally of this proposal. A larger proportion than one-fourth of the total complement of patients may, however, be provided for in the lower floors, if such an arrangement should prove convenient with reference to existing auxiliary accommodation.

PROPOSAL No. V:—

Limit to number of floor.

That buildings of more than two stories are only admissible in localities where a certain amount of accommodation is absolutely required, and where, owing to restriction of space, it cannot be provided without recourse being had to a third, or, perhaps, a fourth story.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

General opinion.

The recommendation is generally concurred in.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The Government of India agrees to the proposal.

PROPOSAL No. VI:—

Sub-division of buildings.

That the sub-division of a hospital into a number of small buildings is objectionable, because it tends to unnecessarg expense, to the occupation of too great space, and to the overtaxing of the powers of the establishments; and further, that it is not necessary, in Military hospitals, which are rarely fully occupied, in which the generality of cases treated are not of a serious character, and in which the whole of the sick have liberal accommodation provided for them in upper floors.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

Sanitary Commissions for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The Sanitary Commissions for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay concur generally; but the Bombay, Commission makes some reservation by remarking that, when the objections in regard to extent of ground occupied, and increased Establishments can be met, small detached buildings are desirable.

Punjab Government.

War Office Commission.

The Punjab Government advocates, as in the case of barracks, very small buildings, but does not show how it would carry out the arrangement. The War Office Commission recommends a series of buildings, or pavilions, each to accommodate 20 or 24 patients.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The Government of India approves of the proposal, as the sub-division of a hospital into a number of very small buildings is objectionable on sanitary, administrative, and financial grounds.

The general arrangement of the approved hospital specimen plans, which will be presently adverted to, will, it is believed, meet generally the views of the Home Commission.

PROPOSAL No. VII:—

Number of sick under one roof.

That there can be little or no risk in placing 50 or 60 sick in one building, especially if the building be so designed that it shall not be covered by one continuous roof, but shall be separated into sections, each of which shall have as nearly as possible an independent ventilation.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

General opinion.

This is generally concurred in.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

This proposal is approved of by the Government of India.

PROPOSAL No. VIII :—

That the number of buildings for each Arm of the service should be as follows :—

Number of buildings for each of the units

For a Regiment of Infantry—two buildings for the men, and one building for the women and children.

For a Regiment of Cavalry—one building for the men, and another for the women and children.*

For one or two Batteries of Artillery—a singly building for both men and women ; for three or four batteries, two buildings, and so on ; the rule being that one building shall only serve for two batteries. In the event, however, of its being necessary to keep the sick of each battery entirely separated from each other, then each battery should have its own separate building.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. — The recommendation is also generally agreed to ; but the Sanitary Commission for Bombay considers it very desirable that male and female patients should, even in so small a charge as a Battery, be accommodated in separate buildings.

Sanitary Commission for Bombay

Sir Robert Napier — Sir Robert Napier has also recorded his opinion that " hospital for females should always be in a separate building."

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves also of this proposal, but considers that a separate hospital should be provided for the women whenever the number of female patients amounts to 10 or upwards.

PROPOSAL No. IX :—

Component parts of a hospital.

That the component parts of every Military hospital shall consist of—

1.—*Wards for the sick and convalescents.*
2.—*Ward offices, viz., Superintendent's rooms, sculleries, privies, and urinaries, bath, and ablution-rooms.*
3.—*Day-rooms for sick and convalescents.*
4.—*Quarters for Medical Subordinates.*
5.—*Ditto for Hospital Sergeant.*
6.—*Ditto for ,, Orderlies.*
7.—*Store-rooms.*
8.—*Surgery.*
9.—*Receiving Room.*
10.—*Out-door Kitchen.*
11.—*Ditto Lavatory (with shower-bath.)*
12.—*Ditto privy.*
13.—*Guard-room.*
14.—*Shed for Ambulance Carts, Hearse, &c., &c.*
15.—*Dead House.*
16.—*Enclosure wall or railing.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. — This proposal is generally concurred in.

Sanitary Commission for Bombay. — The Sanitary Commission for Bombay would provide a Dispensary for compounding medicines in addition to the Surgery and Receiving-room.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India considers that a separate Dispensary is unnecessary, and that one room will suffice for a combined Surgery and Dispensary. The following, however, should be added to the above list.

1.—Houses for Native establishment.
2.—Laundry.
3.—A small detached building for contagious diseases.

* If a greater classification of sick is required than can be arranged for in five wards, a second building should be given.

PROPOSAL No. X :—

Sub-division of wards

That the objections to a multiplicity of buildings apply also to a multiplicity of wards; or, in other words, to the sub-division of the sick amongst a number of small wards; and further, that the classification of diseases and proper sub-division of the sick will be sufficiently met by the following numbers of wards in each description of hospital :—

Infantry Hospital—five large and two small wards for the men, and one large and one or two small wards for the women.

Cavalry Hospital—three large and two small wards for the men, and one large and one small ward for the women.

Artillery (each Battery)—two large and one small ward for the men, and one ward for the women.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Punjab Government. — The Punjab Government advocates a multitude of very small wards

Other Authorities. — The opinion of the other authorities may be said to be generally in favor of the proposal, but to incline to a slight increase in the number of the wards, and to a reduction in the size of the larger wards.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of the general principle involved in the proposal, and considers that the proposed numbers of wards for each description of hospital is satisfactory with reference to hospitals intended to accommodate the whole of the patients in upper-storied rooms. The number of wards must, however, necessarily be somewhat increased when the lower floors are in part to be occupied by patients. The specimen plans which accompany this Circular will illustrate the increase.

PROPOSAL No. XI :—

Wards for infectious diseases, ophthalmia, delirium tremens, insanity

That a detached building for infectious diseases does not seem necessary for any hospital, and certainly not for hospitals smaller than those for a Regiment of Infantry or Cavalry; but if its provision be decided upon, that a single-storied building, well raised, should answer the purpose, and that one such building should suffice for a whole Station instead of separate ones being attached to each hospital.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion — The evidence of all the authorities is decidedly in favor of detached buildings for contagious and other special diseases, but there is much diversity of opinion as to extent of such accommodation that should be provided.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

After carefully weighing all that has been advanced on this very important point, the Government of India has come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to add, to Regimental Hospitals, detached buildings for contagious or other special diseases upon the extensive scale advocated by many. Such a measure would involve the provision of an excessive amount of hospital accommodation generally.

One or two small detached wards, however, in which a few isolated cases may occasionally be accommodated will, no doubt, often prove very useful. The Government of India therefore authorises, for each hospital of Regiments of Cavalry or Infantry, the provision of a well raised single-storied building to contain two wards, each ward being sufficiently large for two patients.

The wards are to be understood as intended especially for contagious diseases, but when there is immunity from such diseases, they may be occupied by insanes, prisoners, or men suffering under delirium tremens.

Ophthalmic patients may be accommodated in the hospital proper in a ward to which a separate lavatory is attached.

For smaller hospitals a detached building for special diseases will not be allowed.

PROPOSAL No. XII :—

Distribution of beds in the wards.

That the following is a suitable distribution of beds in the wards of the several hospitals :—

INFANTRY MALE HOSPITAL

							Beds
4	*Wards of*	24	*beds each*	...	...	...	96
1	*Ditto*	12	*ditto*	...	...	...	12
2	*Ditto*	2	*ditto*	...	...	...	4
						Total ...	112

		Beds.
	Infantry Female Hospital.	
1	*Ward of* 18 *beds*	18
2	*Ditto of* 2 *do. each*	4
	Total	22
	Cavalry Male Hospital.	
2	*Wards of* 24 *beds each*	48
1	*Ditto* 10 *ditto*	10
2	*Ditto* 2 *ditto*	4
	Total	62
	Cavalry Female Hospital.	
1	*Ward of*	12
1	*Ditto*	2
	Total	14
	Artillery Hospital for a Light Field Battery.	
1	*Ward for males*	12
1	*Ditto do.*	6
1	*Ditto do.*	2
1	*Ditto females*	4
	Total	24

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMEMT OF INDIA :—

The conclusion on proposal No. X will also apply generally to this proposal. The Government of India approves of the proposed distribution of beds for hospitals intended to accommodate the whole of the patients in the upper floor. The specimen plan will illustrate the necessary revised distribution when the lower floors are to be in part occupied by the sick.

PROPOSAL No. XIII :—

Arrangement of beds.

That the beds be arranged on the opposite sides of the room, between the doors, and placed either parallel to the walls at the distance of four feet from them, or with their heads to the walls ; that not more than two beds be placed in the wall space between two doors on the same side of the ward, or between the opposite doors of the ward ; that there be not less than half as many doors in the length of the ward as there are beds ; and that the doors be in equal numbers on the opposite sides of the wards.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commission for Bengal. — The Sanitary Commission for Bengal would have alternate doors and windows along the sides of the wards, and would place only one bed between two doors, or between a window and a door. The Commission objects to the parallel arrangement of beds.

Sanitary Commission for Madras. — The Sanitary Commission for Madras approves of the parallel arrangement of beds.

War Office Commission. — In the plan suggested by the War Office Commission, all the side openings are windows, and there is only one bed between two windows.

Other Authorities. — All the other authorities assent generally to the proposal.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of the proposal generally.

For hospitals in the Plains of India, the side openings should, as a rule, be doors. At Hill Stations, and in certain localities in the Plains, both doors and windows may be resorted to, the proportion of each being regulated by local conditions of climate, &c., &c.

In parts of the country in which the climate is exceptionally hot throughout the year, it may perhaps be sometimes desirable so to arrange the wards that there shall only be one bed between two doors, or between a window and a door.

Regarding the proposed parallel arrangement of beds, it is not at present necessary that the Government of India should give any orders.

PROPOSAL No. XIV :—

Dimensions of ward, floor space for bed, &c., &c.

That all large wards be 26 *feet in width and* 21 *feet in height to wall-plate, and that the wall space per bed in them be* 10 *feet, thus giving an area of* 130 *superficial feet per bed ; that the wall space per bed in wards for convalescents be* 7½ *feet only, which length will give an area of* 97½ *superficial feet per bed ; and that in small wards, the area per bed may average from* 150 *to* 182 *superficial feet per bed.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commission for Bengal. — The Sanitary Commission for Bengal assents.

* Sanitary Commission for Bombay.	The Sanitary Commission for Bombay agrees generally, but would give 8 running feet for bed in convalescent wards, and would, in no case, allow the width and height of wards to be less than 25 and 18 feet respectively.
Sanitary Commission for Madras.	The Sanitary Commission for Madras prefer wards only 24 feet in width, and suggest areas per bed varying from 120 to 150 superficial feet.
War Office Commission.	The War Office Commission suggest 1,500 cubic feet and 100 superficial feet per bed for healthy Districts, and 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet, and 120 to 130 superficial feet per bed for the less healthy Districts.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India considers that the space in the main wards should be as follows :—

In the Plains—

10 running feet per bed.
24 „ „ width of ward.
20 „ „ height of wards from floor to wall-plate.

These dimensions give 120 superficial feet, and 2,400 cubic feet per bed.

When the lower floor is not intended to be occupied by patients, the height from floor to wall-plate to be 16 feet.

In Hill Stations—8½ running feet per bed.
24 „ „ width of ward.
Height of wards 16 to 18 feet according to the altitude of the station.

These dimensions give 102 superficial feet and 1,632 or 1,836 cubic feet per bed.

The space in the small wards should average, as proposed, from 150 to 180 superficial feet per bed; but 7½ running feet and 90 superficial feet per bed will suffice for the large convalescent wards of Regiments.

Attendants' rooms and sculleries.

That an Attendant's room and a Scullery be attached to every large ward, and that it be an object to arrange the position of these offices so that they may also be within easy access of the small wards.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commission for Madras.	The Sanitary Commission for Madras does not allude to these ward offices, nor does the Commission provide them in its proposed plan of hospital.
Other Authorities.	All other authorities assent.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India agrees to the proposal.

PROPOSAL No. XVI :—

Lavatories and privies for large wards.

That a lavatory and privy be also attached, at the ends of the buildings, to each large ward, but cut off from it by a separately ventilated passage or lobby, or by both; and that the general plan of privy authorized for barracks be adopted in preference to water-closets or water-latrines.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

War Office Commission.	The War Office Commission would use water-closets in all hospitals.
Sanitary Commission for Bombay.	The Sanitary Commission for Bombay would use water-closets at stations when there is a proper water-supply and drainage.
Other Authorities.	All the other authorities agree to the proposal.

N. B.—Certain suggestions as to details have been made; these will be referred to under proposal regarding plans.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of the proposal.

PROPOSAL No. XVII :—

Privies and lavatories for small wards.

That one or two small privies and lavatories be provided for the use of the patients in the small wards and of the attendants.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

No remarks have been made by any of the authorities regarding this proposal.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of the proposal.

PROPOSAL No. XVIII :—

Day-rooms.

That Day-rooms be allowed for the sick and the convalescents; and that in the large hospitals the dining-rooms and recreation-rooms for the sick be kept separate.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. This proposal has received general assent.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India concurs generally in the proposal, but does not consider it necessary to provide separate apartments for messing and recreation unless there be ample spare space in the lower floors after providing for all other auxiliary purposes (as in the case of the Regimental Hospital in which all the sick are provided for in the upper story.)

PROPOSAL No. XIX :—

Occupation of lower floors.

That the Day-rooms, the quarters for Medical Subordinates, and for Hospital Sergeant and Orderlies, also, the Store-rooms, Surgery, and Receiving-room be arranged for in the lower story of the Hospital.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Govt. N. W. P. This proposal has also received general assent. The Government, North-Western Provinces, thinks that the Medical Subordinates should not live in the hospital.

Drs. Murray and Bruce. Drs. Murray and Bruce do not think arcades necessary.

Sanitary Commission for Madras. The Sanitary Commission for Madras would place Apothecary, Hospital Sergeant, Surgery, and Receiving-room in a detached building.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India agrees to the proposal. The provision of the detached accommodation proposed by the Government, North-Western Provinces, and the Sanitary Commission for Madras, would lead to an increase of expense which seems not to be called for.

PROPOSAL No. XX :—

Out-buildings.

That the hospital kitchen, a privy and lavatory for general use, the guard-room, a shed for ambulance carts, &c., and dead-house be provided in out-buildings.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commission for Bengal. The Sanitary Commission for Bengal recommend that the privy and lavatory be each divided into two compartments, one for the attendants, and one for the sick; also that separate provision be made for the cooking required by the establishment.

The Commission also recommend the provision of stabling for the horses of the Medical Officers.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of the proposal, also of the recommendation of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, in regard to sub-division of privy and lavatory. A separate cook-room for the attendants does not, however, appear to be necessary. Shelter for the horses and buggies of the Medical Officers will be provided in the shed for ambulance carts, hearse, doolies, &c., &c.

PROPOSAL No. XXI :—

Enclosure.

That the hospital enclosure be either a brick-wall 2½ or 3 feet high, or an iron railing 4½ feet in height, and that an iron railing be always adopted when the hospital is within 100 feet of the enclosure.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. This is also generally concurred in.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The proposal is agreed to by the Government of India.

PROPOSAL No. XXII :—

Plans.

That the several proposed plans of hospitals be approved.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras. Block plan No. 1.—The Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras think that the cook-room and wash-house are badly placed, being to windward of the hospitals, and the Madras Commission believes that the connecting covered passage would interfere with ventilation.

Plan No. 2.—The sub-division of the main wards, each into two wards, is recommended by several of the authorities

Sanitary Commission for Bombay and Dr McClelland — The Sanitary Commission for Bombay and Dr. McClelland would have a greater separation between the wards and the privies and lavatories. The Bombay Commission also consider that the position of the Surgery is unfavorable for light.

Sanitary Commission for Madras — The Sanitary Commission for Madras proposes a modified plan of an Infantry Hospital.

Government of Bengal. — The Government of Bengal does not enter into any details regarding hospital requirements generally, but submits a plan to illustrate a proposed principle of construction.

Sanitary Commission for Bombay — Plan No. 3.—The Sanitary Commission for Bombay object to the position of the wash-house and scullery in the front verandah, and would place the women in a separate building. The Commission requires a Dispensary in addition to a Surgery.

Chief Engineer in Oudh. — Plan No. 4.—The Chief Engineer in Oudh submits a plan showing a modified arrangement of the end privy and lavatory.

Several authorities recommend the use of moveable close-stools and urinaries.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves generally of all the plans, and also of the accompanying additional specimen plans that have been prepared by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin to meet the conclusions of the Government of India, in regard to the partial occupation of the lower floors by patients, and to the diminution of the complement of sick to be provided for to 10 per cent. of strength.

The out-buildings on plan No. 1 are in the intervals between the two hospitals, and not to windward of them. The covered passages are low and arcaded, and would not interfere with ventilation. A distance between the end ward offices and the ward appears sufficient. A greater separation would much lessen the convenience of these offices.

The plan proposed by the Sanitary Commission for Madras is considered objectionable in regard to the following points,—*first*, the detached block containing the quarters of the Apothecary, Hospital Sergeant, &c., &c., is considered unnecessary, and from its projection would tend to obstruct the ventilation of the two wings of the hospital; *second*, an operating theatre, a record room and a Medical Officers' Committee room are not deemed requisite for Regimental Hospitals; *third*, the position of the privies and lavatories, immediately behind the centre of each block, is not thought satisfactory, as these offices would constantly be to the windward of the wards; *fourth*, there are no sculleries or rooms for ward attendants, and no quarters for Medical Subordinates, except the single set for the Apothecary; *fifth*, the small ward for two beds each have no through ventilation, and the large wards have no end ventilation; *sixth*, there is not a sufficient arrangement provided for separating the convalescents from the sick.

The principle of construction recommended by the Government of Bengal is not approved by the Government of India, as it is considered that a building constructed according to the proposed plan could never be properly ventilated.

Four specimen plans of hospitals for male patients and one enlarged plan of end ward offices are circulated for information and guidance.

A plan of Regimental Hospital for female patients will be issued as soon as the scale of accommodation to be provided for this class of patients has been settled.

Plans of detached wards for special diseases, and of out-buildings, such as privy, lavatory, cook-room, dead-house, shed for ambulance carts, &c., &c., will also follow.

HOSPITALS FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

PROPOSAL No. 1 :—

Single-storied Buildings.

That single-storied Buildings, having their floors raised three feet in dry climates, and five feet in damp climates, should suffice for Native Regimental Hospitals; but that when space is restricted, or when it is required to accommodate more patients than can conveniently be placed in one floor, a second story may be resorted to.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. Dr. Murray. — This is generally assented to. Dr. Murray is the only authority in favor of double-storied buildings.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of the proposal. Where soils retain much moisture, the buildings should have a vaulted basement.

PROPOSAL No. II :—

One building sufficient. — *That a single building should suffice for every description of Native Regimental Hospital.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. Sanitary Commission for Madras. — This is also generally concurred in. The Sanitary Commission for Madras, however, propose a building having two separate wings divided by a central block for the Administration.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The proposal is approved.

PROPOSAL No. III :—

Component parts. — *That the component parts of a Native Regimental Hospital should consist of*:—

1.—*Wards for the Sick.*
2.—*Ward Offices, viz., Superintendents' rooms, Sculleries, Privies, Ablution rooms.*
3.—*Accommodation for Native Doctors.*
4.—*Dispensary and Receiving room.*
5.—*Cook-room.*
6.—*Out-door Lavatory.*
7.—*Out-door Privy.*
8.—*Guard room.*
9.—*Dead-House.*
10.—*Servants' Houses.*
11.—*Enclosure Wall or Railing.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras. — The Sanitary Commissions for Bombay and Madras would add detached wards for contagious diseases. The Madras Commission would have a Surgery in addition to a Dispensary.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The proposal is approved—

Detached wards for special diseases are not considered necessary for Native Hospitals; a row of houses for the Native Establishment should be added to the list. See also conclusion under Proposal No. XII.

PROPOSAL No. IV :—

Number of wards. — *That the following number of wards should suffice* :—

For Infantry Hospitals—two general wards, and two small wards for special cases.

For Cavalry Hospitals—two general and one small wards for a full Regiment, and one general and one small ward for a Detachment.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. — This is generally agreed to, but several of the authorities would increase somewhat the numbers of the wards.

The Sanitary Commission for Bengal recommend punkhas for the small wards, and suggest special accommodation being provided for Native Officers.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The Government of India approves of the proposal.

Punkhas are not considered necessary for Native Hospitals, and Native Officers can be attended either in the small wards or at their own houses.

PROPOSAL No. V :—

Convalescent wards. — *That it does not seem necessary to provide convalescent wards for Native Regimental Hospitals.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED :—

General opinion. — This has received general assent.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :—

The proposal is approved.

PROPOSAL No. VI:—

Arrangement of beds

That the beds should be arranged as recommended for European hospitals and barracks for unmarried European soldiers, viz., that they be arranged on the opposite sides of the wards, with their heads to the walls; that not more than two beds be placed in the wall space between two doors on the same side of the ward, or between the opposite doors of the ward; that there be not less than half as many doors in the length of the ward as there are beds.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

General opinion. This is also generally agreed to

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The proposal is approved.

PROPOSAL No. VII:—

Dimensions of wards

That all large wards should be 26 feet in width and 16 feet in height from floor to wall-plate, and that the wall space per bed should be 7½ running feet—thus giving an area of 97½ square feet per bed.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

The three Indian Sanitary Commissions. The three Sanitary Commissions propose the following dimensions—

	Bengal	Bombay	Madras
Width of Ward	22	25	22
Height per ditto	0	18	15
Wall space per bed	9	8	8
Area per bed	99	100	88
Cubic feet per bed	0	1,800	1,320

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The Government of India considers that the space should be as follows:—

Width of ward	22	feet.
Height of ditto ..	16	,,
Wall space per bed	9	,,
Area per bed	99	sup. ft
Cubic feet per bed	1,584	cubic ,,

PROPOSAL No VIII:—

Attendants' rooms

That an Attendant's room Scullery, Privy, and Ablution-room should be attached to each large ward.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

General opinion. There seems to be a general doubt as to the necessity of rooms for attendants.

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The proposal is approved. See also conclusion under Proposal No XII

PROPOSAL No IX:—

Dispensary

That quarters for the Native Doctor and the Dispensary should be placed in the Hospital proper close to the wards.

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

General opinion. This is generally agreed to; some of the authorities think that residences for the Native Doctor should be provided outside, but close to, the Hospital

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The proposal is generally approved of by the Government of India.

See also conclusion under Proposal No. XII.

PROPOSAL No. X:—

Out buildings

That a Cook-room, a Privy, a Lavatory, a Guard-room, and a Dead-house should be provided in out-buildings.

OPINION OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED:—

General opinion. This is generally assented to

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:—

The Government of India approves of the following recommendations that have been made by the several Authorities regarding out buildings:—

The Cook-room to be divided into two compartments, one for Hindoos and one for Mussulmen; a well ventilated building, 36' × 14', divided in the centre by a cross wall, and having doors at the opposite ends, will suffice.

The out-door lavatory to consist of a well, surrounded by a broad and well raised chabutra, but without roof or screen wall. A separate well for drinking water and for culinary purposes is only to be allowed when the lavatory well does not afford a sufficient supply for all purposes.

As it is not customary to carry out post-mortem examinations in Native Hospitals, a simple enclosed shed, 12 feet square, will answer as a dead-house

PROPOSAL No XI.—

Day-rooms, Orderlies, &c, &c — *That special accommodation is not necessary for Day-rooms for the sick, for Stores, Hospital Sergeant or Orderlies.*

OPINIONS OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED —

This is generally agreed to

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA —

The proposal is approved

PROPOSAL No. XII —

Plans — *That the proposal, two plans of hospitals be approved.*

OPINION OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED —

Sanitary Commission for Madras — The Sanitary Commission for Madras proposes a plan for a Native Infantry Hospital

Sanitary Commission for Bombay — The Sanitary Commission for Bombay would remove the wash houses and sculleries from the front to the rear verandah, and would make the wash-houses intervene between the verandahs and privies There is some difference of opinion as to the way in which the Administration Offices, &c, should be turned to use

CONCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA —

The Government of India approves generally of the plans with the necessary modifications to meet the conclusions regarding width of ward and running feet per bed

The plan proposed by the Madras Commission is open to objection, in consequence of the position of the wash houses and privies being immediately behind the two Wings of the Hospital, and because the projection of the Central Administrative Offices would interfere with the ventilation of the wards.

The Government of India considers that the number of apartments provided in the plan for administrative and other purposes, will all be required, but that the precise way in which they should be turned to account may be left to be determined by experience.

The foregoing are the conclusions upon the whole of the proposals brought forward by Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin, it remains only to specify the number of patients to be provided for in hospitals for Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry.

INFANTRY :—

Full Regiment ...	50 beds.

CAVALRY :—

Full Regiment	25 beds.
Wing at Head Quarters ..	13 „
Detached Wing ...	12 „
When a Squadron is detached :—	
Head Quarters	17 beds.
Detachment	8 „

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, the 24th March 1866.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.

The Right Hon'ble W N. Massey.

The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Vijayaráma Gajapati Rájá Bahádur of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble Rájá Sáhib Dyál Bahádur.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

The Hon'ble D. Cowie.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the Customs Duty on the export of Saltpetre. He said—

"It is now my duty to lay before the Council the financial result of the year which expired on the 30th of April last; the results, so far as they have been ascertained, of the current year, and also the Budget Estimate for the ensuing year 1866-67.

"According to the estimates of 1864-65, we should have had a revenue in excess of expenditure of £823,288.

"Unfortunately those anticipations had not been realized, and instead of a surplus of over £800,000, the actual result is a deficit of £193,520, the difference, as the Council will see, being upwards of a million sterling. Now this great difference is caused by the over-estimate of a great head of Revenue, and under estimate of a great head of Charge. The Military Expenditure had been under-estimated by more than £500 000. This under-estimate was caused by circumstances not in the contemplation of those who framed the estimate. There was a demand for increased expenditure on account of increased price of provisions, that told on the expenditure of every Department. Besides this, there was the substitution of full for half batta. And lastly there were the expenses arising out of the Bhután War

"On the Revenue side of the account, with one exception, the calculation had been so moderate that the Revenue has yielded £327,622 more than was estimated. But unfortunately Opium, that great disturbing element of Indian Finance, failed. There was a falling off in the returns from the sale of that drug, as compared with the Estimate, of upwards of £800,000, so that, putting together the failure of Opium and the under-calculation of Military Expenditure, the result is a deficit of £193,520. For the present I will say no more upon the financial transactions of 1864-65. I shall have occasion to refer to them again; but I will now proceed to the current year, which will expire on the 30th April next.

"This year has been marked by great vicissitudes. It was the misfortune of my predecessor to meet the Council at this time last year with his Expenditure in excess of his Revenue. Sir Charles Trevelyan had estimated the expenditure at £47,204,450. The Revenue derived from ordinary and existing sources was estimated at £46,488,760. The result was a deficit of £715,690, and it was deemed necessary to balance Revenue and Expenditure by resorting to other means. The means adopted by Sir Charles Trevelyan are in the recollection of the Council. He proposed by additional Customs Duties to raise £530,000. He also proposed, in consideration of the increasing charge of Public Works and of Military demands, to recruit the Revenues of the year by a loan of £1,200,000. It was, therefore, Sir Charles Trevelyan's opinion that the normal state of the finances required only a permanent addition of about £300,000, and that occasional demands were to be met by a loan which would be a simple charge for that particular year. The result of these operations would have been to convert the deficit of £715,690 into a surplus of £874,310. Those extraordinary ways and means by which my predecessor proposed to recruit his Revenue were, however, disallowed by Her Majesty's Government, and the Revenue consequently fell back upon the ordinary resources, the result being that the deficit of £715 690 was reduced by only £60,000 and remained at £655,690. In the progress of the year, that unfortunate state of things was aggravated. The estimated Expenditure was increased (speaking in round numbers) by a sum of £173,000, and if the Council will allow me for one moment, for the purpose of these calculations, to eliminate both from the Budget Estimate and the Regular Estimate at which we had now arrived, a single head of Revenue, the Receipts exhibit a decrease of £422,420. Therefore, if you add the increased expenditure of the Army, and also the decreased returns from the Revenue, to the original deficit of £715 690, you will arrive at the formidable figure of £1,250,000.

"Such was the state of our affairs at the commencement of this year; and had it not been for the fluctuations of that great source of Revenue to which I have adverted, and which the Council will really understand to be Opium, I should have had this day to meet the Council with a deficit of 1½ million. I have shown you the effect of this disturbing element of Indian finance on the Estimates of last year. I shall now show you that oscillating with equal violence, though fortunately this time in the right direction, it has produced a nearly equal effect on the current year. In 1864-65 Opium yielded £538,000 less than the Estimate. In the present year it will yield £915,000 more than the estimate. Thus the effect of restoring Opium to its place in the Balance-Sheet will be the reduction of the deficit of £1,250,000 to £335,000.

"I now pass to the Estimates of the year which will commence on the 1st of May.

"I will at once show the Council the sum total of the Balance-Sheet. We estimate our Expenditure at £46,825,600. We estimate our Revenue at £46,752,800. The result is that we have a

deficit of £72,800. Considering the growing increase of almost every head of Charge, and that in the ensuing year we shall be deprived of one great source of Income which has succoured our Revenue during the last three or four years—the Income Tax—I do not think that we have much reason to despair of our finances. It would have sounded better if we could have placed the small difference between Income and Expenditure on the other side of the account. But it is really immaterial whether so small a sum as £72,800 stands on the one side of the account or the other. The only question is whether it is prudent to suffer our Revenue and Expenditure to remain nearly in a state of equilibrium. That question of course depends on a great variety of considerations, and is not to be determined by the mere result of casting up the figures.

"The different heads of Revenue according to our Estimate for the coming year are for the most part in an improving condition I cannot state that there is any great advance in any particular branch of Revenue. But I find a result which, to my mind, is more satisfactory, a gradual progression. If you look at the figures of your Balance-Sheet and find an increasing Revenue, you consider whether that increase is caused by a natural development of the ordinary sources of Revenue, or whether it is attributable to accidental causes, the recurrence of which cannot be calculated on I can confidently tell the Council after careful examination of these accounts, that, so far as the Revenue shows progress, I believe that progress to be sound, I believe that it represents a principle of progression, and that we may fairly expect that future years will show a still greater increase

"Our Revenue is in that balanced state that we have had to scrutinize every figure, because if we put down under any head more than was likely to be realized, we should be likely to disconcert the whole of our calculations If, as in England, you have an annual surplus of millions, you may be allowed some latitude in your Estimates. It is true that our ordinary Revenue has made satisfactory progress, but it is equally true that we cannot safely look to this expansion beyond certain limits.

"The Land Revenue in 1861-65 was £20,095,061 Our Estimate for the ensuing year is £20,251,300, an increase of £160,000. Connected with Land Revenue is one small item—Forests. It is of very recent origin At present it can hardly be said to have emerged from obscurity. But still it shows a figure which exhibits a very large proportionate increase. We received from Forests in the year 1861-65 £351,000; we calculate on receiving in the next year £462,000.

"The next head is Abkári, from which returned 2¼ millions in 1864-65. We expect to receive in the present year something like the same amount We have estimated only a small increase, £80,000.

"Then we come to the Income Tax, which in 1864-65 yielded a sum of £1,281,817. But in the Estimate of the present year dwindles down to £10,000, which we have set down against the small residue of arrears still outstanding. Thus, under a single head, the permanent Revenue sustains a loss of £1,200,000, or, deducting the one per cent appropriated to Local Works, about £900,000; and this important fact being kept in view, a deficit of £70,000 does not present the Revenue in an unfavourable aspect.

"Customs in the year 1864-65 yielded £2,296,921. Our Estimate for the next year is £2,414,100. This is not a very satisfactory figure, for it shows that however the country may have made progress in other respects, commerce has not improved to the extent which might have fairly been anticipated, and which I hope it may attain to in future years.

"I now come to the great head of Revenue which is the source of distraction to our finances, and to those who have to administer them. I refer of course to Opium. The returns from Opium in 1864-65 were £7,361,405. The amount which we expect to receive in the current year is £8,638,000 The estimate of Sir Charles Trevelyan was framed upon the very moderate returns for three or four preceding months Those low figures were maintained for the first three or four months of the present financial year. There was an unusually large quantity of Opium for sale during the present year, and upon the advice of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, we limited the number of chests for next year. The result of this announcement was that the price immediately rose from Rs. 850 to Rs. 1,000 a chest, and every month has shown an increase upon its predecessors, the last sale having averaged Rs 1,487. Considering the price which has been steadily ruling since the month of August, the Government of Bengal is of opinion that we may safely set the gross Revenue for Bengal and Behar Opium at 6¼ millions, that is about £140,000 less than the estimated returns of the preceding year Accordingly our Estimate for 1866-67 is Rs. 1,300 per chest, which will yield £6,240,000.

"The Opium returns would have shown a still more satisfactory figure if it had not been for the minor market of Bombay. Bombay Opium, as the Council is aware, is sold on a different principle from that of Bengal. Here we have a monopoly of the drug. There we levy a pass duty. That duty is at present Rs 600 per chest. It was calculated that £2,500,000 would have been derived therefrom this year, and the high prices quoted in China fully justify the expectation that every available chest of Opium would have been brought down to Bombay for shipment But unfortunately the drug has come into competition with an article of still greater importance, and I believe that Bombay Opium has been partially sacrificed to Cotton. The result is that, instead of getting 2½ millions, we shall not realize more than two millions. If Bombay Opium had done its duty as Bengal has done, instead of our having a deficit of £300,000 in the current year, we should have had a surplus to nearly the same amount.

"Stamps in 1864-65 yielded £1,972,098. This year we put the figure at £2,000,660. We have no cause for making a greater alteration. I cannot safely say that I have discovered any reason which renders our Stamp Revenue in 1866-67 materially different from the results which have been attained in 1864-65.

"The other items are not of sufficient importance to warrant me in detaining the Council. They vary in small sums, but they vary in such a manner as not in any degree to illustrate the progress of our finances. They are simply variations which

must happen from year to year, and it would be idle to speculate upon any cause which produces any marked difference between one minor article and another.

"The total estimated Revenue for the year 1866-67, being Rs. 46,752,800, I now turn to the other side of the account. In the same way as the Revenue shows a gradual progress, so I am sorry to say, the other side of the account exhibits at least an equal progress in Expenditure. The country has become more prosperous, the necessaries of life more expensive, and the attractions which India presents have certainly not increased. The result has been, that we have had to raise salaries to make allowances for an increased price of living, and to provide for the enhanced cost of maintaining the Army both European and Native. The charge for the Army in 1864-65 was £13,181,957. The Estimate for the present year is nearly exactly the same. The difference is £747. But the Estimate of 1866-67 is a considerable diminution on the Charge of the current year. That diminution has been caused in part by the cessation of the Bhután War, a peace having been concluded suitable to the circumstances of the case and to the character of the people with whom we had to deal. Besides dispensing with a Native regiment at Madras, certain reductions have been made in the rank and file of the Army on the representation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the full sanction of Her Majesty's Government. Probably my Hon'ble and gallant friend will take the opportunity before the Council rises of explaining the grounds on which he has thought fit to recommend these reductions. Anxious as I am that the finances should be relieved as far as possible from pressure, I should be the last person to urge any reduction in our Military Force not justified by the circumstances of the country. My Hon'ble and gallant friend has, however, satisfied his colleagues and convinced Her Majesty's Government that the retrenchment which he has proposed can be safely effected. The saving will amount to more than £300,000, the greater part of which will be available in the ensuing year.

"Now, Sir, the result, so far as we have gone, suggests some serious considerations. I have shown that the year 1864-65 has been ascertained to be a year of deficit. I have shown that the current year will probably also be a year of deficit; and I have laid before you an Estimate which shows a deficit for the ensuing year. In fact, the year 1862-63 was substantially the last year of surplus. The year 1863-64 certainly resulted in a nominal surplus of £78,000, but so small a sum as that makes little difference whether it stands on the one side or the other. A surplus ought to be an absolute and substantial sum, representing a positive and manifest increase of Income over Expenditure, and you cannot give such a name to the trifling figure I have mentioned. I am justified therefore in saying that the year 1862-63 was the last year of surplus Revenue. But the year 1862-63 is an exceptional year. It is the first year that shows any results of the great financial operations commenced in 1859-60, when the finances of this country were in a most disordered state,—a state bordering on bankruptcy. It became necessary in that year, therefore, to deal with our financial system in an extraordinary manner, and the operations which went on in 1859-60, and the three succeeding years, are rather to be considered a re-construction of our financial system than ordinary adjustments between Revenue and Expenditure. In 1859-60, the Army Expenditure was reduced from 21 millions to 12½ millions. The Civil Service had also to undergo the rigid discipline of finance. It was reduced by a million and a half. The Salt and Stamp duties were greatly increased. The Income Tax was imposed for the first time; and the year 1862-63 was the first year that exhibited the result of these enormous changes. It so happened also that in 1862-63, by one of those vagaries to which the Opium Revenue is subject, the returns were 1½ million in excess of the Estimate. The result was that the Balance Sheet of 1862-63, which was prepared so as to leave a fair working margin, exhibited a surplus of £1,800,000, and although this figure was afterwards reduced by the Secretary of State, according to a mode of stating the account different to that which had been adopted here, there was still a large balance on the right side; insomuch that my predecessor announced in the following year that the reign of deficit had ceased, and that of surplus had commenced. Unfortunately that expectation has not been realized, and I have to-day to ask whether you are satisfied with a statement showing a deficit in three succeeding years. This brings us to the question, Shall Expenditure be reduced, or taxation be increased? Before answering this question, let us take a general review of our finances for the last few years. Our Expenditure in 1863-64 was 44½ millions. In 1864-65 it was 45¾ millions. In 1865-66 it is estimated at 47½ millions, and in 1866-67 at 46¾ millions; so that compared with the years 1863-64, there has been on the average an increase of upwards of two millions. If that ratio of Expenditure is to go on, it is quite manifest that our existing resources cannot keep pace with it. What is the nature of this formidable increase of Charge? A part of it, and a considerable part of it, I find is attributable to augmented establishments consequent on the increase of Income under the different heads of Revenue. Thus there are £ 200,000 due to Land Revenue, Forest, and Abkárí. We have for some years been engaged in a revision of the whole of the country not already in settlement. The Expenditure thus incurred has been considerable, but the Charge is finite, while the result will be a large permanent addition to the Revenue. I may mention that, as regards Oude alone, the result will be an increase of the Land Revenue to the extent of £ 340,000 a year. Therefore, so far as the additional Expenditure is represented by an outlay of that kind, it is an outlay to produce large returns. A charge has also been incurred in improving the Income derived from Forests resulting in an increase of one-fourth or about £100,000 a year. The growing Charge for Telegraphs will likewise be productive of Income. The large advance in the vote for Public Works represents, for the most part, undertakings necessary for the public service, but which, when completed, will entail no other Charge than the cost of repairs.

"Then there is a second class of increased Charge, which, although unprofitable in a financial sense, yet in a larger view is gratifying, inasmuch as it represents the progress of the country in wealth, prosperity, and civilization. Thus we find that Law and Justice have increased by £200,000. Then Education will require an advance of £100,000

upon the vote of the previous year. Medical Services have been increased by £26,000; and even such items as Stationery and Printing show a considerable increase.

"There is an item of increase not likely to recur. The charge for stores which has doubled in the last year owing to the necessity of replacing stock, and partly to the Bhután War, which if it has not been marked by glitter and glory, has been unfortunately attended by the usual financial consequences of Military operations. Many heads of the Army Expenditure show increase. But the necessity for that increase I have already explained by the augmented price of the necessaries of life, which are not likely to undergo any diminution for some time to come, and therefore we must look upon the increase as permanent. Passing now to the other side of the account, since the year 1863-64, there has been a steady progress, under the principal heads of Revenue, with the exception of Customs, the Revenue from which has been diminished in consequence of the derangement of trade in Lancashire, owing to the American War. Land, Stamps, Abkári and Salt show an increase which, if not quite commensurate with the progress of Expenditure, is not very far from being so. But not to detain the Council by dwelling on minor particulars, I proceed now to give the totals. The actual Revenue of 1863-64 was £44,600,000. In 1864-65, which was the last year of the Income Tax, our Revenue was £45,600,000. That included a sum of £380,000 which Opium yielded in excess of Estimate. The Revenue of the current year is expected to result in a round sum of 47 millions, more by 1½ million than the former year; and if we make allowances for the loss of Income Tax, the Revenue will show improvement to the extent of two millions.

"The result at which we arrive then is this: So far as ordinary Revenue is concerned, on the whole, it keeps pace with Expenditure. But to make both ends meet, we have to rely on a head of revenue of the unstable and capricious character to which I have so frequently adverted. In order to maintain our financial system on its present footing, we must depend upon Opium. But the whole blame must not attach to Opium. There was on the other side of the account a disturbing element of Charge. I mean the great vote for Public Works. But there is this difference between Opium and Public Works, that although they are both disturbing elements of finance, you have little or no control over the one, whilst you have an almost absolute power over the other; and if you wish to maintain anything like equilibrium between your Receipts and Expenditure for the next three or four years, you must not allow this vote to have its own way. I know it will be said that the vote is practically uncontrollable. The promoters of Expenditure under this head invariably say that it is necessary and urgent; but whether it be a Barrack, a Church, a Dock or Road, any one of these Charges can be postponed to a more favourable season if brought forward at a time when our finances are not in a condition to meet it. The Estimate under this head comprises not only Charges for Public Works, the sanction of which is optional, but also items which are debitable rather to Capital than to Income. If we had a flourishing and redundant Revenue, it might not be worth while to discriminate between these items; but if taxation is to be kept within the limits prescribed by the ordinary demands of the public service, this vote must be subjected to a rigid scrutiny. It has grown from £4,100,000 in 1862-63 to £5,350,000 in 1865-66, with an Estimate for more than a million in advance of this sum in the ensuing year.

"I am afraid I am wearying the Council. But our Revenue is in such a state that a close examination was necessary in order to understand it rightly. If the finances of India were wholly dependent from year to year on the Balance-Sheet, they could not be safely left in a condition which provides no resource against those emergencies to which every Government, and perhaps this Government especially, is liable. But we have such a resource in our Cash-Balances. Owing to the peculiarity of our administration, the public monies, instead of being collected in two or three depositaries, are diffused through a great number of Treasuries and Collectorates scattered through the country; and the consequence is that a far greater amount of money is required to be kept in reserve for the public service than would be necessary under a concentrated system. As the country is opened up by railroads, we shall be able to dispense with many of the minor treasuries, and in proportion as they disappear, we shall be able to work the Government with diminished balances. At present we require about ten millions; all that we have beyond this amount is available for other purposes. The Cash-Balances for the year 1864-65 were estimated at £11,117,000; but the closing balance actually ascertained on 30th April was £12,638,897. The Cash-Balance, which was estimated by Sir Charles Trevelyan for the year about to expire, was £10,860,000. It is now estimated at £12,850,000. That difference was attributable mainly to the large increase of railway traffic receipts and to another cause which I am sorry to mention. It may not have escaped attention that although Sir Charles Trevelyan was deprived of Revenue to the amount of 1½ millions, which he had calculated upon, and that this was compensated only to the extent of £915,000 from Opium, yet that the deficit amounted to no more than £335,000. The fact is that we received exceptional aid from the Home Government. In the original Estimate from Home for the current year, the Secretary of State proposed to draw upon India to the extent of £800,000 more than his drafts actually reached. But unfortunately the expenses of the Home Department did not admit of retrenchment to a corresponding amount; and the money was obtained by the sale of stock, the proceeds of which were credited in the Home Accounts. The transaction, though it does not appear in our Balance-Sheet, has in fact added £800,000 to the Balances. We have estimated the Cash Balance on the 1st of May 1867 at £10,506,000.

"Considering then that, on the whole, our Revenue keeps pace with our Expenditure; that though we have, it is true, one great irregular source of Revenue, yet one that is capable of being calculated upon data which yield an average Income in a series of years: considering also that there are large items in our Expenditure not likely to recur: considering the state of our Cash Balances, more than two millions in excess, we have come to the conclusion that there is no necessity this year to impose fresh burdens on the people. I will only answer for this year, because if a coincidence so

improbable should happen as a great failure of ordinary Revenue and a great sinking of Cash Balances, you must be prepared promptly and vigorously to meet such a state of things by new taxes.

"I have not the least doubt that, if an unforeseen necessity arises, there will be no difficulty in raising additional funds. There is one great source of Revenue which we have abandoned to which we shall recur if necessary; an Income Tax, so assessed, as to reach those who are able to pay, would be far more productive than that which has recently expired. There are many charges debited to Imperial Revenue, which might be transferred to Local Funds. I hold in my hand a paper showing that the actual sum received from Local Funds in 1864-65 was £2,151,000. So far from our being enabled to calculate on any advance on that moderate figure this year, we are obliged to estimate for a smaller sum, only £2,329,000. It is impossible to believe that the capacity of this country to contribute to local objects is measured by such a sum as 2½ millions. I do not want to quote the precedent of England. But I may just remark that England, besides a Revenue of £70,000,000, pays £17,000,000 by voluntary assessment for local objects. I do not say that it is practicable to raise such a sum as that for local purposes in this country. But surely the disproportion between these two figures might be reduced, and we might fairly expect that, on a re-distribution of our burdens, we may look to the Local Governments to raise, by local taxation, a sum which will relieve us to a certain extent from charges which properly belong to Local Revenue, and unfairly find their place in the Imperial Accounts There are certain great Public Works in which the people of India are especially interested I mean Irrigation Works. I hope it is probable that in the course of the ensuing year the remodelled plan of the Ganges Canal will be undertaken, that certain works on the Godavery will be prosecuted, and that the Baree Doab Canal will be proceeded with. With regard to the Ganges Canal, the plans have been prepared by Captain Crofton, and have been submitted to a Committee of Engineer Officers, whose report will, I hope, be received in time to enable the works to be commenced this year. The works on the Godavery are under the direction of Major Haig, and I understand that that Officer, who is now in England, in communication with Her Majesty's Government, has devised a plan by which those works will be brought to a successful termination. And as to the Baree Doab Canal, I hope there will be no material obstacles to its progress. But it is impossible to say with certainty whether any of these works will be undertaken at all this year. We have roughly estimated the cost of these works at about 1½ millions, of which something less than £300,000 will come into Charge during the ensuing year. No provision has been made for this Expenditure in the Estimates; and for this reason, that they are works of a totally different nature from Ordinary Public Works. They belong to a class called Reproductive Works, that is to say, works the expenditure upon which is likely to prove a profitable investment of capital, and it is the desire of the Secretary of State that works of this sort shall be provided for out of surplus Revenue, the available surplus balances; and failing these, by loan. Of course we have this year no surplus Revenue. There will, however, be available balances adequate to the moderate demands which may be expected in respect to these works, so that there is no probability that it will be necessary, during the course of the year, for the Government to propose a loan.

"The vigorous prosecution of Irrigation Works has been delayed by various causes. There have been in the first place very considerable discussion and doubt as to the agency by which these works shall be done. The Government of India has expressed an opinion in which Her Majesty's Government concurred, that works of this character, so likely to be productive of Revenue, should be retained in the hands of the Government, and conducted by officers acting under its orders, and defrayed entirely from Revenue raised on its credit. On the other hand, there have not been wanting many advocates of private enterprize. I may say at once that the field is ample for both. I concur, however, generally in the opinions which were expressed by the Government of former years that, all other conditions being favourable, the construction and management of these works should be undertaken mainly by the State. It is of paramount importance, however, that the works should be done, and if they are to be undertaken and vigorously prosecuted, I do not see how it is possible to dispense with the co-operation of private enterprize.

"There has been another reason, I know, assigned why the Government should maintain works of this kind in their own hands. It has been said that it is not right to abandon the Natives to the mercies of Joint Stock Companies. For my part I am not pressed by the force of that objection. This country had for a century, until indeed the other day, been governed by a trading corporation, and I am not aware that the rule of the great Company which has passed away contrasted unfavourably either in generosity or humanity with the Government of the Queen. But whatever force may be attributed to an objection of this kind, I still recur to the overwhelming necessity of executing these works. It is not a question merely as to who shall derive the enormous profits of these undertakings—whether they shall go into the treasury of the Government or the pockets of shareholders in Companies. It is a question of far greater magnitude, involving public health and the lives of the people. If that is so—and no man denies it—is it becoming that we should permit unnecessary delay in the prosecution of those undertakings for the sake of any financial reasons whatever? I am the last man to relinquish any available source of Revenue, and I am very sure that works of this class are capable of furnishing in future years ways and means which would greatly tend to diminish the anxieties of a future minister of finance. But there is an over-ruling necessity which peremptorily demands that these undertakings should not be neglected or delayed. We must not therefore discourage the co-operation of private Companies which can satisfy us that they can command the means and mechanical ability to construct such works. Even if it were possible for the Government to undertake an enterprize so vast as the construction of the whole of the Irrigation Works which India requires, I say we might still yield a very large portion to private enterprise, and retain what would be amply sufficient to occupy our time and our resources.

"That being the case with regard to the question of agency, we have had another difficulty, to

encounter. We have had differences of opinion —differences very likely to arise between eminent Engineers—as to the mode in which these works should be carried out. I should rather say that there has been a conflict of opinion between two schools of Engineers on the subject. While that conflict was raging, it was difficult for an unskilled Government to take upon itself to pronounce an opinion. But steps have been taken to reconcile these conflicting opinions, and I am sure that the ability and zeal which actuate the professional men who have given their time and talents to projects of this magnitude may be relied on to remove minor causes of difference and to reach some practical conclusion, advantageous to the country, conducive to their own fame, and satisfactory to the Government.

"There is a third hindrance which has also obstructed the progress in Irrigation Works, and that is a financial one. It is manifestly impossible to meet demands of this sort out of Ordinary Revenue, and therefore you must either fall back on your Cash Balances, which you cannot safely depend upon to yield enormous sums, or resort to a loan. The state of the money market in England, overwhelmed as it is by projects of every description, is not very favourable to Indian loans. But I am not without hope that well-considered plans of Irrigation Works may prove attractive to Indian capital when I consider the vast results which have already been accomplished in this field of enterprize. At all events the experiments should be tried; and in no case can it be maintained that an Expenditure of some thirty millions presents an insuperable difficulty, or indeed a formidable obstacle to the execution of designs more conducive to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people than any which the well-wishers of both have yet been able to realize.

"I must not omit to mention a fourth difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of these operations, and that is the condition of the labour market. Alarm has been felt in high quarters lest works of this magnitude should overtask the swarming multitudes of India, and that the ordinary demands for labour would be left unsatisfied by the competition to which they would be exposed. Such apprehensions were felt in England when the Railway system was introduced. I need hardly say that they were found to be futile; and though the conditions of the labour market in England are in some important particulars different from the conditions of the labour market in India, there are elements enough common to both to justify us in believing that, here, as in England, there is no cause for such alarm, and that the fear of overtaxing labour has been greatly exaggerated.

"I have thought it my duty to state the reasons which have satisfied the Government that the mere fact of a small deficit is not sufficient to warrant new taxation. I hope those reasons will be found satisfactory. But I must not omit to mention that there is one very small tax—not indeed so much a tax as a fiscal arrangement—which I must ask you to sanction. There is at present a difference in price between Bombay and Madras Salt. The Salt Revenue in Bombay is raised by an ordinary excise duty. But in Madras the Government itself buys the Salt and adds an amount of Revenue equivalent to the duty raised in Bombay. Now the cost price of the manufacture in Madras has increased by about three annas, while the price charged by Government remains the same, viz., Re. 1-8-0. The consequence is a difference of about three annas in favour of Bombay. We have thought fit, therefore, with the assent of the Madras Government, to make a small addition to the price of the Madras Salt which will make the duty equivalent to that which is obtained in Bombay.

"The financial result will be an additional Revenue of about £135,000, and that is the only tax which we propose.

"Of course we are not in a position to propose any remission of taxation. But there is one article with which it is necessary to deal. Some years ago, Mr. Wilson expressed a hope that the Customs Duty from Saltpetre, which then only paid a three per cent. *ad valorem* duty, might be made to present a respectable figure in the Revenue. That expectation has been wholly disappointed. The augmented duty was first fixed at two Rupees, and afterwards reduced to one Rupee a maund. Notwithstanding that reduction, the Indian article was found unable to compete with the new manufacture in Europe, and the trade in Saltpetre became and still continues in a very languishing state. It is not, however, desperate; and there is reason to hope that the manufactured commodity will not, in the long run, supplant the Indian article when relieved from the weight of taxation with which it is now oppressed. We propose therefore to repeal the duty of one Rupee per maund, and to restore the former duty of three per cent. *ad valorem.*

"These are the only changes which we propose to make. But the whole of the Customs Duties will undergo revision, with a view to the classification and re-adjustment of the Tariff. This, however, we shall reserve for a future year.

"With these observations, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said that, at the risk of again falling under His Excellency's censure for holding unorthodox opinions, as was the case at that period of last year, he again recorded his opinion that large Public Works of great and enduring utility ought to be provided for by loans extending over a moderate term of years, instead of being, as at present, taken out of the revenue of a single year. That was the practice followed by municipalities, by European landlords and by others, and he held that it would be judiciously followed by Governments also. The Right Hon'ble gentleman had happily been able to show an estimated deficiency of only six lakhs of Rupees. If, in the course of the year, or at its close, that state of things should materially alter for the worse, he trusted he would resort to a loan, on the principle to which he had referred, in preference to falling back on the much abused income tax, or, in fact, of resorting to any taxation at all.

There was a minor feature in the Right Hon'ble gentleman's able address, on which he wished to remark. It was the retention of any duty on saltpetre. Our Finance Minister, in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, admitted that the high duty had acted injuriously on the trade. It had done so, and that for a length of time, and he thought manufacturers and exporters of the article

were now fairly entitled to have it placed on the free list. With His Excellency's permission he (MR. COWIE) should propose an amendment to that effect.

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF said—"At the instance of my Right Hon'ble friend, I depart from the rule which has hitherto obtained in the transactions of the Indian Government. I allude to the reticence which has invariably been practised by those placed at the head of great Executive Departments. I hold strongly to the opinion that such reticence is advantageous neither to the public nor the Government, when recommendations are to be considered which have been turned into practical measures, and those measures have become accomplished facts. Still the rule existed, and had I not been invited by my Right Hon'ble friend, I should have felt myself bound by it. With regard to the recommendations referred to by my Right Hon'ble friend, I would remind the Council that, when I first joined this Government, I was requested by your Excellency in Council to consider if it were possible to propose any measures of military economy which, without impairing our military strength, and therefore our political security, might conduce to further the purpose more immediately suggested by my Right Hon'ble friend. For two or three months I gave the utmost attention to the subject, with the assistance of the gallant officers more immediately under my orders. The result was that, after careful consideration, I was able to propose that a plan should be followed in this country similar to that pursued in England, namely, to reduce the aggregate numbers of the British part of the forces by operating on the rank and file, without diminishing the number of the heads of troops in the several centres of population, by which the sense of military strength is actually made present to the whole population at large. Such a proposal was accordingly made by your Excellency's Government to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. But I may be asked how I would justify the course I thus ventured to propose. That, Sir, depends on the vast strategical change effected in this country by the development of our new means of communication. Thus, in old days, there was no communication between the three Presidencies by railway, or steamer, or even by common roads. The minor Presidencies of Bombay and Madras were, for the purposes of war, as much separated from that of Bengal as England is now. If a great war broke out in the North-West, the armies of Madras and Bombay might be a distant reserve on which to draw eventually, as is the case now with Her Majesty's Forces in Great Britain. But they were practically useless for the purpose of an effective military combination in the execution of the immediate campaign.

"What is the case now? The barriers between the Presidencies have been virtually swept away, and our troops are moved with a rapidity and an exactness which can alone be appreciated by those who have to direct them. Thus I may mention that a regiment is suddenly placed under my orders on arriving at Fort William from England. Within a week it is comfortably housed in its new quarters at Agra. Such an instance actually occurred a few weeks ago. I may give another illustration in the movement of the corps directed in the late operations of Bhután. With your Excellency's entire concurrence and sanction, I declined to move a man till the very unhealthy season of the Bengal Dooars should have passed away. I felt that two nights passed in September or October in the Dooars would entail a heavier loss on our troops than any mischief that would have been caused if the whole military force of Thibet and Bhután had been directed against General Tytler. Sir, with your entire concurrence notwithstanding considerable pressure from the outside, I remained firm in this matter. Well, was any inconvenience caused? Was any political delay entailed? Was the campaign protracted? On the contrary, such is the perfection of our communication, by steam and rail—such was the dexterity with which those means were applied by the officers under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, as well as by my gallant friend the Commissary General, and his assistants—that the regiments arrived with the greatest exactness, after traversing distances varying from 1,500 to 500 miles, at the time they were wanted, with a rapidity which would have been inconceivable before the existence of Railways. With such evidence before us of what I have ventured to call the strategical change effected in this country by the construction of our new communications, is it wise, is it reasonable, is it to be supposed that we should not apply the principles here displayed for the purposes of military economy? I venture to say that there is no military man who has studied the theory as well as the practice of his profession who would not agree with me that this question should be answered in the negative.

"I have already referred to Bhután affairs, but as I am in the course of making explanations, I think it right to allude more especially to the strange misapprehension by which the public mind has been perverted. It has been declared that the honor of England has not been supported, that her reputation has been stained and her name disgraced, because we declined to press with what might approach to cruelty on a miserable and wretched people lying at our feet.

"What are the facts? The Government of India had already inflicted heavy punishment on Bhután. A proclamation had been issued by which a large slip of Bhután territory had been annexed. Was it to be supposed that a people which, however barbarous and untaught, at least possessed the attribute of animal courage, would submit to the loss of a slip of territory which, in their eyes, was probably as valuable as the territory that remained to them—I say, was it to be supposed that a people in such circumstances would not stand up and fight for their own property? Surely nothing else could be expected, and the Bhuteas are hardly to be blamed on that account. Yet, that was the head and front of their offending, which raised such a cry for more punishment. They stood up and fought, and I can only say that they are in my opinion to be respected for so doing. People clamoured for more punishment—for what?—because the Bhuteas came and re-occupied a few posts. What really took place? The first duty I had to perform on assuming my command was to receive the reports of the heavy blows delivered by Generals Tytler and Tombs at Bala and Dewangari. I am justified in attributing that character to them, because, when the small number of the Bhután population is considered, the actions they fought with respect to the losses they incurred, must have assumed in their eyes such proportions as in great

European contests would be attributed to pitched battles. This is undoubtedly true, notwithstanding that to us such actions appear as insignificant skirmishes. I say it with confidence. The numbers of Bhuteas reported to have been killed in General Tombs' affair having been reported to be 200, I ask with confidence if this was not a terrible retribution with regard to the numbers of the Bhután population, for the check sustained by our arms at Dewangari? I am happy to say that such was the opinion of your Excellency's Government. If we had further pressed this miserable people for the purpose of inflicting a still greater summary punishment, we should have laid ourselves open throughout the civilised world both in India and in Europe, and even with those who had been most impatient at our assumed inaction, to a charge of inhuman oppression, and, I think I may say, cruelty. I am happy to think that this Government has escaped such a stigma. We are saved from shame on such account. The Bhuteas, as soon as it could be arranged, showed themselves anxious for peace and made overtures. They are however a fickle and unstable race, and their temperament is represented as most uncertain. It was therefore obviously necessary to take precautions that their overtures should have a basis of certainty and truth and to guard against disappointment in the event. To do so, it was necessary to continue the military demonstration and so to support our diplomatic action. Sir, in the conduct of these affairs the Government of India followed a policy worthy of itself, in declining to carry on a little war with a wretched State, whilst it really prosecuted war as a great Empire should in such circumstances. The Council will recollect the Duke of Wellington's objections to what he called "a little war." He did not mean that it might not be necessary to punish a barbarous tribe, but he did mean that, when required, the conflict should be carried on by means of the magnificent momentum of the Empire, by which blood and misery would be saved, instead of by engaging in petty and partial conflicts with combatants on equal terms. Well, Sir, such is the policy pursued by the Government, a policy by which all the evils of war have been saved to Bhutàn, its overtures having grown into a mission, the mission to a treaty, while the heavy penalty originally decreed was exacted from Bhután on account of former misdeeds. Thus was the object effected without loss of life and the glitter of arms to which my Right Hon'ble friend has alluded. The last man sacrificed in this conflict with a wretched people was slain, I believe, in March last. That was most satisfactory, although the ardent spirits on the frontier were doubtless anxious for war, a feeling with which, as a soldier, I can sympathise.

"When I come to consider the military estimates, I cannot but admit that the administration of the Army must follow the law of civilisation. Thus the means which we have to employ, the rules we have to follow, become more and more artificial. We have to consider the demands on account of education and improved appliances, and such matters as short enlistments and the fact of the many walks of life which now attract the men who formerly had little but the army open to them. These considerations all involve higher Estimates. Then we have to think of the rise in prices which affects the people under my command in an extraordinary manner. I cannot exaggerate the pain with which I have contemplated the struggles which many of them have to make in consequence. This applies equally to Subaltern Officers, to Non-Commissioned Officers, to the Soldiers and their families, and to all ranks of the Native Army, from the Subadar downwards. It has been my duty during the last five or six years, both when I was serving under the Bombay Government and since I came here, to make urgent representations on this account, and frequent requests. Those representations have been met with liberality by the Government, and have added to the Estimates in consequence. But I fear the cause is permanent, and I do not share my Right Hon'ble friend's hope of the possibility of reduction on such account. When I was in the Bombay Presidency, I carefully compared the returns of prices for the last twenty years, more especially with regard to the subject we are now considering, namely, the lot of the people under my command. And I found that, during twenty years, with the exception of one single year, the rise of prices had continued from year to year, or in other words, that the change of values was constantly going on. I believe that last year this rise culminated in Bombay. The extraordinary high prices were not confined to the Presidency Town: they spread throughout the Presidency—the prices being equalized by the railways.

"To turn now to the subject of Military Public Works. I think I can show that there is some consolation for my Right Hon'ble friend. At present, owing to the very temporary nature of a very large proportion of military buildings, the annual repairs amount up to enormous sums, namely, to ten and fifteen, and as I am told in some cases perhaps even to twenty per cent. on the cost of construction. Now, when the Public Works Department shall have completed thoroughly a system of permanent barracks, one hitherto never-ceasing item of expenditure in that Department will almost disappear. Thus it may be said that the construction of such permanent buildings comes to bear the character of a sinking fund—that is to say, that a large expenditure is incurred for the future as well as for the present, or, in other words, that such permanent structures might fairly be charged against Capital instead of Revenue. I am justified in this view by the analogous case of the fortifications for the coast of England, which Parliament determined to charge against Capital, and not to Revenue. It was resolved by my Right Hon'ble friend, and I think with great propriety, that the course adopted by Parliament in the case of the fortifications should not be followed in this country with respect to the barracks. His reason was that he saw that, notwithstanding the vastness of the projects for military buildings, it would not do to incumber with loans on such account the market which might have to meet the demands of another great cause of expenditure of a reproductive character, on which my Right Hon'ble friend has dilated with so much truth and eloquence. I might say that the necessity for building these barracks is such that the task can no longer be put aside. It will be understood that I make no reflections on my predecessors in command, or on other Governments. But I have no hesitation in saying, that many of the barracks throughout the country are such as we are not justified in continuing for permanent occupation. It is absolutely impossible to allow the troops to continue to lodge

in them. This great stress was caused, not by any fault of my predecessor in the command, but by the fact of the doubling of the European force in 1858, since which date the troops had been put up as well as circumstances admitted.

"There has been great consultation between the Government and the Secretary of State, and between Commissions at home and in India. I am happy to say that the phase of consultation seems now to have passed, and that we are entering on that of action. So it happens that nearly two millions are set aside for military buildings in the estimate—or rather more by a million than is usually so devoted—of the year. So urgent is the necessity, that I would express a confident hope to my Right Hon'ble friend, that even if opium go down, the barracks will nevertheless go up.

"There is one more point to which I will advert. I have noticed in the most influential public prints in England and other influential quarters, that a great misapprehension prevails regarding the strength of our Native forces in this country. Such statements have been made and argued on with so much force, that I believe it is right to contradict them with authority. Thus it has been said that the numbers of our Native armies are so large that they interfere with the great objects of economy aimed at by my Right Hon'ble friend, and that those armies are on such account a cause of just alarm. I consider that such statements are wholly unfounded. I hold in my hand returns showing the comparative strength of the Native forces in the month of January, in the years 1856 and 1866 respectively. I quote from the abstract, by which it appears that, on the 1st January 1856, the Native forces under the Commander-in-Chief and the Government in the Bengal Presidency amounted to 160,129. In the same month of 1866, the two sets of forces stood at 61,499, the reduction thus shown amounting to nearly 100,000 men in the Presidency of Bengal. In Madras, in 1856, the forces stood at 57,265. In 1866, the same army stood at 33,187. In Bombay, the forces under the Commander-in-Chief and under the Government, amounted to 38,850. In 1866, they were a little over 25,000. Having called for those figures yesterday, I cannot answer for the perfect accuracy of the numbers stated for the two minor Presidencies. But I am able to say from my own knowledge, that they are sufficiently exact for the purposes of this statement. I have chosen the year 1856 for one of comparison, as, while it was one of peace, it preceded the great disruption which led to the re-organization of our military system.

"In conclusion, I would observe, that the Officers directing the Departments of the army give the utmost satisfaction to the Government, and this not only as respects the performance of their military duties, but also as conducing, by the advice they afford me, to the economy of the State."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of Business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY then introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE moved as an amendment that the article of Saltpetre be placed in the free list.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY said that he had received representations from various quarters urging the reduction, but in only a very few instances requiring the total repeal, of the duty. The better opinion—if his Hon'ble friend would forgive him for saying so,—was that the more moderate course which he proposed was sufficient for the present. If that concession should prove to be insufficient, the Government would be willing that Saltpetre should be placed in the free list. But he was not disposed in the present state of our finances to make any concession further than was necessary, and he hoped that his Hon'ble friend would allow the experiment to be tried during the present financial year.

The Hon'ble MR. COWIE said that he had had no communication with any gentleman connected with the Saltpetre trade, but that he had moved his amendment from a sense of justice to the manufacturers and exporters of the article. After what had been stated, however, by the Right Hon'ble gentleman, he begged to withdraw his amendment.

The Motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT (MADRAS) BILL.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to enhance the price of Salt manufactured and sold under the orders of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort Saint George in Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct af Business,

The President declared the Rules suspended.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY then introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Right Hon'ble MR. MASSEY then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned till the 31st March.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1866.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, the 31st March 1866.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine, Senior Ordinary Member, *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.

The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.

The Hon'ble Mahárájá Vijayaráma Gajapati Ráj Bahádur of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble Rájá Sáhib Dyál Bahádur.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

The Hon'ble D. Cowie.

REGISTRATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XVI of 1864 (to provide for the Registration of Assurances) be taken into consideration. He said that the Council had been made aware by the motion which stood in his name in the list of business for to-day, that he had taken charge of the Bill which was introduced and brought almost to its final stage by their late colleague, Mr. Stewart Gordon, whose premature removal from among them they all so deeply deplored. On the last occasion of his attendance in this Council Chamber, Mr. Gordon presented the Report of the Select Committee which he (MR. TAYLOR) had now the honour to ask the Council to take into consideration. As this Report explained very fully the nature of the amendments and the reasons for the various alterations proposed by the Committee in the Bill as introduced, he should not detain the Council longer than was necessary to enable him to notice very briefly the few prominent points that seemed to call for remark.

Two of the most important Sections of the Bill were Sections 17 and 18 relating to registrable documents—Section 17 to instruments the registration of which was compulsory, and Section 18 to documents of which registration was optional. They had carefully considered the question of enforcing the compulsory registration of all instruments relating to immoveable property. As the law now stood, the registration of such instruments was not compulsory if the value of the property to which they related was less than 100 rupees, and under the present Bill this exemption was continued. No doubt it was extremely desirable that all such instruments should be registered, however small in value the property might be to which they related; but for the present they thought it better to leave it to the option of the parties whether instruments relating to property of trifling value should be registered or not. It formed indeed no part of the intention with which this revision of the law was undertaken to extend the area of compulsory registration. Notice had not been given to the public of so important a change. It was true that there was a strong and growing feeling in favour of such extension; but they were on the whole of opinion that it would be wiser to invite, through the local administrations, a full expression of public opinion on this important question before legislating further in this direction.

This led him to notice an alteration which they had made in the definition of the word "Lease" which occurred in Section 2. It was now made to exclude the pattás and muchilkás of the Madras Regulations, as defined in the Rent Recovery Act No. VIII of 1865 (Madras). Under the Registration Act of 1864, all leases between landlord and tenant, relating to land in the Madras Presidency liable to the payment of Revenue to Government, were exempted from compulsory registration, and this exemption was continued in the Bill as introduced. It had been ascertained, however, that all that was desired by the Revenue Authorities of that Presidency was that the general requirements of the law should be inapplicable to leases for one year and under; and there was really no reason why leases for longer periods than one year should be treated in Madras differently from similar leases elsewhere. The requirement of compulsory registration, while it gave additional security to both parties, was not likely to check the use of written agreements to any perceptible degree. But, looking to the importance of encouraging registration of leases by every legitimate means, he would commend to the careful attention of the local Governments the remarks of the Select Committee in favour of charging the lowest possible fee for the registration of this class of documents.

An addition had been made to Section 21 of the Bill, providing that a conveyance containing a plan should, on presentation, be accompanied by a copy or copies of the plan as the case might be. Such conveyances would generally be unintelligible without the plans, and it was quite out of the question that a staff of draftsmen should be employed in Registration Offices to copy them. He would here correct a misapprehension which seemed to have prevailed in some quarters as to a provision in a former portion of this Section. After laying down that the property should be clearly and fully described in the instrument presented for registration, the Section went on to say that the description should contain, whenever it was practicable, a reference to a Government map or survey. By this of course it was not intended, as some had supposed, that every Registering Office in the country should be supplied with standard plans and maps for verifying descriptions of instruments brought for registration. But whenever it was possible to describe a property by reference to any such map or plan, as for example in the case of military cantonments the person presenting the instrument for registration would doubtless produce, if required, for the satisfaction of the Registering Officer, the map or plan to which he had referred.

Section 11 provided that all memoranda or orders sent by the Civil Courts should describe the property with as much particularity as possible, that is in the manner required by Section 21 which he had just noticed. It was clearly important that the description of immoveable property should be as specific as possible, and that there should be no mistake as to the identity of the property to which the decree or order referred.

Section 48 was a new and important provision. It gave all registered documents relating to property effect against all oral agreements and de-

clarations relating to the same property. This priority of registered documents, as against all oral agreements, was an entirely novel feature in the law of this country, and would have, it was hoped, a most beneficial effect in checking perjury and preventing frauds for which the present state of the law provided no remedy.

The Committee had made a very important alteration in the mechanical part of the Bill, by the abolition of abstracts of the contents of documents registered, and the substitution in their stead of copies of entries in the Indexes. This improvement had been strongly advocated from many quarters; it would get rid of an immense amount of labour, and attain all the objects which the present system was intended to effect.

There was no other amendment which he need specially notice. He might add, however, that various communications had been received from the Governments of Bombay, Madras, and the North-West, forwarding some further remarks and suggestions of the several Registrars General, many of which were of great value, and had been adopted by the Committee in the Bill as now amended. Within the last few weeks, a letter had also been received from the British Indian Association, suggesting a few alterations, the most important of which had already engaged the attention of the Committee and were effected. The Association noticed some points of a purely administrative character, which might safely be left to be dealt with according to the discretion or indeed the common sense of the Registrars General. On the whole, the Bill had been favourably received in all quarters, and there was a general concurrence of opinion that this important measure was a great improvement on the old law, and likely to prove in every way extremely beneficial to the country.

He could not conclude without saying one word more. After the well deserved tribute which, on a recent occasion, His Excellency the Governor General had paid to the memory of the late Mr. Stewart Gordon, it was perhaps unnecessary that he (MR. TAYLOR) should allude to his merits, or to the high esteem in which his character and talents were held by his colleagues in Council. As one of the Select Committee who had special opportunities of observing and appreciating his useful labours in connection with this Bill, he might, however, be permitted to say this at least, that the Council had sustained a loss that would not be easily supplied. He did not doubt that this opinion was shared by the President as well as by all who had had official relations with the deceased gentleman. The name of Mr. Gordon would always be associated with this revision and amendment of the Registration Act, and when his Bill became law, which he hoped it would to-day, it would stand in the Statute Book as a memorial of the patient industry, care, and ability he devoted to its preparation.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said that he had an amendment of his own to propose in the Bill. Perhaps the Council would recollect, the subject was last under discussion in public when the late Hon'ble Stewart Gordon introduced the Bill. Since then the Select Committee had held many sittings on the measure, and the patience, sagacity and candour which Mr. Gordon showed were the admiration of everybody who was associated with him. Mr. Gordon, when the Bill was submitted to the Council, mentioned that a memorial had been received from certain Indigo Planters of the North-West Provinces. He read (if MR. MAINE did not mistake) the same sentences which he (MR. MAINE) now proposed to read. The Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces said:—

"It is represented by the memorialists that the provisions of this Section, [17] which make the registration of a lease any period exceeding one year compulsory, affect them seriously, inasmuch as the Indigo operations of the year necessarily involve possession of the lands for 15 months. The lands are rented under the agreement that the Planters are to have possession of them as soon as the annual rains set in, and keep them until the close of the rains in the following year, that is, until such time as the Khunti crops are cut.

The Planters also state that, as the lands taken from the Zemindars are generally small, it is not worth the Zemindar's while to waste time in going to the Registration Office and to incur the expense of having the deed registered. The Planters must therefore either refuse to make the necessary advances, or they must rent the lands and run the risk of having the agreements found to be invalid, and give the assamees the opportunity, under the clause, of taking possession of the lands at the expiration of a year, and with them of the Khunti crops"

Mr. Gordon observed, on these sentences, that the proposal of the Planters ran counter to the probable course of legislation on this subject. He anticipated—and no doubt this was true as regarded the greater part of India—that the next change which would probably take place would be to make the registration of all documents relating to immoveable property compulsory. But Mr. Gordon was in all probability not aware of the importance of this question. Mr. Maine had been in communication with a late colleague of theirs, Mr. Hamilton, known to them as Mr. Claud Brown, and Mr. Hamilton had assured him that the Planters would be driven either to neglect the Act, or to give up the cultivation of the plant altogether. But now, or referring to a very famous document in his hand (the Report of the Indigo Commission), he found that while admitting that planting in Bengal was subject to animadversion, the Commissioners exempted Planters in the North-West and in Behar from the censure which they were compelled to give in other quarters. This was a purely local matter, but he thought that we might fairly give the required relief to the case. He therefore proposed to add to Section 17 this proviso:—

"Provided also that so far only as regards the Territories respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, the Local Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this Section any leases of immoveable property, executed in any particular district or part of a district, the terms granted by which shall not exceed two years, and the annual rents reserved by which shall not exceed fifty Rupees."

Mr. Hamilton was of opinion that this would entirely meet the case, and that no greater exemption was required than as to small leases, that is, leases at rents less than Rs. 50 and for terms less than two years.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR said that he entirely concurred.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR said that he also had a series of amendments to propose, none of which were of very great importance.

The first was that, for Section 36, the following be substituted :—

"Subject to the provisions contained in this Section and in Sections 76, 80, 84 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the Registering Officer. He shall thereupon enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed, and, in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer, and are personally known to him, or, if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document ;

Or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent shall admit the execution ;

Or, if the person executing the document shall be dead, and his representative, assign or agent shall not appear before the Registering Officer, or shall refuse to admit the fact of execution, but such officer shall nevertheless be satisfied of the fact of execution.

The Registering Officer shall register the document ; as directed in Section 68.

The Registering Officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one, whether summoned or not under Section 37, present in his Office."

MR. TAYLOR said that the real alteration in the Section was the addition of the words in italics. The object of the addition was to meet the case of the representative or agent wishing to conceal, or dishonestly denying, the execution of the document. It gave power to the Registering Officer to satisfy himself that the document had been really executed.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said that he fully agreed to the proposed amendment and observed that it also met the case, which might well occur, of a representative or general agent being really unable to give any information respecting the execution.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR moved that the following Sections be substituted for Sections 37 and 38 :—

"If any person presenting any document for registration shall desire the attendance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the Registering Officer may, in his discretion, call upon the Revenue Officer in whose jurisdiction the person whose attendance is so desired may be, to issue and serve a summons requiring him to attend at the Registration Office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned and at a time named in such summons."

"The Revenue Officer, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly and cause the same to be served upon the person whose attendance is so required."

He said that the only Sections in the Bill which provided for the issue of summons by the Registering Officer, gave no power to enforce the service of that summons. Practically, Mr. Taylor understood from the Registrar General of Bengal, there would be no difficulty in Bengal, because the Registering Officer was the Revenue Officer, and would serve his summonses through the Revenue peons. But as this might not always be possible, it was necessary to introduce a provision to enable the Registering Officer to call upon the Revenue Officer to enforce service of summons.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR said that the next amendment proposed an addition to the penal clauses of the Bill. It provided a penalty for false personation in any proceeding before a Registering Officer. He moved that the following new Section be introduced after Section 92 of the Bill :—

"Whoever falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both."

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR asked whether the case had not been provided for already by the Indian Penal Code.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR supposed that His Honour referred to Section 205; but that only provided for false personation in a civil suit or criminal prosecution.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR said that, in consequence of the foregoing amendment, he would move that the numbers of the subsequent Sections be altered.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR then moved, that the following words be added to Section 95 of the Bill—"and in Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code the words 'judicial proceeding' shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act." The addition was necessary because the proceedings of a Registering Officer were not strictly judicial proceedings.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR lastly moved that the Bill as amended in Committee, with the amendments now approved, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

RE-MARRIAGE OF NATIVE CONVERTS' BILL.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize, under certain circumstances, the Re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity be taken into consideration. He said :—

"In submitting this important Bill to the Council, I shall perhaps do well to depart a little from the course usually pursued when the motion is

that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. That course I understand to be, to assume that the principle of the Bill was affirmed when it was referred to the Committee, and to confine oneself to explaining and justifying the Committee's recommendations. But I can add nothing to the reasons assigned by the Select Committee for its amendments, and indeed I do not suppose that any body would object to amendments who does not object also to the principle of the Bill. In truth I cannot conceal from myself that it is the principle and policy of the measure which have been in question throughout, and that nobody quarrels with the details who does not question the lawfulness or the expediency, or both the lawfulness and the expediency, of any legislation on this subject.

"I do not now propose to justify directly the principle of this measure. I have said enough about that already in former stages of the discussion, and indeed I have little more to say. But I propose to lay before the Council the history of the measure; to show what were the evils of which the measure is remedial; to point out what was the political and legal situation resulting from those evils, and to demonstrate that out of that situation there was but one way of escape. I hope to prove that it was simply impossible not to legislate on the re-marriage of Native converts repudiated by their heathen wives, and that, the necessity having arisen, only one mode of legislation was practicable and permissible. Of course I do not mean to say that I am not warmly and heartily in favour of this Bill. But it is due to myself, and what is much more important, to His Excellency the Viceroy—and I say it all the more heartily in his absence—to establish that, whoever was at the head of the Government of India, and whoever was in charge of its legislative business, some measure of this kind must have been submitted to the Council, and that this measure could not widely have differed from the Bill now under consideration, or at least (and this I am entitled to say) could not have differed from it by any difference which has been pointed out to us by the numerous persons who have engaged in the discussion upon it.

"It is first of all necessary for me to explain—so far as explanation is possible—what was the state of the law among Christians,—the law governing the celebration and formalities of marriage—before the legislation of 1864; before the two Marriage Acts of 1864 and 1865, one repealing and re-enacting the other, which I may call for convenience Mr. Anderson's Acts.

If there are any Members of Council present who recollect the discussions on Mr. Anderson's first Bill, they will agree with me that the uncertainty and confusion which the matrimonial law exhibited can only be described by one epithet; it was chaotic. The doubts affecting it covered the whole ground between a doubt whether the marriage law in India was not stricter than that of England, and a doubt whether it was not laxer than that of Scotland. This condition of things had long existed, and having it in view, Parliament had provided a partial remedy by passing, in 1851, the Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 40, which was carried into full effect by the Indian Act No. V of 1852. The Statute provided a mode in which marriages might be celebrated; and all marriages solemnized under its provisions were to be absolutely valid. It contained, however, a proviso to this effect: "nothing herein contained shall invalidate or affect any marriages which, under the law for the time being in force in India, might have been there solemnized in case this Act had not passed." So that the Statute did nothing to resolve the question,—which affected many Europeans and nearly all Native Christians,—what was the proper legal view of marriages which were celebrated independently of its provisions. A course of legal decisions had rendered this question one of extreme gravity. In a celebrated case, well known to lawyers, which was thoroughly analyzed by Mr. Anderson in the exhaustive speech which he delivered at the final reading of his Bill—the Queen *v.* Millis—the majority of the English Judges advised the House of Lords that under the English Common law, i. e., the law as unaffected by Statutes, the presence of a person in Holy Orders was essential to the valid solemnization of a marriage. There was, however, a dissenting minority of Judges, and it included names of such eminence and authority that the question was regarded by lawyers as far from finally settled. And shortly afterwards the Supreme Court of Bombay, and Dr. Lushington in the English Ecclesiastical Court, decided that, whatever were the state of the Common Law in England, it could not be held to extend to colonies and dependencies like Australia and India, not even to the Presidency Towns which are subject to so much of English Law. Of course the reasoning of these Courts applied with tenfold force to the marriages of Native Christians in the Mofussil, who owe no inherited or local allegiance to the English Common Law. On the whole, the better opinion seemed to be—although the whole subject was beset by doubt—that Native Christians might lawfully marry by a contract, to use the technical expression, *per verba depræsenti tempore*, i. e., by any words or forms showing a present intention to marry, and whether the marriage was legal or not, the majority of them did, I believe, so marry.

"Up to this point I have been speaking of the marriages of Native Christians under ordinary circumstances—not of Native Converts wishing to marry under the circumstances contemplated by the Bill. What then was the position previous to the Indian legislation of 1864 in regard to marriage of a convert deserted or repudiated by his unconverted wife? Sir B. Peacock held that he could not be married in the presence of a Marriage Registrar under the Act of Parliament, and considering the purely English point of view from which the Act is conceived and drawn, I think he was right—at all events I bow to his opinion. But the doctrine is of no importance, because there was no necessity for marrying under the Act, and in fact the great majority of converts were simply married by Missionaries according to the simple forms which they considered suitable to the solemnization.

"It is right I should add that, till five or six years since, it is possible that a Native Christian who had re-married during the life of the heathen wife might have been punished for bigamy in the English sense, if he ventured within the jurisdiction of one of the Supreme Courts. This is a consequence of the wide language of a Statute of George IV, which, however, was never intended to apply to such a case, but was meant to put down the scandalous practices of a very different class of people. The Act indeed is a good illustration of a peculiar grievance of the Native Christians. The

draftsmen of the English Parliament, in order to escape the long circumlocutory phraseology necessary for the description of all classes of Europeans in India—East Indians, coloured and so forth—fell into the habit of using the term "Christian subjects of Her Majesty," and thus laws have more than once been made applicable to Native Christians, quite foreign to their circumstances and position There is an instance in an Act of Parliament passed this very last Session. But, however that may be, the statement I have made about the Act is of no practical importance, because an enormous majority of Native Christians never came near Presidency Towns, and because the Statute has been repealed by the Penal Code.

"Here is Section 494 of the Penal Code—'Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.'

"The Code, therefore, it will be seen, makes every thing turn on the civil invalidity of the second marriage, on its being civilly void because of the first. At the present moment, the Acts of 1864 and 1865 do make the second marriage civilly void, but how did the law stand before 1864? On what ground could it be contended that the marriage of the convert, leaving his heathen wife, was void. Putting aside for a moment those difficult questions turning on the effect of Native matrimonial law in operating a divorce through conversion, it could only be on one ground, that there was something in Christianity which forbade a Christian to have two wives at once. Now I know there are many here who will only consent to derive their law of Christian life direct from the Bible, but, so far as law is concerned—though I may surprise some by the statement—there is no Codex, no body of express rules setting forth discipline, except the Canon Law, which is accepted by the Courts of even Protestant countries as authoritative on the point where it has not been expressly dissented from. Now, the Canon Law, while laying down the general rule, does permit a convert to re-marry during his first wife's life where she deserts him on religious grounds. In fact, the definition of the Penal Code before cited let in the delicate theological point to which I will advert presently. Indeed I must go further. I feel the scandalousness of the position—but I am not sure that a Native convert might not lawfully have practised polygamy. It may plausibly be contended that a Native of India, converted to Christianity from a religion which permitted polygamy, did not by the fact of conversion so change his legal status as to render invalid, after it, any marriage he might have contracted before. To apply the rule of monogamy to him is obviously impossible, for he might have had five or six wives before conversion, who would not have been less his wives after conversion.

"Of course, I know that some of these propositions are disputable—indeed it is part of my case that the whole subject was immersed in doubt—but I have stated my opinion, which I believe to be the better opinion, and it is some presumption in its favour, that it corresponds with actual practice. For it is certain that these marriages were entered into, freely by Native Christians, and nobody ever heard that a Native Christian was ever punished for marrying during the life-time of the unconverted wife, or that any Missionary was punished for abetting an illegality through marrying him.

"This then was the state of the law. Every part of it was enveloped in doubt; doubt which affected all Christians, but Native Christians more than all. It was doubtful whether they were not bound to marry in the presence of a Marriage Registrar, which, considering their situation and circumstances, amounted to a prohibition of marriage; but again it was doubtful whether they could not marry with just as much or as little ceremony as was necessary to supply proof of intention. It was doubtful whether a Native Christian might not be punished for bigamy in the Presidency Towns for marrying when his spiritual guide told him such marriage was lawful; but again it was doubtful whether he might not with impunity continue to practise polygamy.

"I hold myself dispensed from showing cause why the Legislature should have interfered in such a state of things. What worse could its bitterest critics say of it, than that it declined to remedy evils so intolerable? Doubts concerning the validity of marriage are not simply serious on grounds of feeling, though every body who has observed how much the moral and religious views on this subject are affected by the legal view, will consider them serious even on that ground. But they are formidable for the most solid reasons. Such doubts are doubts concerning the legitimacy of children; they are doubts concerning the guardianship of children; they are doubts concerning the descent and inheritance of property. And they are especially painful because, if the questions involved in them are wrongly solved, the error or negligence of the parents is visited on unborn generations The danger meanwhile was greater in regard to the Native Christians than any other class, because they were practically debarred from the only complete security against mistake, marriage under the Marriage Act then in force

"I cannot see what the Indian Legislature was good for, if it felt itself unequal to placing the law of Christian marriage on a satisfactory footing. However that may be, nobody now a Member of the Government or of this Council is responsible for the beginnings of the undertaking. As soon as the three great Codes—the Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code, and Criminal Procedure Code—were completed, it was felt that the law of marriage was the next great body of rules which it was urgently necessary to consolidate and put in order, and Mr. Ritchie, my predecessor in office, was for months before his death engaged in drawing a Marriage Bill, much of which is now embodied in the Acts of 1864 and 1865. Mr Ritchie's papers were left imperfect at his death, and hence I cannot be sure that I have gathered his intention from the indications they furnish, but I am under the impression that he intended to bring all Native Christians under the same law as Europeans, in respect of the formalities of marriage. But when he died, and the papers were transferred to Mr Harington, he saw the practical impossibility of suiting to the circumstances of Natives any system, however liberal and elastic, which fitted Europeans, and Mr. Harington accordingly added the provisions which now appear as Part IV of the Act in force, under which licenses to solemnize marriages are to be freely issued to respectable persons, whether laymen or clergymen, by the local Government. The cele-

brant is to report the marriages he has solemnized, but is not bound to use any special form. He is, however, obliged to see that certain conditions are satisfied by the persons he marries, and here occurs the provision which has rendered this Bill necessary. The person wishing to marry is not to have a wife or husband already alive Now, as Mr. Harington's opinions are known, I presume he intended a very simple settlement of the question, and meant to prohibit converts from re-marrying pending the life-time of the unconverted wife. But when the measure passed into Mr. Anderson's hands and went to Committee, I need not say that the wisdom and justice of this prohibition were sharply denied; probably the majority of the Committee were adverse to the prohibition. But it was seen that to settle the question at once would be to delay indefinitely an urgent reform. The situation of the Native converts was unsatisfactory, but the general state of the law of marriage was still more unsatisfactory. Accordingly the course followed—not only justifiable, but in my opinion the only one which could have been taken—was to declare in the Bill the general rule, that a Christian should have but one wife; but to leave the special case of a convert repudiated to be dealt with separately. When the Bill came into Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was not satisfied with a mere understanding, but tried to introduce words into the Bill intending to pledge the Government to take up the question. I opposed, on the technical ground that it was not constitutional for the Council to force the Executive Government to any particular course, and the Lieutenant-Governor withdrew his motion. But it appeared to me, and I state it now that every Member of the Government and of the Council engaged by implication that this exceptional case should be fully gone into, though of course no pledge could be given as to the special mode of settlement. No sooner did we get to Simla than the Lieutenant-Governor pressed for the fulfilment of the engagement. An answer conveying a pledge to legislate was given on August 27th, 1864, and on the very first day of the sittings of 1864-65 I redeemed the pledge by moving for leave to introduce this Bill.

"If I have had the good fortune to make myself intelligible to the Council, it will result from my statement that the discussion on which we are engaged to-day is not merely the supplement to, but actually part of, the discussion which took place when the Marriage Act was under debate. No objector to the Bill is entitled to take advantage of the fact that the re-marriage of converts repudiated by heathen wives has for two years been illegal in India. That is a mere accident arising from the impossibility in India of holding continuous sittings of the Legislature. We must recur to the situation in which we found ourselves in the spring of 1864. We must consider ourselves as having laid down the general rule (to which who will object?) that a Christian can have but one wife, and we must regard ourselves as proceeding to consider the special case of the repudiated convert. This is the true position of the question today, and it is important to bear it clearly in mind, for the following reasons. It alters the burden of proof. Many of the excellent persons who have addressed us in petitions are under the impression (perhaps not an unnatural one) that it is for the Government, or for me, to justify the principle of the Bill. But strictly speaking this is an incorrect view. The liberty of re-marriage must be considered as enjoyed by the Native Christians, certainly in practice, and probably under sanction of law, and it is for those who would sweep it away to prove their case, and it is for those who would abridge it to justify by argument the limitations which they would place upon it.

"If I had any reason to think that this measure would be opposed, I might stop there, and leave to opponents what I am sure would be the extraordinarily difficult task of establishing a case against the Bill. But as I do not anticipate any opposition, I will as briefly as I can—and, so to speak, under protest—advert to the objections which might be urged against me, as I collect them from the papers which have been circulated through the Council. The first of these objections, and the most difficult to deal with, is the objection that the divorce and re-marriage of the convert are not permissible under the laws of Christianity. I call it the most difficult to deal with of all, not because it is unanswerable but because even if I were competent to answer it—I could not make out a case conclusive to the minds of those who use it, unless I travelled into topics which cannot be handled in a Council composed as this is. Although, however, I cannot hope to convince those who doubt the lawfulness of the measure, I venture to think I can point a weight of authority in favour of its principle, which must at all events show them that the question must be considered as settled, so far as any secular legislature is concerned. The exact point I hope to prove is that, as a matter of fact, and as a matter of history, no Church or religious community in all Christendom has ever given a decision or an opinion on the question involved which decision or opinion has not been in harmony with the Bill.

"The first religious community which I shall mention as having ruled the point of favour of the view taken by the Bill is the Roman Catholic Church, and I mention it first because its doctrine is based on the Canon Law,—which is all important in this discussion—and which declares divorce lawful under the circumstances, and even settles a procedure to be followed. And here I must express my surprise at the language held by some of the critics of the Bill about the Canon Law. They seem almost to suppose that its authority being in favour of the Bill ought to militate against it, rather than otherwise, in the eyes of Protestants. Now I always thought it almost a commonplace in ecclesiastical law that, where the Canon Law has not been expressly dissented from by the Protestant Churches, its authority on points of discipline like this is held by them to be not only great, but paramount. At present, however, I will merely cite it as proving that the Roman Catholic Church considers the divorce of a convert repudiated by his heathen wife to be lawful."

MR. MAINE then proceeded to quote authorities showing the concurrence of other religious bodies in this view. He said that, although the information which had reached him was imperfect, he had no doubt that the Greek Church held the same doctrine on the point. After observing that the dogmatic statements of Luther and Calvin on points like this were held binding by the Continental Lutheran and Calvinistic Churches, MR. MAINE quoted opinions to the same effect from

Luther and Calvin. He also cited Melanethon, as being the draftsman of the Confession of Augsburg. For the opinions of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, the English Presbyterians, and the various dissenting religious bodies descended from them, he appealed to the Westminster Confession, observing that the text on which the controversy turned was quoted in the margin at the passage which bore on the point in the earliest editions. The only religious community which had not pronounced dogmatically on the point was the Anglican Church, but it was one of the characteristics of the Anglican Church, only to pronounce on emergent questions. Its doctrine on other points was to be collected from its learned authorities, and which way the weight of learned authority inclined might be seen by the opinions of English divines quoted in the Pastoral of the Bishop of Calcutta, whose own adoption of the view taken by the Bill, might indeed be regarded as establishing what was the voice of learning The simple fact was, there was no authority whatever the other way, good, bad, or indifferent. MR. MAINE did not complain of the opposition to the Bill offered by a few Missionaries and a considerable number of Bengal Chaplains, but it was quite idle to suppose that every man could form a satisfactory opinion of himself and for himself on a point of discipline which for century after century had been of interest to all Christian Churches alike, and upon which it had never occurred to them to differ. At all events, all Christendom being on one side, and these gentlemen on the other, a mere legislator must be guided by the voice of Christendom.

MR. MAINE proceeded—It is objected to the Bill—and this is the second objection which I will notice—that it is only required by a small number of converts. Here I will say that, if I made any concession to the opponents of the measure, it would be that the general language of some of its friends as to the number of cases in which divorce is actually required has been somewhat too strong. But then the number, though not extraordinarily great, is still very considerable, and it is sure to increase, for both the causes which bring the husband over to Christianity, and the influences which keep back the wife, are steadily growing in strength. And, indeed, even were the area of the grievance smaller than it is, it is always most difficult to apply statistics to a grievance which, though felt by a few, is probably felt by those few as quit intolerable. But the truth is I claim, as cases making in favor of the Bill, all the instances in which, under the present system, the wife comes over of herself—voluntarily, as it is called. It is a very inadequate view of this Bill, if it be only regarded as a Bill for dissolving the marriages of Native Christians. It is in its main features a Bill for the restitution of conjugal society, and the great merit I claim for it is, that it substitutes a merciful and regular, for a cruel and irregular, procedure. The argument of the few Missionaries who are opposed to it is that, in the majority of cases, the wife joins her husband voluntarily. The fact appears to be so at present, though singularly enough it appears to be unknown to the Native petitioners against the Bill, who evidently assume that the new law will for the first time give his wife to the Christian husband. But though she comes over, in what sense can she be said to come over voluntarily? The truth is, there is a procedure by which she is brought over, but it is a procedure involving the slight defect of moral torture or worse. It would be moral torture if it were only a conflict between affection for her husband and difference to the persuasions and misrepresentations of her kindred. But it is too often torture in another sense. What brings her over is the intolerable life of the Hindu widow; what brings her over is too often a course of life which has unfitted her for the society of her husband as much as it has done for the society of her relatives who have at last driven her out. And if the procedure employed is sometimes aided by the expedients resorted to by her husband to communicate with her, I can only say that these expedients, as described to me, seem to me open to the gravest misconstruction. But for this procedure, cruel, capricious, and even scandalous as it is, the Bill will substitute a procedure, simple, regular and effectual. Twice within two years from the desertion, the wife will be judicially asked whether she will join her husband; twice she will be solicited by her husband to come over, but never *sola cum solo*; that was never intended, and those who have a contrary impression cannot have read the Bill. That is all it comes to; and yet so convinced am I that the cause which keeps back the wife in the majority of cases is not horror of the husband's person, but misrepresentation by others of his new mode of life, that I am sure this simple procedure, these few opportunities of explanation, will be enough to overcome her reluctance. No doubt there will be a small residuum of cases in which the husband will not succeed, but in these cases the absolute impossibility of restoring conjugal society may be taken for granted, and to these, and to these only, the provisions for divorce will apply

"I now come to what in the language of this country is called the political objection. Agreeing that it is just and right to give redress, does the situation of the English, of the British Government in India, admit of its being given? Now there are several gentlemen at this table whose experience of the country enables them to answer that question with far more authority than I can, but there are many things which lead me to think it would be very surprising if the question had to be answered in the negative. In the first place, the Bill has been framed upon, and moulded to, the opinions and suggestions of the Mahárájáhs of Vizianagram and Burdwan, and it would be strange if the British Government were compelled to greater tenderness for the obligations of rank and caste than our Hon'ble Colleagues. In the next place—and the Council will see that this consideration is likely to have some weight with me—a Native lady exposed to the full brunt of this procedure will undergo no sort of indignity which, if indignity it be, she would not have to suffer ten times over, if she were plaintiff or defendant in a suit for half a beegah of land, or indeed if she happened to know anything about it, and her testimony were required. I hear it said on good authority that the agitation against this Bill—not very fervent or formidable—was commenced by some Native gentlemen attached to the Bar of the Agra Sudder Court Is it possible they can be unaware that commissions for the private examination of ladies of the highest rank issue every day in Bengal and the North-West, and that the Commissioner is often—is always, if it can be managed—an English gentleman of my own profession, who is quite as much an outcast as the unfortunate husband. All the epithets which the tolerant habits of this Government permit our petitioners to repeat of

the Christians with such complacency, that they are outcast, degraded, and utterly unclean, apply in all their force to the Barrister-Commissioner, and the Native lady—though the form of a curtain may be between them—is exposed to the calamity, so much dwelt upon in the petitions, of breathing the same air with him; indeed, she is exposed to a process much more unpleasant than the solicitations of the unfortunate husband, a severe cross-examination. The Council must really not confound objections to the procedure of the Bill, with objections of another kind—objections to a man's becoming a Christian. One of our petitioners (I do not agree with his opinions, but I will do him the justice of saying that he is a very honest man) has proposed that the offence of conversion to Christianity should be punished by seven years' rigorous imprisonment. I am afraid that this opinion pervades several papers which the Council has before it, and in which it is not avowed.

"But whatever be the weight to be attached to the Native objections to the measure, I must make one observation on them—I entirely deny the right of the same person to make the Christian and the non-Christian objection at the same time. It is not permitted to argue that the Bill is not required because the majority of wives come over, and to argue in the same breath that her coming over is a grievous wrong to the Hindus. And it illustrates the levity with which some of the arguments against the Bill have been drawn up, that it has been described as tending to make the heathen suppose that Christians think lightly of the marriage bond. Why, the very objection of the heathen is that the measure does not treat the marriage bond lightly enough. They have not the smallest reluctance to let the convert marry a new wife, or twenty new wives. What they quarrel with is the careful consideration shown to the first marriage and the first wife. It would be easy to silence, if not to satisfy, all the Native petitioners against the Bill,—those excepted who simply object to Christianity—by a simple excision of the Sections which provide a procedure to be followed before divorce. But I cannot give up that procedure. I cannot give it up, in the first place, in justice to the wife. I do not think the situation of a Hindu widow so happy, or that of a Christian wife so unhappy, that I can consent to leave her to her fami y unless in deference to her fully ascertained free-will. The Missionaries and the converts are well informed as to the causes which generally keep the wife apart from her husband. It is no fanciful opinion about his outcast condition; it is misapprehension about his new mode of life—some miserable fable about meat, drink or raiment, by which she has been deluded—which deters her. I cannot agree to leave her to her widowhood until at least an opportunity has been given of explaining these delusions away. Again I cannot abandon the procedure in justice to the husband, for, if in law she is still his wife (which is the case supposed), I do not choose to assume that his sole object in suing her is to obtain facilities for marrying somebody else. Lastly, I am not ashamed to say that I will not surrender the procedure, because, while it is equitable in itself, it is in harmony with the theory of divorce in which so many Christian Churches have concurred, and by which the Native converts and their advisers are presumably guided. That theory I understand to be, that while divorce on the ground of persistent heathenism is lawful, it is not lawful in cases where the civil law maintains the validity of the marriage, unless some serious attempt is made to recover the wife's society. It is the more reasonable to make some concessions to the doctrines held by the converts, because I am convinced that, in regard to this particular matter, they obtain less than fair treatment simply because they are Christians. It is not only that we forget that they are a Native race, with many of the characteristics of all Native races, but we actually show them less consideration than other Native races. I am completely convinced that if conversions had been going on in some parts of India from Hinduism to Mahomedanism, and if the convert to Mahomedanism had entertained the same feeling as the Christian convert about his first wife (which one knows he would not), and if the disturbances which would be the probable consequence had compelled us to legislate—I feel sure that a Bill applying this carefully guarded procedure would have been praised by all as eminently prudent, moderate and equitable. But because the converts are Christians, every point is taken against them. For this reason I have been compelled to prove, I fear at tedious length, that they are entitled by their own religious laws to demand relief. Contingencies on which not a thought would have been bestowed if another Native race had been in question have to be carefully weighed and taken into account; the very molehills of Hindu prejudice are exaggerated into mountains, and difficulties which in every-day Indian life crumble away at a touch are assumed to be of stupendous importance. I know, of course, that we do this because the converts are of our own faith, and because we are tender of our character for impartiality. But I do not know that we are entitled to be unjust even for the sake of seeming to be impartial. Surely the duty of the British Government to the Christian converts is too plain for mistake. We will not force any man to be a Christian; we will not even tempt any man to be a Christian; but, if he chooses to become a Christian, it would be shameful if we did not protect him and his in those rights of conscience which we have been the first to introduce into the country, and, if we did not apply to him and his those principles of equal dealing between man and man, of which we are in India the sole depositors."

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir said that the luminous and exhaustive, and (he trusted he might be permitted to say) admirable, defence of the Bill, which the Hon'ble the President had just delivered, rendered it superfluous for him to speak at any length in its favour. This was also the less necessary, as on a former occasion he had entered at some length into a statement of his views on the question, especially from the Christian side of the argument. He would therefore make his observations as brief as possible.

He considered the Bill to be necessary because we had made that penal which ought never to have been made penal. We must now retrace our steps and remove the penalty.

At the time Mr. Anderson's Marriage Bill was circulated for uggestions, it was generally held by those who supported the Bill, that a supplementary measure of this kind would be absolutely necessary in justice to the Native converts. He held in his hand the replies on the subject, submitted from all quarters to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, in the beginning of 1863. It was remarkable with what unanimity

this view had been spontaneously expressed by the great majority of persons, from every class, official and clerical, that if the Bill became law, a measure of the nature now before the Council would be needed for the relief of converts. Among these he found his own opinion which had been referred to by the President, and from which he would quote one or two sentences as showing that he had been consistently in favour of the measure before he had the honour of a seat in this Council. He had written thus:—

"We must not admit that the adoption of the Christian religion sweeps away existing obligations; but when these obligations are repudiated by the other party, a limit should be put to the wrong inflicted upon the husband or wife, who would otherwise be deprived of all prospect of matrimony, if held bound, till death, by the previous marriage. Liberty of re-marriage should be given after notice served on the opposite party, and after the convert had endeavoured in vain for a considerable period to abate the desertion and restore the state of cohabitation. If we impose the Christian rule of marriage, its inexorable law of monogamy and penal infliction for bigamy, we ought to see that all reasonable scope is given for marriages in accordance with reason and morality and not against the Law. There is no ground in the existing law for holding a Hindu or Mahomedan convert bound under all possible circumstances except adultery by a non-Christian marriage; and if he can show that for years he has endeavoured without success to get his wife to follow him, there is nothing in the principles of abstract law or ethics to prevent the marriage being pronounced invalid,—much to be said in favour of such a course ...If peculiar opinions, or a higher morality, should lead any school of theologians to inculcate a different course, or impose a different rule, on their communities, they can do so, but this should not avail to involve the great mass, who do not hold themselves so bound, in certain unnecessary social disabilities."

The matter seemed to him (Mr. Muir) to lie in a nutshell. The argument for the Bill, from the Christian point of view, might be comprised in a dozen words;—Spiritual offences are not to be visited by secular pains and disabilities. This was taking the lowest ground, and arguing on the premises of the opponents themselves. For the offence, if one at all, was evidently a spiritual and ecclesiastical offence, and not a secular offence. It could not be called an offence against the civil or municipal law of England, for the case was never contemplated by that law. It could not be held an offence against society, calling for the enactment of new and special sanctions as a safeguard and security to the interests of the social system; else why should we find so large a majority of the community itself, both lay and clerical, in favour of the measure? There was no principle in ethics, in our abstract ideas of right and wrong, opposed to the re-marriage of a convert under the circumstances supposed. He (Mr. Muir) was then entitled to say that the offence was not a secular offence, punishable as such by the pains and disabilities of the secular law.

If it were an offence, it must be a strictly spiritual or ecclesiastical offence. It can be an offence only because supposed to be a transgression of a doctrine—or rather of an ecclesiastical dogma, held by a section of the Christian Church,—that under whatever dispensation or religion the parties might live, the first contract of marriage can be the only true one; that it is absolutely indissoluble (excepting perhaps for adultery), and that it excluded and nullified every other; so that, during life, under no possible circumstances could another than the first contract of marriage be valid, or another than the first husband and wife be recognized as such; any other husband or wife, under whatever circumstances espoused, would not be a true husband or wife, but something else, it did not clearly appear what.

On these grounds, he (Mr. Muir) could understand a clerical opponent of the Bill, who held such views, visiting an offender with ecclesiastical penalties. He might refuse to celebrate the marriage; he might place the offender on the stool of repentance; he might proceed to excommunication, and debar him from the society of a body whose dogma he had contravened; in short he might inflict any ecclesiastical penalty which the law and the opinions of the day would admit. This he (Mr. Muir) could understand; but he confessed he could not understand the opponents of the Bill when they insisted on their dogma being enforced, as it would be if the present law were maintained, by criminal penalties and secular disabilities. Much less could he understand their refusal to relax its penalties in reference to whole bodies of Christians, who not only reject the dogma, but held that re-marriage was under the circumstances expressly permitted by the divine law. It seemed to him incredible that, in the 19th century, persons should be found calling in the criminal law to maintain and enforce a purely religious doctrine, and one held by but a minority in the Church.

If, then, the penalties on re-marriage were to be removed, as he (Mr. Muir) held they must, it followed that the re-marriage of deserted and repudiated converts must be legalized and validated, and the disabilities at present attending it removed; and that was the simple object of the present Bill.

So much for the Christian argument against the Bill, if it was worthy of that name. He now proceeded to consider the arguments against it from the Hindu and Mahomedan point of view. Here the objections were of an entirely opposite character. We attached, they said, too great weight to the previous marriage which had been disannulled by the conversion to Christianity of one of the parties: and we recognized rights in the convert, in respect of the former husband or wife, which no longer existed.

And here, in passing, he would notice that this was a sufficient answer to those who, as the Hon'ble the President had observed, alleged that by this Bill the impression would be created that we held the marriage bond lightly. He (Mr. Muir) had met good men who stumbled at that idea, and were against the Bill on this ground alone. Why, the truth was that, on the contrary, as he had stated last year, the Bill might be regarded, not so much as a law of divorce, as one enabling and requiring the convert to maintain the previous marriage: it was not until he had taken every means in his power to this end, and had failed, that liberty to re-marry was given. And if the Bill had any defect in the eyes of the Native community, it was just this.

The fact was, that each of the parties to the previous marriage must be judged and treated according to their respective laws and religious systems. On the side of the Christian convert, an obligation undoubtedly lay upon him to maintain the existing marriage, if the other party were content. There was the apostolical injunction to the husband, that if his wife be pleased to dwell with him, let him not put her away; and to the wife, that if her husband be pleased to dwell with

her, let her not depart from him. It was right and proper therefore to require the convert to do what in him lay to maintain the marriage. In short the Christian system taught that there was a continuity of the marriage after conversion, that it remained intact,—unless broken and annulled by the repudiation and desertion of the non-Christian party. And on this ground he did not doubt that where (as in the case of Mahomedans) the law might not lay down a course of procedure to establish the repudiation, even there the ministers of religion would call upon the convert to show that no means had been left by him unattempted for the maintenance of the previous marriage, and only then, and after the lapse of a sufficient interval, would they proceed to sanction re-marriage.

But the case was entirely different with the non-Christian and dissenting parties. We must look to their rights and legal position under their own system, and we must be careful not to demand or enforce anything inconsistent with those rights. If, according to their law and creed, the marriage had become void by the converson of one of the parties to it, we must not by any Act of the Legislature interfere with their liberty of action; we must not, because of the different light in which Christianity views the marriage bond, enforce any procedure justifiable only on the supposition that the bond was still unbroken. And it was on this ground that the Mahomedans had been exempted from the operation of the Bill. The Mahomedan law distinctly and expressly provided for the case, and declared that the marriage was dissolved by the falling away of one of the parties from Islam. As the law now stood, it had been shown that the convert from that religion could re-marry without incurring any penalty or disability, and no farther provision was necessary for his relief.

But it was not so clear that the Hindu law provided for the case. It was not certain that the law pronounced an immediate, complete and irrevocable separation between man and wife if one of them joined another faith. Some vestige of right might therefore still remain in the husband over the wife; and on the side of the wife towards her husband, in respect of property, maintenance, the guardianship of children, &c. It was the jealous care of the Legislature not to imperil any such rights by a hasty and precipitate declaration of annulment. And on this ground it was justified in interposing a sufficient interval of time, and providing for certain appearances and interviews by which the voluntary and deliberate renunciation of the marriage might be clearly evidenced. Here, then, the requirements of both systems met; the procedure fulfilled the Christian requirements of the case, by attesting that the convert did all in his power to maintain the marriage; and the Hindu requirements, by proving that no rights were sacrificed through precipitate dissolution, and that the repudiation was deliberate and voluntary. By the amendments to be moved by the Hon'ble the President, it was provided that any respondent who held that by Hindu law the contract was *ipso facto* cancelled by conversion would be able to plead that defence; and if it were proved, the party pleading it would be at once relieved from all farther proceedings. A body of precedents might be expected on this point; and if the Hindu law were really as had been represented by some of the objectors to the Bill, the simple presentation of that plea would ever after bar farther proceedings, and suffice for the decree of dissolution.

Thus the measures provided by the Bill were just and equitable, and they met the requirements of the case with every consideration and respect for the position and rights of the parties concerned. If the farther amendments which he (Mr. Muir) would have the honour to submit were carried, the procedure would be still farther ameliorated, and the objects of justice secured with as much tenderness and as little inconvenience and annoyance as were compatible with the ends in view.

On one point he (Mr. Muir) felt it his duty to state that he still differed from the Bill, and that was on the subject of infant marriages or betrothals. He still held the opinion which he advanced last year, that such marriages, unless followed by cohabitation, ought not to be enforced at law by any penal provisions. They should be treated as ordinary contracts, the breach of which might form the ground of civil action, but not of criminal prosecution. He admitted, however, that the procedure in this class of cases had been greatly improved in Committee, since the refusal of the non-Christian party on the first interrogation would form the ground of immediate decree. If the betrothal was to be held binding, the procedure could not be made less objectionable. And as he (Mr. Muir) found that the opinion of the Council was against him on the principle involved, he would not press his opinion farther.

He also wished to repeat what he had said on a former occasion, that there was urgent necessity for a law of divorce on account of adultery. Such a law was indispensable for maintaining the purity of domestic relations among the Native Christians, for at present they had practically no means of redress. He trusted that his Hon'ble friend, the President, would take the earliest possible opportunity for introducing such a law.

He trusted that the Hon'ble the President would permit him, before concluding, to say that he (Mr. Maine) had imposed upon the Native Christian community a debt of gratitude by bringing successfully to its present stage this Bill, which he hoped would in a few minutes become the law of the land. When he (Mr. Maine) retired from this country, and looked back upon the measures of eminent benefit which he had carried through the Council, he would no doubt find many that affected wider interests, and classes more numerous and influential; but he would find none based upon sounder principles of equity and justice than the present, none affecting a class of the community which by their worth and their loyalty had stronger claims upon the Legislature.

The Hon'ble the Maharaja of Vizianagram said that, after giving his attention to the subject of this proposed law, and after going through all that had been said both in favour of and against it, he was still of his original opinion that there was no doubt whatever of the necessity of such a law.

The Bill seemed to have caused much needless apprehension. Taking the common run of the Hindus, they all knew that their marriages were celebrated when the parties were *impuberes*; and in all such cases Section 21 of the Bill determined the question as soon as that simple fact had been proved. It was then to cases in which marriages

took place after the parties had attained puberty that the proposed law applied. Even in regard to these, the amendments which the Hon'ble the President intended to introduce into the Bill provided that, if it could be proved that according to Hindu law the first marriage was dissolved on either party having become a convert to Christianity, the question would at once determine. Apart from these considerations, which showed that the proposed law would be unobjectionable in principle and harmless in working, it might be observed that no contract could be dissolved unless all the parties to it did consent to such dissolution, or it was infringed on either side. Marriage was a grave and solemn contract entered into by man and woman in the presence of their Creator. If the rule held good in common contracts, could there be any doubt of its being more binding in such grave and solemn contracts?

He had lately been turning over all the available authorities on the subject of divorce. Every European Jurist that had written upon it without reference to any particular religion, had declared himself in favour of this contract being indissoluble during the life-time of either party. Nor was it otherwise with the Hindus. Then how was a contract of this nature to be dissolved? The ancient Hindu Jurists had no idea of the Christian religion; and it was therefore impossible to suppose that the word *patita*, which occurred in their writings, meant a convert to that religion. Paràcara was the great authority for the present age, and those who were opposed to the Bill seemed to base their arguments chiefly on the *Parâcara Smriti* in which occurred a couplet—

Nash.te mrite pravrajite klibecha patite patau

Panchasva patsu nârinâm patir anyo vidhiyate.

which translated ran thus:—

A second husband is enjoined to women in any of the five cases of hardship; namely, when the (first) husband is lost, dead, has become a religious mendicant, or impotent, or fallen (from religion and virtue).

The word *Patita* here did not seem to mean a convert to a different religion, but merely one who had abandoned the paths of religion and virtue. Every Hindu Jurist seemed to have employed this word or some of its equivalents in a similar sense. What they meant by the word *Patita* was entirely in relation to the Hindu religion. *Patita*, then, was not a Hindu who renounced Hinduism, but was one who, being still a Hindu *in name*, did not observe the ordinances of the Hindu religion. Could such a word be applied with any propriety to a Christian convert who believed that he had embraced a better religion and whose conduct was generally virtuous? As the first marriage of a Hindu convert to Christianity was not satisfactorily dissolved, and as neither party could marry a second time before the first marriage had been dissolved, the proposed law was justly a desideratum. Even supposing that *Patita* meant a convert to Christianity, and that therefore the first marriage was thereby dissolved, it was still dissolved on the Hindu side only; for the Hindu law did not govern the Christian, and as Christian law did not sanction bigamy, and as bigamy was a crime under the Indian Penal Code, a law was required to absolve the Christian convert from these religious and legal responsibilities.

Then again it would be said, why not simply say that a Native convert's previous marriage was null and void through the fact of conversion. As he had already observed, marriage was the gravest and most solemn contract; and before pronouncing it to be dissolved, it was but right and just that all possible means should be adopted for ascertaining whether it could be really dissolved; for if there were a Hindu husband or a Hindu wife wishing to join the convert, how was this fact to be known? Again, how were we to ascertain whether the Hindu's objections to join the convert consort were spontaneous, or proceeded merely from outside pressure of near relations and others? Such considerations as these strongly induced him to support the amended Bill, and move that it be passed.

His Honor the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said that, after what had fallen from the President and Mr. Muir, he need not take up the time of the Council with any lengthened statement of the grounds on which he supported the Bill. He did support it cordially, and regarded it as in a great measure the fulfilment of the objects proposed in the communication from the Missionary Conference which he had the honour of submitting to the Government of India the year before last. So far as the theological argument in favor of the Bill was concerned, he was quite content to accept the views of the Lord Bishop as expressed in His Lordship's Pastoral, supported as they were by a weight of authority which, as the President had observed, amply justified a secular Legislature in acting upon them. He did not think that those among the Clergy who held a different opinion had any reasonable ground for objecting to the Bill, since it was purely permissive in its character, and contained a clause exempting ministers of religion from the obligation of marrying persons whose previous marriage had been dissolved by the operation of the Bill.

No doubt the defect of the Bill, if defect it could be called, consisted in the tenderness it showed towards Hindú marriages, and, considering the circumstances of those who would chiefly be affected by the Bill, he would himself have preferred a simpler course of procedure. He was disposed, therefore, to support the amendments of which Mr. Muir had given notice, for, though he did not concur in the objections urged in the various communications which had been made to the Council,—objections which had been happily refuted by the President—he thought the procedure as contained in the Bill more intricate and cumbersome than was necessary, and hardly applicable to the poorest classes, the classes to which the great majority of converts did and must always belong.

He must express his regret that Mahomedans were excluded from the operation of the Bill. He would not question the correctness of the construction of Mahomedan law by which Mahomedan marriages were declared to be void *ipso facto* on conversion of either party; but this construction left the convert at liberty to contract a fresh marriage immediately after conversion, and though this might be unobjectionable in the case of a convert repudiated by his wife, or by his wives if he had more than one, yet there was another case which had perhaps not been fully considered. A Mahomedan might become a convert with a view to contract a fresh marriage, and might repudiate his former wife or wives though they desired to live with him. He would have nothing to do but to declare himself a convert to Christianity: all his previous marriages would at once be void; he

would have no wife living: and no Marriage Registrar could refuse to marry him to another woman. This was a monstrous evil, and one he feared not unlikely to arise. So again, in regard to the Roman Catholics, it might be wise to defer to the wishes of the priesthood, but he could not help thinking that the interests of the converts had been overlooked. It was true that the re-marriage of the convert would be a valid marriage in the eye of the Church, and His HONOUR was not disposed to think that there would be any want of precaution in ascertaining that the repudiation of the convert by a former husband or wife was sincere. Still it was not clear that the re-marriage was a legal contract, and the status of the convert, of his former wife, of his new wife, and of the issue of the re-marriage would be doubtful and uncertain. He mentioned these circumstances, not with a view of finding fault with the Bill, of which he heartily approved, but to indicate them as points which must soon demand the attention of the Government and of the Legislature.

There were one or two amendments of no great importance which, with the permission of the Council, he would move at the proper time, though he had omitted to give notice of them: but he regarded the Bill as a most valuable measure, and a just relief both to the converts themselves and to their unconverted partners, as well as to ministers of religion, who would now be at liberty to solemnize the marriage of converts, legally separated from unconverted husbands and wives, without the fear of penal consequences.

The Hon'ble MR. TAYLOR said that there was still less reason than any which could apply to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor why he (MR. TAYLOR) should occupy the time of the Council by any observations on the subject now under discussion. Lest, however, it should be supposed that there were any differences of opinion on the really important provisions of the Bill, which were not reconciled in Committee, he thought it right to say that he concurred entirely in the sentiments, so well expressed by the President on this interesting and important question, and hat he also agreed in most that had fallen from his Hon'ble friend, Mr. Muir. He thought his Hon'ble friend had exercised a wise discretion in refraining from pressing his views with respect to infant marriages, but this was a subject which would scarcely bear discussion in this Council, and he had no wish to pursue it.

As regarded Hindú public opinion in respect of the soundness or otherwise of the Bill, though we had received petitions against it from the Hindú inhabitants of a few of the large towns in the North-West Provinces, none had reached us from other parts of India, either from the Presidencies of Madras or Bombay. He had been at some pains to ascertain the real feelings in this matter of the more enlightened Hindús of the Madras Presidency, in some parts of which there existed to this day as bigoted an adherence to the rites and tenets of Hindúism as prevailed anywhere, and he gathered from all the communications he had received, that the general feeling was one of utter indifference as to whether or not the Bill became law. One of these papers he now held in his hand—it was from a Bráhman of high caste, who obtained a thoroughly good English education in a Missionary school. He styled himself an unconverted Native, but he was well known as an able, intelligent and upright public servant of long standing. One passage in his letter, which was too long to quote entire, appeared to him to be so striking a commentary upon the known theological view of this question which had been entertained and expressed by a section of the Calcutta clergy, that he hoped the Council would pardon him for quoting it. He said—

"It is contrary to the first elements of logic and reason to suppose that because a man chooses to embrace a religion which he finds best adapted for his future salvation, he should also give up, whether he wishes or not, that conjugal engagement ordained and sanctioned by every religion on the surface of the earth. There is no doubt that all obstacles thrown in the way of re-marriage will prove to be so many valuable tests of sincerity and safeguards against false and hypocritical conversions; but the end cannot justify the means. In the early stage of Christianity, persecutions were the causes which contributed to its progress, but persecutions were not, therefore, in themselves justifiable. There can hardly be two opinions on the justice and duty of Government to legalize the re-marriage of Native converts when repudiated by their wives on the ground of the change of religion"

There could scarcely, he thought, be stronger testimony in favour of the soundness of the principle of the Bill. The only really distasteful portion of the Bill was the procedure provided for the institution of the suit for conjugal society, and for bringing the Native wife before the Judge in a Court of law. This was described as being generally repulsive to the feelings of Hindús; but the procedure would be so simplified and so improved by the amendments about to be introduced by the President and by Mr. Muir, that he (MR. TAYLOR) thought every reasonable objection would be removed. The procedure which was now proposed, while in his opinion it would suffice to ascertain the real mind and wishes of the Native wife, was as tender and considerate as it well could be in reference to the social prejudices of Hindú society. He believed, as had been well expressed by Dr. Duff in a printed paper attached to the annexures to the Report, that "all thoughtful, intelligent and liberal minded Hindús" would on reflection "acknowledge the rectitude of a measure which, while relieving by doing justice to one party, does no injustice to the other, whose own law is thereby not only respected, but is really upheld as inviolate."

The Hon'ble RAJA SAHIB DYAL said that he could not support this Bill, as its provisions were opposed to the religious belief of the Hindus, and would be very distasteful to the people.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR begged to propose an amendment in the first Section. Instead of the Short Title "The Native Converts' Divorce Act, 1866," he would propose, "The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866." Divorce was a large word which included a great deal which this Bill did not provide for, and it was probable that, before very long, some further measure would have to be introduced in this Council which might more properly be called a Divorce Act. He thought that the word "Divorce" conveyed to all English ears a proceeding caused in consequence of adultery or some moral delinquency on the part of the respondent. It did not appear that there would be any proceedings under this Act, in which the respondent might not be actuated, at all events, by respectable motives. Therefore, perhaps the words "Marriage Dissolution" might be inserted in the Short Title of this Act more fitly than the word "Divorce."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said that the matter was not of much importance, as the Short Title was merely inserted to facilitate reference in Acts and legal proceedings, and did, he thought, in the present case, describe the Bill with sufficient accuracy. He had, however, no objection to the amendment

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT moved that the words "High Court shall mean the highest Civil Court of Appeal in any place to which this Act extends," be inserted in Section 2, after the definitions of "month" and "year"

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT also moved that, the word "shall" be substituted for the word "may" after the word "Judge" in line 2 of Section 23

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT also moved that in lieu of Section 33 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the following new Sections be substituted —

"33 No appeal shall lie against any order or decree made or passed by any Court in any suit instituted under this Act, but if, at any stage of the suit, the respondent shall allege by way of defence that the marriage between the parties has been dissolved by the conversion of the petitioner, and that consequently the petitioner is not a Native husband or a Native wife (as the case may be) within the meaning of this Act, the Judge, if he shall entertain any doubt as to the validity of such defence, shall, either of his own motion or on the application of the respondent, state the case and submit it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court

"33*a* Every such case shall concisely set forth such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the High Court to decide the questions raised thereby, and the suit shall be stayed until the judgment of such Court shall have been received as hereinafter provided

"33*b* Every such case shall be decided by at least three Judges of the High Court, if such Court be the High Court at any of the Presidency Towns, and the petitioner and respondent may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by Advocate or Vakeel.

"33*c*. If the High Court shall not be satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the High Court may refer the case back to the Judge by whom it was stated, to make such additions thereto, or alterations therein as the High Court may direct in that behalf.

"33*d*. It shall be lawful for the High Court, upon the hearing of any such case, to decide the questions raised thereby, and to deliver its judgment thereon, containing the grounds on which such decision is founded, and it shall send to the Judge by whom the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Judge shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment."

He said that he would state shortly that these Sections were intended to give a respondent denying the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the petitioner was not a Native husband or a Native wife, some sort of appeal. He could not ask the Council to give an appeal in ordinary form for two reasons. In the first place, the appeal would be certain to be abused, and in the next place, the relation of the parties was not that relation of opposition which admitted of an appeal being granted A husband and wife under the procedure contemplated by the Bill could hardly be said to be opposed as plaintiff and defendant He thought that the exigencies of the case would be met by the machinery set forth in the amendment, a procedure which he should be glad to see more often resorted to in India. The Judge, if he entertained any doubt as to the validity of the defence, would state the case, and submit it, with his own opinion, to the High Court, and the suit would be stayed, and the judgment passed conformably to the opinion of that Court At any rate some one Judge of some District in India would state a case, and that would enable the High Court to decide the point once for all In these days of High Courts, uniformity of decisions would soon be attained, and one case would govern the decisions throughout a whole Presidency

He would proceed to explain how it was that the Bill hinged on the power of the petitioner to satisfy the definition of "Native Husband," and in giving that explanation, he should probably answer the remarks which had been made by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal on the subject of the exemption of Mahomedans The Council would recollect that the whole difficulty was created by the condition which was to be fulfilled by the Native converts before marrying under the Marriage Act XXV of 1864, or V of 1865. That condition was that neither of the parties intending to be married should have a wife or husband alive. If, then, under the Native law, if under the matrimonial law applicable to the case, it was quite clear the first marriage had been dissolved, that condition was satisfied, and the present Bill was not wanted Relief was only required when the first marriage still subsisted by the Civil law, and then and there only the provisions of the Bill would come into play

It was intended exactly to meet the difficulty, and not to go beyond it. In carrying out this view of the Bill, the Select Committee, when it was considering the position of the Mahomedans, came to the conclusion that under the Mahomedan Law, the marriage was dissolved by conversion. It did not express any approval of the principle, and he would remind His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, that the Bill did not enact that in the case of a Mahomedan convert the marriage was dissolved, it only recognized the fact of the dissolution under the Mahomedan Law. It was so clear that, under Mahomedan Law, marriage was dissolved on conversion, that the Committee did not think it worth while to bring Mahomedans under the procedure This exemption had, however, entailed some consequences which were not expected It certainly had the effect of causing a certain number of Hindús to petition against the Bill. The signatures were not very numerous, considering that they were the result of a rather active agitation. there appeared to be certainly less than 2,000 of them They came from places in the North-West, where Hindús were much mixed up with Mahomedans, and the petitioners

seemed to be under the impression that some preference or precedence was given to Mahomedans. Nothing was farther from the mind of the Committee, or his own mind. He quite agreed with the Lieutenant Governor in disapproving the Mahomedan view, and in believing that abuses might arise from it which might render legislation necessary hereafter. So far indeed from intending any slur on the Hindús, he would say that, from his own point of view, he rather thought that their non-exclusion was a compliment to them, for it showed that the Committee were of opinion that the Hindú conception of marriage resembled that of the Western nations, who held that marriage ought to be a *consortium totius vitæ*, much more than did the Mahomedan theory.

It had been alleged by some of the petitioners that under their law also a marriage was dissolved by the conversion of either partner. That there was much difference of opinion on the subject might be inferred at once from the contradictory observations of Rájá Sáhib Dyál and the Mahárájá of Vizianagram. He might remind the Council that there was some antecedent presumption that, under Mahomedan law, dissolution of marriage followed conversion; for Mahomedanism was a system founded on conversion. It was therefore perfectly possible that the contingency of a re-conversion had been provided for from the first. But Hindúism was nothing of the kind. Hindúism was a social system sanctioned by supposed divine ordinances; and the inference was that membership in it was regarded as such a privilege that no one would willingly forego it. Hence all antecedent probabilities were in favour of the conclusion, that under Hindú law conversion would not operate as a dissolution of marriage.

He had gone through the opinions of the Pundits appended to the various petitions that had been received, and had done his best to draw a proper conclusion from them. To an English lawyer, all Hindú law appeared like law in the gaseous, or at most fluid, condition. But he had had the most learned assistance in India in interpreting the citations annexed to these opinions, and the conclusion he had come to was, that in the earliest authorities, there was no reference to conversion at all. They considered that a man might sometimes forego his birthright by stress of passion or necessity. But they did not seem to have contemplated that which we now call conversion, that is, the substitution of one set of alleged spiritual truths for another. It did not appear to have occurred to them that, by mere disbelief a Hindú could give up the privileges to which he had been born. When you came a little lower, there were no doubt found certain vague references to contemners of the Vedas: these passages were said to be pointed at the Buddhists or the materialistic sects; and certainly there were some of them in which the person guilty of the offence described was said, in a vague sort of way, to become an outcast. It was now alleged that this language applied to the Christians, and in fact every thing depended upon the correctness of this application. But even then the desired end was not reached, and it was only by a very long artificial chain of reasoning that we could arrive at the conclusion that a convert's marriage was dissolved. Dr. Duff, in a paper recently printed, had stated that "the result of our inquiries led us to conclude that, while a change of religion did not absolve any convert, male or female, from a previous lawfully contracted marriage alliance, such change, in the case more especially of conversion from Hindúism, entitled the unconverted party to treat the other (by Hindú law) as *civilly dead*, and, consequently, as *ipso facto* repudiated." That might be so. But you could not put civil death above natural death, and yet it was quite notorious that before the Widow Marriage Act, in the opinion of the so-called orthodox Hindús, not even natural death dissolved a marriage. They admitted that there were authorities in their works which seemed to show that a widow might re-marry when her husband became an outcast, or was dead; they argued that those passages which had once been binding had ceased to confer liberty or create obligation. This was the *Kali Yuga*, the Fourth Age, and there were many liberties once enjoyed which had been abrogated. It did seem to him, so long as this theory of a *Kali Yuga* was maintained, it was quite impossible to come to a positive conclusion on any point of Hindú law that had not been sanctioned by constant usage or decided expressly by judicial authority. However, he did not put himself forward as an authority on Hindú law, and the practical conclusion he came to was that the decision of the question, whether or not, in the case of a Hindú, conversion operated as a dissolution of marriage, was one which must be left to the Courts, and the Section which he proposed to move would facilitate the attainment of the requisite decisions.

There was another course of reasoning which he had to meet. "You admit," it was said, "that by Hindú law a convert to Christianity becomes an outcast" Now, in fact, this was a proposition which Mr. Maine neither affirmed nor denied; but assuming it to be sound, it was said you ought to carry the doctrine farther, and grant a divorce as a logical consequence of the husband's outcast condition. That brought us to the important question which met us constantly in legislation, the question what were we to do when we came upon a rule of Native law to which we objected on strong moral grounds? Mr. Maine confessed that on moral grounds he objected to the Mahomedan rule of divorce by conversion, and as regarded persons becoming outcasts by conversion from Hindúism to Christianity, many of the Native gentlemen who signed the petitions were sensible men, and must understand that it was absurd to expect the Members of the British Government quite to hug this theory to their hearts. Perhaps ours was the first Government that had ever allowed its subjects such ample freedom of expressing their opinions as to its religious position. What then was to be done? Mr. Maine said that the clear rule was to accept these objectionable positions as we found them, and if they were clearly established, we did not make them, and were not responsible for them. But we should not go a step further. We should not turn the objectionable rule into a basis for further legislation. We should not put a legislative superstructure upon that which we considered morally unsound. If we once began legislating, we could not, he repeated, avoid the necessity of declaring what *ought* to be. The practical result of the amendments which he proposed was to enable a Court of law to declare with regard to Hindúism as a whole or any particular Hindú sect, or any of the non-Hindú

religions of India, whether a convert's marriage was dissolved by the fact of conversion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT also moved that the necessary alteration of the numbers of the Sections might be made.

Also that the words "and that there are now living children, and no more, of such marriage, aged respectively and years" be omitted in paragraph 4 of the first Schedule.

The Motions were put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MUIR moved that the following Sections be substituted for Sections 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19:—

"15. If the respondent be a female, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge if, upon consideration of the respondent's answers and of the facts which may have been proved by the petitioner, he shall be of opinion that the ground for such refusal is the petitioner's change of religion, shall make an order adjourning the case for a year, and directing that, in the interim, the parties shall, at such place and time as he shall deem convenient, have an interview of such length as the Judge shall direct, and in the presence of such person or persons (who may be a female or females) as the Judge shall select, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the respondent freely and voluntarily persists in such refusal.

"16. At the expiration of such adjournment the petitioner shall again appear in Court and shall prove that the said desertion or repudiation had continued up to the time last hereinbefore referred to; and if the points mentioned in the twelfth and this Section of this Act shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, and if the respondent on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the respondent shall be taken to have finally deserted or repudiated the petitioner, and the Judge shall, by a decree under his hand and sealed with the seal of his Court, declare that the marriage between the parties is dissolved."

He said it had been incidentally noticed in the remarks which fell from the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Taylor, that they were in favour of the amendment which he now proposed as an amelioration and simplification of the procedure; and he gathered from what Mr. Maine had said, that the Hon'ble the President himself would not oppose the amendment, however much he might prefer the Bill in its present shape. Under these circumstances, it would not be necessary for him to say much in recommending his present motion to the favour of the Council.

The amendment related to the number of times the female respondent was required to appear in Court, the number of interviews, and the nature of the interview. MR. MUIR assumed that the procedure had the following objects in view; *first*, to interpose a sufficient interval for thought and deliberation on the part of the respondent, so that the decree should not issue precipitately on the first refusal; *second*, to ascertain that the repudiation was voluntary and decided; *third*, to furnish to the husband an opportunity of personal explanation out of Court, and with a certain degree of privacy. Now he (MR. MUIR) held that, if these objects could be sufficiently attained by a smaller number of appearances, then it was right and proper to modify the Bill in that direction. For it must not be forgotten that these might be most harassing; and that, according to the feelings and customs of the country, the obligation of females to appear in Court would be often painful and humiliating, even in those ranks of society which were not by law exempted from personal appearance in our Courts. This was one of the chief grievances alleged by the Native community against the Bill, and he (MR. MUIR) thought it might be materially lessened. As the Bill now stood, if the respondent were a female, there was a first appearance in Court by the petitioner, and an interrogation of the respondent by the Judge or by a Commission; then an order adjourning the case for a month, during which there was to be a private interview between the parties; then a second appearance in Court; then an adjournment for one year; then a farther adjournment and a second interview; and after that a third appearance in Court, before the decree of dissolution could be passed. Thus there must be three appearances in Court, and two interviews. Under the amendment, there would be a first appearance in Court, and an interrogation of the respondent by the Judge or by a Commission; then an adjournment for a year, during which an interview would be arranged; then a final appearance in Court, and another interrogation by the Judge or by a Commission, when, if the respondent persisted in the repudiation, the decree would issue. This seemed to him to provide a quite sufficient test of deliberate and voluntary desertion, and it effected also an important diminution in the number of appearances.

Then as to the nature of the interview, the present Section 15 enacted that it was to be private, but subject to any conditions as to privacy which the Judge should see fit. No doubt the Judge under this discretion would ordinarily provide for some third party being present at the interview, but the terms of the law did not require it; the interview might be wholly private; there was nothing in the law to prevent the respondent being left entirely alone with the petitioner; and objection had been naturally taken to the leaving of discretion on such a point to the Judge. The amendment required that the interview should be in presence of such person or persons, who might be a female or females, as the Judge might select for the purpose of ascertaining the free and voluntary persistence of the respondent in her refusal. Any possibility of impropriety was thus removed from the provision.

If these amendments were carried, he (MR. MUIR) believed that it would be felt as a sensible concession on the part of the Legislature to the Hindú objections, while the procedure continued to be as efficient in all essential points as before. He believed that the law thus modified would deal as tenderly and gently with the female respondent as consisted with the effective attainment of the object which it had in view.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said that it was not without great doubt and misgiving he had decided not to oppose Mr. Muir's amendment. He did not think his own procedure too stringent; and indeed, if the papers were consulted, the weight of opinion would be found in favour of a still more searching procedure. But MR. MAINE had admitted, in beginning the debate, that there were several gentlemen at the table who knew the peo-

ple and the country far better than he did, and he was bound to bow to the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Muir who thought the procedure, unless reduced to the lowest point in accordance with Mr. Muir's amendments, was not to be reconciled with Native usage and sentiment. MR. MAINE gave way with the more satisfaction to himself, because his Hon'ble friends were not of that class who exaggerated the difficulties from the Native side, on account of theological objections to be rare divorces which the Bill would permit. Both had been warm supporters of the measure from the first. Had Mr. Muir proposed and persuaded the Council altogether to suppress the interviews, nothing should have induced MR. MAINE to go further with the measure, and he must have left to others the thankless task of endeavouring to settle this perplexing difficulty. The value of the interviews, he repeated, consisted in the opportunities they gave, not so much for solicitation as for explanation, and judicial interrogatories were no substitute for them. As Mr. Muir's amendment still left some procedure, and provided some security for the ascertainment of intention, MR. MAINE would give way; but he wished it to be understood that he did so, not in conformity with his own ideas of right, but in deference to the representations of others, and in deference to Native usage and Native feeling.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT then said, the adoption of Mr. Muir's amendment necessitated some alteration in the wording of Section 20. He accordingly moved that, instead of the words "and allege as the ground for such refusal that the petitioner has changed her religion, the Judge," in lines 6, 7, and 8, the words "the Judge, if upon consideration of the respondent's answers and of the facts which may have been proved by the petitioner, he shall be of opinion that the ground for such refusal is the petitioner's change of religion," be substituted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MUIR also moved that in Section 28, lines 14 and 15, for the words "interviews and adjournments," the words "interview and adjournment" be substituted.

Also that Section 26 be omitted, and the necessary alteration of the Section numbers be made.

The Motions were put and agreed to.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said that, with the President's permission, he would move an amendment in Section 28. That Section provided for revival of a suit dismissed on certain grounds. The three grounds on which a suit might be dismissed, as mentioned in Section 27, were, (1) "that the male party to the suit is or was at the institution thereof under the age of 16 years," or, (2) "that the female party to the suit is or was at the same time under the age of 13 years," or, (3) "that the petitioner and the respondent are cohabiting as man and wife, or if the Court is satisfied by the evidence adduced that the respondent is ready and willing so to cohabit with the petitioner."

It appeared to him that although the suit might be revived in the first two cases, it was extremely doubtful whether the suit should be revived when the petitioner and respondent were co-habiting as man and wife. It seemed to him that, when this Act had once served its purpose of bringing the parties together, it should not revive the machinery for bringing the parties together all their life-time, for as long as it might suit their purpose. He would therefore suggest that the decree should be revived only in the case of the first two grounds mentioned in Section 27, but that, as to the third, the time be limitted to one year. It was extremely unlikely, after a suit was brought and dismissed on the ground that either of the parties to the suit was under age, that either of the parties should be under age within one year after the suit was brought. He would therefore move the insertion of the words "within twelve months" after the word "time" in line 1 of Section 28.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said he had no objection to the limitation proposed by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MARRIAGE ACT EXTENSION (HYDERABAD) BILL.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT, having suspended the Rules for the Conduct of Business, moved that the Report be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said that the Council would no doubt remember that this was merely a Bill to extend, under the powers conferred on this Council by the Statute 28 Vic., cap. 17, the Indian Marriage Act of 1865, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. He had now an amendment to propose in the Bill which had been suggested by Mr. Yule, who was now the Resident at Hyderabad. Mr. Yule proposed that the Bill should not only apply to the Hyderabad Districts, but also to the Cantonment of Secunderabad. It was thought desirable to add the Cantonments of Trimungerry and Aurungabad. The amendment was accordingly that the words "and the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry, and Aurungabad" be added at the end of the Title, Preamble, and first Section of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

CALCUTTA,
The 31st March 1866.

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 15.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4.

Simla, the 12th April 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. D. Cargill, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to 24th ciate as District Superintendent of Police, ibgurh, from the 21st ultimo.

No. 5.

Mr. R. H. Smith assumed charge of the Office of the Civil Judge of Lucknow, on the 24th ultimo.

No. 13.

Mr. A. A. Swinton, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a peirod of one year and six months, from the date of embarkation.

No. 18.

Mr. B. Stainforth, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, has obtained one month's privilege leave from the 1st instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 32.

The 13th April 1866.

Messrs. W. McChlery, J. W. Macnabb and W. H. Henderson, of the Civil Service, have reported their departure from India per Steamer *Delhie*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 24th ultimo.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 12.

Simla, the 13th April 1866.

Notifications.—Baboo Hurryhur Mookerjee, a 5th Class Officer of the Financial Department, doing duty in the Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 13.

Mr. D. Onslow, an Officer of the 5th Class of the Department of Account, is promoted to the 4th Class.

Mr. R. Sterndale to be Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency at Calcutta, and to rank as an Officer of the 4th Class of the Department of Account.

Mr. J. G. Hewson, Controller of the Money Order Office, is promoted to the 5th Class of the Department of Account.

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th April 1866.

It is requested that all communications to the address of the Secretary to the Currency Commission should, until further notice, be forwarded to Simla.

Denzil R. Onslow,
Secy. to the Currency Commission.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th April 1866.

No. 337 of 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Maisey, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Head Quarters, to officiate as Judge Advocate General during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, or until further orders.

No. 338 *of* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon A. H. Hilson, M. D., attached to the 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 339 *of* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Simeon, Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut Division, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 340 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
10th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)	Duffadar Kashee Singh	Jemadar ..	20th March 1866	Hurdyal, resigned.
11th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)	Ressaidar Mahomed Afzul Khan (Wuzeerzada)	Woordie Major	16th November 1864	Sawun Mull, promoted.

No. 341 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Captain J. Stewart, 2nd Class, to officiate as 1st Class Commissary.
Captain C. Hunter, 3rd Class, to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary.
Lieutenant J. Waterhouse, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as 3rd Class Commissary.
} During the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain T. Nicholl, 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, or until further orders.

No. 342 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Gibson Anderson, of the late 15th Native Infantry, Pay Master of the Lucknow Circle. } For twenty months, under the old Regulations.

Captain Wemyss Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad. } For twenty months.

No. 343 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs :—

Captain Harry Chippindale Plunkett Rice, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 1st Regiment Seikh Infantry. } For six months.

No. 344 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Harry DeBrett, late 57th Native Infantry, Adjutant 3rd Native Infantry. } For six months, without pay.

No. 345 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Pay Department.

Captain H. A. Cockburn, Pay Master and Superintendent of Native Pensioners, Lucknow Circle, to be Pay Master, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. Anderson, who vacates on proceeding to Europe under the old Regulations.

Captain J. P. Martin, Assistant in the Pay Department, to be Pay Master and Superintendent of Native Pensioners, *vice* Captain H. A. Cockburn.

Lieutenant C. A. E. S. Carter, Assistant in the Pay Department, to officiate as Pay Master and Superintendent of Native Pensioners, during the period Captain Battye may officiate as Presidency Pay Master, or until further orders.

No. 346 *of* 1866.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 42, *dated* 23*rd March* 1866.—Confirming the Regimental Order dated the 5th March 1866, by Captain H. Watson, Officiating Commandant, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, assuming, in the absence of any other Officer, charge of the Adjutant's Office from that date, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant G. B. Farrington on preparatory leave to Bombay.

No. 43, *dated* 26*th March* 1866.—Confirming the Hingolee Station Order directing Surgeon A Sanderson, A. M. and M. D., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to afford medical aid to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, from the 13th December 1865, the date of departure of Assistant Surgeon F. Duckworth, M. D., on privilege leave.

No. 347 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name :—

Sub-Conductor William Thredgold Parker, of the Army Commissariat Department. } 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem, as Serjeant Major, payable in Europe.

H. K. Burne, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 8th April 1866.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, during the month of March 1866 —

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease	Place of decease.
38th Foot	Lieut. A A. VonBeverhoudt	6th Feby. 1866	Subathoo.
Ditto	Lieut. J. T. Carroll	17th ditto	Ditto.
105th ditto	Colonel W G. Stoll .	11th ditto	Fort William.
Ditto	Surgeon A. M. Macbeth	14th ditto	Ditto.
23rd Native Infantry	Major G. V. Balderston	4th ditto .	Ditto.
21th ditto	Captain B. N. Smith . .	19th Jany.	Peshawur.
Medical Staff	Assistant Surgeon J. D. Wylie	19th Feby.	Nynee Tal

Calcutta, the 8th April 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service, in the month of March 1866.

Date of Deposit	On whose account	Rank	Corps	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate	Amount of money accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of: Amount paid in India	Amount returned in India	Amount remitted for payment in England: In Co.'s Rupees	Amount remitted for payment in England: Equivalent in Sterling	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs A P		Rs A P					
19th Mar 1866	(a) Stephen Pitt	Lieutenant	H M's 82nd Regiment, P W V		13th Dec 1865	Intestate	1,703 4 6		1,703 4 6					
ditto	W. J. S Richardson	Captain	H M's 21st Hussars		6th May 1865		389 5 9	...	389 5 9					
							2,092 10 3		2,092 10 3					

( ) Next-of km, Captain Thomas H Pitt, R A Cricklett Court, Chard, Somersetshire

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 31st March 1866.

H. D. BATTYE, *Captain,*
Offg. Presidency Pay Master

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of March 1866.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
	Commissioned Officers.													
6th March 1866	(a) George William Manson...	Captain ...	Bengal Staff Corps...	...	16th Aug. 1865	Testate ...	5,315 1 0	... ...	5,315 1 0					
7th March 1866	(b) William Thomas Garstin...	Brevet Major and Captain	Late 70th Regiment, Native Infantry	...	31st May 1865...	Intestate..	300 0 0	... ...	300 0 0					
9th March 1866	(c) Robert Graham Mayne ...	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps...	...	18th Sept. 1865	Ditto ...	253 10 2	... ...	253 10 2					
13th March 1866	(d) Walter Faggo Ireland ...	Captain ...	Late 25th Regiment, Native Infantry	..	6th July 1865 ...	Ditto ...	3,841 12 7	... ...	3,841 12 7					
21st March 1866	(e) Walter Rawlins	Lieutenant..	Madras Staff Corps ..	...	15th May 1865...	Ditto ...	64 2 2	... ...	64 2 2					
23rd March 1866	(f) James Henry Butler, F.R.C.S.	Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals	Lahore Circle ...	...	2nd June 1865...	Testate ...	10 0 0	... ...	10 0 0					
Ditto ...	(g) William Irwin	Major ...	Late 49th Native Infantry	...	18th March 1866	Will left	4,000 0 0	... ...	4,000 0 0					
26th March 1866	(h) John Kennedy McCausland	Lieutenant..	Late 34th Regiment, Native Infantry	...	3rd Sept. 1865...	Intestate	688 14 6	... ...	688 14 6					
					Total,	... Rs. ...	14,473 8 5	... ...	14,473 8 5					
	Non-Commissioned Officer.													
23rd March 1866	(i) James Emslie	Park Serjt...	No. 2 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery	...	26th May 1865...	Testate ..	5,965 4 3	... ..	5,965 4 3					
					Grand Total,	... Rs. ...	20,438 12 8	... ...	20,438 12 8					

(a) Widow, Mrs. Jessie Anne Manson, at Mooltan.
(b) Next-of-kin, mother, name unknown, No. 4, Painswick Lawn, Cheltenham.
(c) Widow, Mrs. Eliza Ann Mayne, and seven children.
(d) Widow, Mrs. Jessie Ireland; children, a son and two daughters, care of Mrs. Davidson, Sinks, Montrose, Scotland.
(e) Widow, Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Rawlins, and a daughter, Elizabeth Annie Rawlins, in England.
(f) Widow, in England.
(g) Next-of-kin, Kate Irwin, sister, Bangrevia Square, Folkestone, Kent.
(h) Next-of-kin, father, Major General J. K. Kennedy, C. B., of the Bengal Army, Melrose Villa, Cheltenham.
(i) Next-of-kin, three sisters, *viz.*, Jessy Shand, Harriet Copeland, Elizabeth Emslie; Rotherston near Aberdeen, Scotland.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 31st March 1866.

H. D. BATTYE, *Captain,*
Offg. Presidency Pay Master.

A. JOHNSON, *Major,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 102.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 12th April 1866.

Notification.—Mr. W. B. Traill is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will, on and after the 14th April, be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

NOTICE.

The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Walter Ellis, in the firm of Heron and Co., ceased from the 28th of February last. Mr. Charles B. Vickers will continue to sign the said firm per procuration as heretofore.

HERON & Co.

LOST

In transit the first half of Government Currency Note $\frac{A}{26}$ 91366, and second half of $\frac{A}{26}$ 85143, each for Rupees Twenty.

LOST.

The left halves of following Government Currency Notes, payment of which has been stopped :—

No. $\frac{A}{26}$ 25775 for Rs. 100.
No. $\frac{A}{13}$ 41306 for „ 100.
No. $\frac{A}{11}$ 99891 for „ 50.

LOST BY POST

The undermentioned Notes of Allahabad Circle:—

No. $\frac{A}{18}$ 00524 for Rs. 10 right half.
No. $\frac{A}{26}$ 12180 for „ 20 ditto.
No. $\frac{A}{11}$ 08032 for „ 50 left half.

Application for refund has been made to the Allahabad Commissioner of Currency.

F. PEARSON, *Surgeon,*
A[illegible] *Supdt. Genl., Vaccination,*
The 7th April 1866. *N. W.*

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Hoosainabad Endowment, standing in the names of Rufeekoodowlah and Alee Bux, late Trustees, and of Shurfoodowlah, late Agent of that Institution. Payment of the Notes, and of Interest thereon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the present Trustees :—

No. 28667 of 1854-55 for Rs. 25,000.
No. 10110 of 8289 of 1835-36 Rs. 20,000

NAWAB MOHSUNOODOWLAH and
MOOMTAZOODOWLAH BAHADOORS,
Trustees of the Hoosainabad Endowment.

LUCKNOW,
The 26th March 1866.

LOST.

First half of Currency Note for Rs. (50) fifty, No. $\frac{A}{26}$ 33368, dated 17th May 1862, in transit from Baitool to Hoshungabad.

GOBURDHUN DOSS,
BAITOOL, *Zillah Inspr. of Schools,*
The 15th March 1866. *Baitool.*

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, bearing date the Eighth day of March, made in the matter of the Estate of Richard Thomas Callan, deceased, late of Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal, Jeweller, in the suit of Arthur Pittar Lattey *versus* Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., Administrator General of Bengal and Administrator of the Estate of Richard Thomas Callan, deceased, the creditors of the said Richard Thomas Callan, late of Calcutta aforesaid, who died in or about the month of June 1865, are, by their Solicitors on or before the 30th day of April 1866, to come in and prove their debts at the High Court at Calcutta, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Saturday, the 12th day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims, dated this 28th day of March 1866.

CARRUTHERS AND DIGNAM, C. T. DAVIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff. *Offg. Regtr.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

WANTED.

A Naib Jailor for Motihari Jail, who knows English and understands accounts. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Application, with copies of testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be sent to the undersigned.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Magistrate

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, No 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Lutteknugur and Calcutta Banker and Merchant

LALLAH MOOTCHUNJEE CHOWDRY, of Lutteknugur Banker

LALLAH CHIMEN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra Banker

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore

LALLAH BARROOMULL of Saharunpore Zemindar

PUNDIT SEETARAM of Gwalior, Zemindar

BRANCHES

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, Jummoo, Cashmere, Agra Gwalior, Allyghur Meerut, Saharunpore, Lutteckabad Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore Bombay Hyderabad, Ahmedabad Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Rorbhuckur

DRAFTS

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,		3 per cent
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be appleable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters, a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers

Insurances, if desired, will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager

All Drafts, Cheques, &c, sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,

Managing Director and Secretary

LOST.

Halves of Lahore Circle Currency Notes Nos A 22136, A 30221 for Rs. 20 each

NOTICE.

Agreeably to Rule V of the Nynee Tal Revised Bye-Laws, a Meeting of the Registered Proprietors of Estates within the Nynee Tal Settlement, will be held at the Assembly Rooms at Nynee Tal, on Saturday, the 5th day of May 1866, for the purpose set forth in the abovementioned rule.

By order of the Commissioners,

NYNEE TAL, The 31st March 1866. } JOHN DAVIS, Secretary, M Committee

LOST.

In transit between Bhundara and Nagpore, halves of the undermentioned Currency Notes —

No. A 61051 for Rs 20.

No A 67710 for Rs. 10

T C. DUFF

District Supdt, Police, N

The 22nd March 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to Financial Notification No. 3354, dated the 18th November 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to extend the period allowed for the conversion of Sicca Rupee Government Securities into the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865, to the 31st December 1867; notice is accordingly hereby given that Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25, of 1828-29, and of the 1st May 1832, and also stock receipts of the 4 per cent. Sicca Book Debt will, until 31st December 1867, be received in Calcutta at the Bank of Bengal, in Madras at the Bank of Madras, and in Bombay by the Accountant General, for conversion into the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Comptr. Genl. of Accounts.

CALCUTTA;
OFFICE OF COMPTR. GENL. OF ACCOUNTS,
TREASY. & DEPTL. ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
The 6th April 1866.

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

VOLUME II.

OF

SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE

Years 1789 to 1797.

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY

W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

Judge of the High Court of Judicature and President of the Record Commission.

Copies of Volume I. are still available, Price Rs. 3.
Apply to O. T. CUTTER, Military Orphan Press, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The following Currency Notes of the Lahore Circle having been lost, it is hereby notified that payment of the same has been stopped:—

Of Rupees 10 each.		Of Rupees 20 each.
A18—41,702	A18—41,742	A26—23,557
A18—41,704	A18—41,745	A26—23,559
A18—41,708	A18—41,746	A26—23,574
A18—41,709	A18—41,747	A26—23,577
A18—41,712	A18—41,750	A26—23,603
A18—41,713	A18—41,751	A26—23,694
A18—41,714	A18—41,754	A26—23,698
A18—41,715	A18—41,755	A26—23,699
A18—41,716	A18—41,756	A26—23,700
A18—41,717	A18—41,757	A26—23,801
A18—41,718	A18—41,759	A26—23,804
A18—41,719	A18—41,761	A26—23,805
A18—41,720	A18—41,762	A26—23,807
A18—41,721	A18—41,763	A26—23,808
A18—41,722	A18—41,764	A26—23,809
A18—41,723	A18—41,765	A26—23,812
A18—41,725	A18—41,766	A26—23,813
A18—41,726	A18—41,767	A26—23,814
A18—41,728	A18—41,771	
A18—41,731	A18—41,772	
A18—41,732	A18—41,773	
A18—41,735	A18—41,777	
A18—41,736	A18—41,778	
A18—41,739	A18—41,779	
A18—41,740	A18—41,780	
A18—41,741	A18—41,781	

LAHORE,
The 7th March 1866.

L. C. PROBYN,
Acctt. Genl., Punjab.

WANTED

For the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Roy Bareilly, a Moonsurim (Clerk of the Court), salary Rs. 150 per mensem. He must be able to translate readily and idiomatically from Urdoo into English, and *vice versâ*, and have a thorough knowledge of the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. A knowledge of the Stamp Act (X of 1862) is also required.

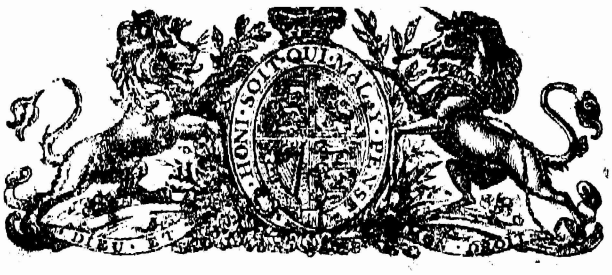
Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned, *post paid.*

C. R. CROMMELIN,
Offg. Deputy Commissioner.

ROY BAREILLY,
OUDE;
The 23rd March 1866.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 16.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 33.

Simla, the 13th April 1866.

Notifications.—Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sandoway District, British Burmah, has obtained leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Calcutta, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 35.

Mr. J. H. Lawrence, District Superintendent of Police, Mergui, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 75.

The 18th April 1866.

The services of the Reverend W. Spencer are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 79.

The Reverend G. F. Popham Blyth, appointed Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 30th of March 1866.

Mr. Blyth's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 80.

Mr. Apothecary T. Cullen, in charge of the Jail at Raeporé, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the precincts of that Jail.

No. 83.

Mr. F. R. Hogg, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation.

No. 100.

Messrs. W. T. Martin, W. Blennerhassett, H. Priestley and J. G. Charles, Junior Civil Servants, having, within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, passed examinations in two languages, have been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 800.

No. 101.

Mr. H. Priestley, Junior Civil Servant, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Urdu, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 800.

No. 104.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. J. G. Charles, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

No. 108.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. W. Blennerhassett and Mr. H. Priestley, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, and to place their services at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 110.

The 19th April 1866.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote Junior Chaplain the Revd. S. Beamish to be Senior Chaplain, from the 3rd January 1866, *vice* the Reverend H. B. Burney, who has resigned the service.

No. 119.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend H. F. Corlyn to be Chaplain at Lucknow.

No. 146.

Captain E. Twyford, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, in the Central Provinces, is invested with Magisterial powers under Section 1, Act. XV. of 1862.

No. 148.

The following Supplemental Rules relating to Emigration from the Port of Calcutta, have been made by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Section 63 of Act XIII. of 1864, and are published for general information :—

"It shall be the duty of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of Calcutta, to take possession of all property belonging to deceased coolies, with a view to its being restored to the heirs of the deceased.

"It shall be the duty of the Colonial Emigration Agents at Calcutta, to deliver to the Protector of Emigrants all property belonging to emigrants who may have died in the depôts.

"It shall be the duty of Masters of Ships to deliver to the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta, all property of returning emigrants who may have died on board during the passage from any of the Colonies to Calcutta."

No. 159.

Captain W. T. McGregor, Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, during the absence of Captain Shaw, on deputation, or until further orders.

No. 161.

Mr. R. N. Cust, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported his return to India from sick leave, on the 31st of March.

No. 164.

Moonshee Doorga Pershad, 2nd Inspector of Schools in Oudh, has obtained one month's privilege leave from the 3rd instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 169.

The 20th April 1866.

Doctor H. A. Kidd, Civil Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate, and is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Mundla District.

No. 171.

The Revd. T. F. Bi[illegible]gg, the Revd. Percy Nicolas, a[illegible] the Revd. T[illegible] L. J. Warneford, have been [illegible]inted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of [illegible]te, to be Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment.

No. 173.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 15, Act V of 1861, a force of extra Police consisting of—

1 Head Constable at Rupees 14,
1 Ditto at ,, 12, and
9 Constables at Rupees 6 each=Rupees 54,

shall be quartered on the following villages of the Fyzabad District, for the period of one year, and shall be maintained at the cost of the Zemindars of those villages :—

Oosa-ka-Mow.	Jayespore Gaulunia.
Bishnathpore.	Chowdhreepore.
Putkowlee.	Chuggapore.
Poorch Golalrai.	Umgaon.
Poorch Nisarow.	Futtehpore.
Tandlaikpore.	Sukree.
Tewareepore.	Kutrowlee.
Jurrai Khoord.	Hulliapore.
Jurrai Kullan.	Kawasee.

Kankur Kola.

No. 176.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, Mr. H. E. Perkins, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 31st ultimo.

No. 178.

Mr. H. A. F. Smith, Inspector in the Oudh Police, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police, during the absence on leave to Europe of Major Aitken, Inspector General of Police, or until further orders.

No. 180.

Assistant Surgeon P. Cullen, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Wurdah, in the Central Provinces, has obtained twenty days' preparatory leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board with a view to obtaining leave on medical certificate to England.

No. 189.

The 21st April 1866.

Orders and Rules passed by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the Post Office Act of 1866.

The following Orders and Rules passed by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of Sections 19, 21, 22 and 63, of the Post Office Act of 1866, will have effect from the 1st of May next :—

I. Letters posted for despatch, on which the postage chargeable under Section VIII., has not been fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps, shall be forwarded to their destination.

Insufficiently paid and unpaid letters: how to be charged.

Upon every such letter having affixed thereto a postage stamp or stamps, the value of which shall be less than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable if duly and properly stamped when posted, there shall be charged a postage of double the amount of the difference between the value of the stamp affixed thereto, and the postage to which such letter would be liable, as aforesaid, if duly and properly stamped when posted.

And upon every such letter having no postage stamp affixed thereto, there shall be charged a postage at double the rate to which such letter would be liable, if duly and properly stamped when posted.

Newspapers not to be forwarded by Letter Post, unless fully prepaid.

II. No newspaper shall be forwarded by Letter Post, unless the postage thereof shall be fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps.

Insufficiently paid books, &c.; how to be charged.

III. Books, packets of newspapers and other articles, not being fully prepaid by means of a proper stamp or stamps, as provided in Section XIII., but bearing nevertheless a stamp or stamps of the value of one rate, shall be forwarded to their destination charged with double the deficient book postage.

Letters, newspapers, and book packets sent by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, from one part of India to another: how to be charged.

IV. The rates of postage to be charged on letters, newspapers and book packets transmitted by post, by sea, or partly by sea and partly by land, from one part or place in India to another, shall be the same as those chargeable on such articles when conveyed by land, with the following exceptions, *viz.*:—

Letters and other articles transmitted from one part of India to another by the British Mail Packets under contract with Her Majesty's Post Master General, or by the French Mail Packets under Convention with Her Majesty's Government, shall continue to be subject to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters and other articles.

Letters, &c., from or to any place beyond the limits of British India: how to be charged.

V. Letters and other articles sent through the post from or to any part of Great Britain, or any British Colony, or any foreign country to or from any places in British India, shall continue to be subject to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters and other articles.

Letters, &c., to be received for despatch at all Post Offices, Receiving Houses, &c.

VI. Letters, newspapers (if prepaid), book packets and parcels, shall be received for despatch by post to every part of India, at every Post Office, Receiving House, or other place which a Post Master General may appoint, as well as at every Thanah or District Post Office.

At every Post Office or other place as aforesaid, letters and other articles shall likewise be received for despatch to any place beyond the limits of British India, with which there is a postal communication, subject to the postage rates and conditions in force for the postal communication with such place.

Route by which letters, &c., shall be despatched.

VII. Unless specially superscribed for first despatch by land or sea, or by some particular ship, letters and other articles, as aforesaid, shall be sent by such route as shall appear to the Post Master to afford the means of most speedy and secure transmission.

Letters, &c., for foreign countries, through Great Britain, to be addressed to an agent.

VIII. Letters and other articles required to be transmitted *viâ* Great Britain to foreign countries, must, unless the prepayment of postage from the United Kingdom to such countries be optional, be addressed to the care of an agent or other person in the United Kingdom, by whom the foreign postage demandable at the London General or other Post Office may be paid. Such postage cannot be received in this country; and unless it be paid through an agent in the United Kingdom, the letters, &c., are liable to be returned to India.

Name of sender of any letter, &c., not to be demanded.

IX. The name of the sender of any letter or other article, shall not be demanded in any Post Office, whether the postage be prepaid or not.

Letters to be received at any station for delivery at such station.

X. Letters, newspapers, book packets and parcels, shall be received at any Presidency or Provincial Post Office, or Receiving House, for delivery at the same station within the ordinary range of delivery.

Limitation as to weight of parcels.

XI. Parcels exceeding 600 tolahs in weight, shall not be received for despatch along any line of road on which the banghy parcels are carried by foot-runners; and no parcel exceeding 2,000 tolahs in weight, shall be received at any Post Office for despatch by Banghy or Letter Mail, under any circumstances whatever.

Parcels received from seaward in excess of maximum weight: how to be treated.

XII. Parcels received by post from seaward, exceeding the weight which may be sent by Banghy Post, shall be made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his Lists of Unclaimed Packages.

Newspapers, &c., not to be detained for examination, but to be forwarded marked "doubtful."

XIII. Newspapers, or other articles packed in open covers, or letters certified to be on the Public Service, respecting any of which there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Post Office Act have been infringed, shall not be detained for examination at the Despatching Office, but shall be forwarded marked "doubtful." The Post Master receiving such letters, &c., by the Mail, shall then be guided by the instructions laid down in Section LX. of the Post Office Act; but unless for the causes specified above, and in Sections XXVIII. and LX. of the Post Office Act, and in Section L., Clause 8 of the Post Office Rules, all Post Office Authorities are prohibited from detaining any letter, paper, or packet received for delivery by post.

Letters, papers and parcels, to be weighed at Office of Despatch.

XIV. All letters, newspapers, or other articles received for despatch by Letter or Banghy Post, shall be weighed at the Post Office of despatch, and shall be stamped with the Office Stamp; and all letters, &c., the

full postage on which has not been prepaid by stamps, shall have the postage to which they are severally liable marked on them. Banghy parcels shall, in all cases, be re-weighed on delivery. The re-weighing of private letters and other articles, shall be at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Delivery Office.

Examination of Post Office Records not permitted to the public.

XV. Persons not belonging to the Department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Post Office, without the special permission of the Post Master General, to whom, or to the Post Master, applications for information or redress must be made, either in person, or in writing, by the party requiring the same.

Hours of receipt at Post Offices.

XVI. At all Post Offices registered letters and banghy parcels will be received every day, Sundays excepted, for despatch, from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M., and from noon to 5 P. M.

Letter-boxes to remain open day and night.

XVII. Letter-boxes will remain open day and night; the hours at which each letter-box will be cleared, will be marked upon it.

Office hours for references.

XVIII. Official references and personal applications to Post Office Authorities, shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 7. A. M. to 8 A. M., and one other hour.

Notice of despatch and receipt of Mails to be placarded.

XIX. A notice shall be conspicuously placarded, in English and the language of the place, outside every Post Office, giving information respecting the hours of attendance, the despatch of Mails, and the delivery of letters.

Despatch of Mails.

XX. The packets for all Mails to be despatched in the course of the night, shall be closed at 6 P. M., but for Mails which usually pass in the course of the day, the packets shall be made up half an hour before the time appointed for the arrival of such Mails. Notice of the hour at which each Mail is closed, shall be hung up outside the Office, both in English and the language of the district.

Late letters.

XXI. Except when a Post Master General shall deem a longer interval necessary, "late letters" will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the Mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the Mail preparing for despatch, unless fully prepaid, by means of stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and a late letter fee of half a Rupee.

N. B.—Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any Mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the Mail then in preparation, unless extra payment be made. No Office shall be kept open merely for the reception of late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

Letters, &c., damaged, not to be received.

XXII. The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Post Office, shall have power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state. No parcel shall be received for transmission by Banghy Post, unless it be securely packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, or tin; and no such parcel, packed in cloth, or wax-cloth, shall be received unless seals, bearing distinct impressions of some device (not that of a current coin), be fixed at intervals not exceeding three inches along the lines of sewing by which the cover is secured.

Post Offices not to receive valuables for despatch.

XXIII. In order to protect, as far as possible, the public Mails from the chance of robbery, Officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch, either by Letter or Banghy Post.

Registered letters.

XXIV. Letters, newspapers and book packets will be registered on payment of a fee of four annas; and parties posting such letters, newspapers or book packets, will be furnished with a receipt bearing the address of the letter and the Office Stamp. The fee must, in all cases, be paid in stamps. On the delivery of a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be given to the Delivery Peon.

Receipts will not be given for letters, &c.

XXV. Receipts will not be granted for any letters, or papers, or book packets, received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered articles; and will be granted for parcels, only when presented ready written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

Master Attendant to notify intended departure of all vessels.

XXVI. The Master Attendant of each Presidency, Port, or such other Officer as may be directed by Government, shall furnish the Post Master with early intimation of the intended departure of all vessels to any part of the world; and the Post Master shall cause a list of the vessels for which packets are open, to be published weekly in the official *Gazette* of his own Presidency.

Post Master to publish weekly Lists.

Post Master to publish weekly Notice of packets despatched.

XXVII. The Post Master shall also cause to be published weekly, in the official *Gazette* of the Presidency, a Notice of the several dates up to which packets have been despatched by each vessel carrying a Mail, that may have left the Port.

Public Despatches to be compactly made up.

XXVIII. All Public Despatches are to be made up in the most compact form possible; and whenever two or more letters are despatched from any one Office to the same individual, by the same day's post, they are to be put up under one cover.

When bulk of Mails exceeds regulated weight: how to be disposed of.

XXIX. When the number of covers received at any Post Office, shall cause the weight of the Mail to exceed the regulated weight, the Post Master is authorized to keep back a portion of the heavier Public Despatches and imported newspapers till the following day, but private letters and public letters marked "despatch," shall not be kept back.

Public Officers to employ them sparingly under a penalty

XXX. As the employment of Expresses interferes with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary Mails, and is attended with expense, public Officers are enjoined to employ them as sparingly as possible; and any public Officer despatching an Express, when the exigency of the Public Service does not, in the opinion of the Authority to whom he is subordinate, require it, will be held answerable for the expenses attending that method of transmission. Public Expresses from a Post Office at the seat of any Government or Administration, can only be ordered by a Secretary to Government, in other cases by the chief Civil or Military Authority of the place.

Letters addressed to public Officers on private affairs, to be prepaid by stamps.

XXXI. Letters which individuals address on their private affairs to any Government Officer, must be sent prepaid by stamps; and this rule is to be understood to include letters transmitting Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Receipts, Government Securities, &c., to an Accountant General, or any other public Officer. When public Officers write letters on such subjects to individuals, they shall subscribe on the envelopes, with their official signatures, the words "Bearing Postage," and in such case the letters on delivery shall be charged according to their weight, with the rate of postage to which they would have been liable if prepaid.

Postage on letters on Public Service to be charged to the Department to which Officers signing them belong.

XXXII. The postage on letters and parcels sent on the Public Service by public Officers, from time to time authorized by Government in that respect, shall be charged to the Departments to which they severally belong; such letters must be addressed according to the subjoined form:—

Form of address.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE ONLY.

JOHN SMITH,
Adjt. Genl

The Officer Commanding
1st Regt., Lt. Cavalry,
CAWNPORE.

The signature and designation of the Officer signing the same, being written in full.

[*Revised Regulations for the transmission of official correspondence, will hereafter be published separately: meantime, the existing lists of Officers authorized to transmit letters, &c., on the public service, without actual payment of postage, will remain in force.*]

Delivery of Mails.

XXXIII. The hours at which Mails will be delivered, must depend upon the hours at which they are received. The number of daily deliveries, and the hours at which the Letter Carriers will leave the Post Office, shall be duly notified, from time to time, in each post town.

Letter Carriers.

XXXIV. Letter Carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article, without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give change. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and a Letter Carrier is subject to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due, shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter Carriers are forbidden to deviate from their prescribed route.

Private boxes and bags.

XXXV. Any person can rent a private box and receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window, who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve Rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year. The same also are the terms for a private bag, except that, in addition, a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself, and for conveyance,—the maximum of the latter being five Rupees per annum, if the bag be conveyed by a rural Messenger, and ten Rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag, when empty, is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspecting Post Master.

Delivery at window.

XXXVI. No person living within any town free delivery, or within the limits of a rural post free delivery, unless he rent a private box, can claim to have his letters delivered at the Office window, if a delivery by Letter Carrier, or a despatch by Messenger, is about to take place; but letters which arrive by a Mail, after which there is no immediate delivery by Letter Carrier or Messenger, may be obtained by any person on application at the Office window, so long as the Office is open for delivery. But in order to prevent the additional trouble which is sometimes caused by letters being directed to a Post Office, although for persons residing within a free delivery from such Office, but who have no private box, a Post Master is authorized, when such letters arrive by a Mail for which there is a delivery from house to house, to refuse to deliver them at the window (even though initials may be substituted for the name), and to send them out by the Letter Carriers.

Complaints how to be preferred.

XXXVII. Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles, the covers or envelopes bearing the Post Office Stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any Letter Carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

Commanding Officers receive letters for their own Regiments.

XXXVIII. Letters directed to Native Officers, or men of Regiments or Detachments, shall be delivered to an Orderly or any other fit person, who shall be deputed by the Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment to receive the same; but letters on which postage may be due shall not be delivered to such person, unless the postage be first paid.

Notice to arriving vessels for disposal of packets.

XXXIX. On the arrival of any ship or vessel off any British Indian Port, a printed Notice, under the signature of the Post Master of the Port or Station, shall be delivered to the Commander by the first boat despatched to board the vessel, according to the requisition of which the Commander shall proceed to dispose of such packets as he may have on board, as directed by Section XXXI. of the Post Office Act—a copy of which clause shall be communicated to the said Commander.

All letters, &c., received for despatch, to be marked with the appropriate Office Stamp, and with the amount of postage.

XL. All letters, papers, and packets whetever, received at any Post Office in India, for despatch by Post, whether paid, stamped, or liable to postage, as the case may be, are to be marked with the appropriate stamp, bearing the name of such Office of Despatch; and when slide stamps, showing the date of the month and year, are not provided, the said date must be entered in writing across the middle of the face of the stamp. If the letter or packet received for despatch be bearing postage, the amount of postage due must be entered in writing on the face of the letter.

All letters, &c., received for delivery, to be stamped, but the postage, unless under-charged, not to be marked.

XLI. All letters, papers and packets whatever, received at any Post Office by post, for delivery at such Office, are, in like manner, to be stamped with the appropriate Office Stamp, and marked with the date of the month and year; but the amount of postage paid or due is not to be marked, unless the letter has been under-charged with postage at the despatching Office.

Obliterating stamp.

XLII. All postage stamps on letters, papers, or parcels, must be carefully obliterated with the stamp furnished for that object; and the black composition supplied for the purpose, must be used in all cases. Letters bearing stamps, which have been previously obliterated or defaced, must be treated as unpaid letters.

Post Master not himself to affix a stamp on letters, &c.

XLIII. No Post Master is allowed to affix a postage stamp to a letter brought unstamped to his Office.

Forward letters, &c., to be stamped and marked with additional postage.

XLIV. Forward letters, papers, or packets, *i. e.*, those which follow the addressee from station to station, *are* to be stamped at each Office of fresh despatch, and marked with the additional postage due on such fresh despatch.

Exact weight of banghy parcels to be marked.

XLV. On banghy parcels the exact weight must, in all cases, be entered in writing on the face thereof.

Other letters, &c.: how to be stamped.

XLVI. Supplementary rules regarding the shape and size of the Office Stamps to be used on the several descriptions of letters, shall be, when necessary, circulated by the Director General of the Post Office.

At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily letters, &c., to be stamped A. M. or P. M., according to time of delivery.

XLVII. At such Post Offices as have more than one delivery daily, all letters, papers and packets, must be marked with a stamp, showing at which delivery they were distributed.

XLVIII. Labels should be placed on the front of the letter, and upon the right-hand corner of the upper side. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

XLIX. Receipt or other Inland Revenue Stamps cannot be used in place of postage stamps, nor can postage stamps which have been torn, cut, or otherwise rendered imperfect, be used.

Packet Post Rules.

L. In order to entitle books, packets of newspapers, and other articles to be conveyed by Packet Post, under the provisions of Section XIII. of the Post Office Act, the following conditions must be observed:—

(1).—Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination; for the greater security of its contents, it may be secured with string, but in such case the Post Master is authorized to cut the string, although if he do so, he must again tie up the packet.

(2).—No book packet may contain anything which is sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection; nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. As respects the name and address of the sender, not only is the writing permitted, but it is recommended, in order that, if the cover come off, or for any other reason, the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned to the sender.

(3).—No book packet must exceed one foot and half in length, or one foot in width or depth; and if any such packet be presented at a Post Office, it will not be received.

(4).—Any packet which shall have any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter written in it, or upon its cover, will be charged with the letter postage.

(5).—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure sealed, or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet charged with the full postage, as an unpaid letter, together with an additional rate; and the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

(6).—Samples of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes, or in bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the Officers of the Department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter or banghy parcel, as the case may be.

(7).—The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article which might injure the contents of the Mail Bags, or the Officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, and such like, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bags, and Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped; and a notice of its detention will be sent to the person to whom it is addressed, or to the sender, who may then obtain it upon personal application; but the

packet will be charged with a fine equal in amount to the postage to which the packet was liable.

Despatch of book packets may, when necessary, be delayed.

(8).—To prevent obstacles to the regular transmission of letters, a Post Master may, when necessary, delay forwarding any book packet, not a newspaper, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours beyond the ordinary time; the main business of the Post Office being the transmission of *letters*, the forwarding of books and newspapers (which no one is compelled to send through the Post Office), though an important, is only a secondary, object, for which no arrangement can be made which would interfere with the quick and regular conveyance and delivery of letters.

LI. Unless by an express order of the Government, or Director General of the Post Office, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner described in Section XXIX. of the Post Office Act of 1866; and except in the case of a letter or other article addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of I

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 60.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 19th April 1866.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. G. Mayne, Cadre of the 1st Bombay Lancers, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Lieutenant J. Colledge, General List, Bengal Cavalry, is re-appointed to the Central India Horse, and will officiate as Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Regiment.

No. 62.

Lieutenant J. R. McK. Homfray, Doing-duty Officer with the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Malwa Bheel Corps.

No. 579.

GENERAL.

The 19th April 1866.

Notifications.—The undermentioned Officers of the British Burmah Commission, have been granted leave of absence as specified opposite their names:—

Moung Thadoway, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 1st Grade.	Privilege leave from the 14th to the 20th February last.
Moung Phaphroo, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade.	Privilege leave from 22nd to the 24th January last.
Moung Tsa[illegible], Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Leave on medical certificate for three months, from the 20th December 1865.

No. 581.

Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Secunderabad, during the absence on leave of Major Jones, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

No. 583.

Bapoojee Runganath, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Oomrawuttee District, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st May 1866.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 348.

POLITICAL.

The 16th April 1866.

Notifications.—In recognition of the good services rendered by Captain Hedayut Ali, and the troops of the Cooch Behar State under his command, during the Bhootan Campaign, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Khan Bahadoor" on that Officer.

No. 352.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of Nawab, as a personal distinction, on Mahomed Ali Shah, of Sirdhana in the Meerut Zillah of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 554.

GENERAL.

The 16th April 1866.

Notifications.—Captain Hector Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months from the 2nd instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 556.

Captain R. Ousely, Assistant Settlement Officer in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer of Roy Bareilly, *vice* Major J. F. MacAndrew, with effect from the 17th of March.

No. 558.

Major H. F. Waddington, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Mundla in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nursingpore, during the absence on leave of Major C. Baldwin, Deputy Commissioner

Mr. J. W. Tawney, Assistant Commissioner of Nursingpore, will temporarily officiate as Deputy Commissioner, during the interval between the date of Major Baldwin's departure, and the date upon which Major Waddington (now absent on privilege leave) may assume charge of the District.

Mr. J. H. Beddy, Assistant Commissioner, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad, while Lieutenant-Colonel Crichton, Deputy Commissioner, officiates as Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division.

No. 560.

Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, Assistant Commissioner of Sumbulpore in the Central Provinces, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st instant.

No. 562.

Moonshee Gujraj Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Sultanpore District in Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 564.

Colonel W. H. Crichton, C. B., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain H. Mackenzie.

No. 567.

The 17th April 1866.

Mr. J. Woodburn; Assistant Commissioner of Fyzabad in Oudh, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st of May next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 569.

Mr. T. J. Fallon, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of the 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, and Magistrate of Moulmein, has been granted fifteen months' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with preparatory leave for fourteen days from the date he may make over charge of his Office to his successor.

Mr. Fallon has been further granted privilege leave for fifteen days, commencing from the 15th March last.

No. 571.

Captain W. C. Plant, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of the 4th Grade, in British Burmah, is granted preparatory leave for fifteen days, from the date he may make over charge of his Office at Sandoway, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Committee.

No. 573.

Major R. D. Ardagh, Commissioner of the Pegu Division in British Burmah, has obtained twenty days' preparatory leave from the 18th March to proceed to Madras, with the view of appearing before a Medical Committee. Major Ardagh is authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his Office to Major E. M. Ryan, Magistrate of Rangoon.

J. W. S. WYLLIE,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Whereas it appears that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a School, it is hereby notified that land to the extent and in the village noted in the margin, is required for the said purpose.

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.		
		A.	R.	P.
Durriabad	Pysar	0	0	17

This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

A. H. HARINGTON,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to Chief Commr., Oudh.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 63.

Simla, the 19th April 1866.

Monthly Statement of Accounts that have been received under the new system, up to 29th March 1866:—

Accounting Offices.	Up to what month.
Accountant General, British Burmah ...	January 1866.
Do. do. Bengal ...	Ditto 1866.
Do. do. Punjab ..	Ditto 1866.
Do. do. Madras ...	Ditto 1866.
Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces	Ditto 1866.
Accountant General, Bombay ...	Ditto 1866.
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (India)	December 1865.
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (Eastern Settlements)	Ditto 1865.
Accountant General, N. W. Provinces (for Oudh)	November 1865.
Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad..	Ditto 1865.
Accountant General, N. W. Provinces (for N. W. Provinces)	October 1865.
Postal Department	Ditto 1865.
Military Department	Ditto 1865.
Telegraph Department	September 1865.
Public Works Department	August 1865.

No. 76.

Notifications.—Mr. O. T. Cutter, Superintendent of Government Printing, and in charge of the Military Orphan Press, is allowed leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months.

Mr. J. G. Hirons to act in the abovementioned appointment during Mr. Cutter's absence on leave, or until further orders.

No. 91.

The 20th April 1866.

Under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XVIII of 1865, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following declaration :—

The special exemptions (for Madras) under Articles 33 and 42 of Schedule A of Act X of 1862, shall be held to apply to leases or other engagements (and counterparts thereof) executed between landlords and tenants relative to land in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, subject to the payment of revenue to Government

The "Special Rule for Bengal" in Article 10 of Schedule B. of Act X. of 1862, is extended to the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, with the proviso that the prescribed stamps shall be limited to regular cases, and that all petitions relating to irrigation or other miscellaneous matters, as well as interlocutory petitions in regular cases, shall be exempt from Stamp Duty.

No 92.

It is hereby notified that the separate Offices of Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner for the issue of Paper Currency in the Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Malabar Circles of the Madras Presidency have been abolished, and the duties transferred to the Deputy Collectors for the time being in charge of the District Treasuries of the abovementioned places

No. 101

Mr R Taylor, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Madras, resumed charge of his Office on the forenoon of the 13th March 1866.

Mr R A Fink received charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, from Mr W. Clark, on the afternoon of the 26th idem.

No. 133

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 31st March 1866

Circles of Issue	Notes in circulation	Silver Coin reserve			Gold Coin reserve	Silver Bullion reserve	Government Securities held in Calcutta			Notes of other Circles
	Rs	Rs	A	P	Rs	Rs	Rs	A	P	Rs
Calcutta Circle	2,56,29,070	43,90,111	0	0		49,00,000	1,54,70,019	0	0	8,68,940
Allahabad Branch Circle	28,13,460	12,39,953	9	6	215		11,03,291	6	6	
Lahore ditto ditto	29,21,320	22,21,292	11	9			7,00,037	4	3	
Nagpore ditto ditto	10,10,040	4,62,159	7	9			5,47,880	8	3	
Madras Circle	56,00,000	14,47,030	15	0			40,02,969	1	0	1,50,000
Calicut Branch Circle	3,56,640	2,56,581	1	9			1,00,058	14	3	
Trichinopoly ditto ditto	3,25,990	2,25,931	1	9			1,00,058	14	3	
Vizagapatam ditto ditto	3,82,260	2,82,201	1	9			1,00,058	14	3	
Bombay Circle	3,03,55,000	79,87,247	15	5		51,70,000	1,71,78,052	0	7	19,700
Kurrachee Branch Circle	10,99,660	5,99,554	0	0			5,00,106	0	0	
	7,00,23,450	1,91,12,063	0	8	215	1,00,70,000	3,98,02,531	15	4	10,38,640
Deduct— Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	10,38,640									
Total ..	6,89,84,810	1,91,12,063	0	8	215	1,00,70,000	3,98,02,531	15	4	

Calcutta;
Dept of Issue of Paper Currency,
The 9th April 1866.

(Signed) H. Ballard,
Offg Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

E. H. Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th April 1866.

No. 348 *of* 1866.—Veterinary Surgeon George Western, of the Madras Establishment, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 2nd instant, to remain at Bombay on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

No. 349 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Punjab Frontier Force, 2nd Cavalry.

Captain J. Gillespie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. Hammond, proceeded to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate.

No. 350 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Native Officers to the "Order of Merit," as specified opposite to their respective names, in consideration of their conspicuous gallantry and personal bravery in attacking a band of marauders in the Goomul Valley on the Dera Ismael Khan Frontier, on the 6th January 1866 :—

4th Regiment, Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Kissun Sing	... ...	2nd Class.
Nishanburdar Kurkoo	... ...	3rd do.

No. 351 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
1st Regiment, Native Infantry ...	Jemadar Buctour Khan	Subadar	1st Nov. 1865..	Subadar Omade, invalided.
	Havildar Munbode	Jemadar		Jemadar Buctour Khan, promoted.

The 17th April 1866.

No. 352 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant William Gordon Chalmers. Lieutenant Frederick Macdonald Birch. Lieutenant John Withers McQueen. Lieutenant George Henry Welland Hoggan.	4th April 1866.
Lieutenant Charles Edward Stewart.	14th April 1866.

No. 353 *of* 1866.—The following orders issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed :—

No. 181 *of the 16th March* 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, to the undermentioned Officers :—

Major (Brevet Colonel) C. Cureton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 15th Bengal Cavalry. Lieutenant R. T. Hare, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawur.	For twenty months.
No. 188 *of the 20th March* 1866.—Lieutenant P. W. Powlett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Berar.	For eighteen months.
No. 220 *of the 4th April* 1866.—Captain P. C. Rynd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry.	For twenty months.

No. 354 *of* 1866.—The appointment of Captain R. M. Skinner, of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps, to officiate as Commandant of the Corps during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Collingridge, or until further orders, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

No. 355 *of* 1866.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 13th February 1866, is published for general information :—

India Office, the 12th February 1866.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Captains.

Captain Hungerford Meyer Boddam, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 27th March 1858.

Captain (Brevet Major) John Hadow Jenkins, late 44th Bengal Native Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Captain Frederick Peter Luard, 104th Foot. Dated 30th July 1862.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Alexander John Colvin Birch, 101st Foot. Dated 3rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Alexander Howe Bramley, late 44th Native Infantry. Dated 23rd November 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Sullivan Jarrett, late 3rd European Infantry. Dated 11th July 1857.

Lieutenant Arthur Willougby Crewe Read, 51st Foot. Dated 17th November 1857.

Lieutenant Reymond Hervey DeMontmorency, late 65th Native Infantry. Dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Ewart, late 25th Native Infantry. Dated 30th April 1858.

Lieutenant Clayton Turner Lane, late 16th Native Infantry. Dated 29th March 1859.

Lieutenant James Duncan Macpherson, late 65th Native Infantry. Dated 11th August 1859.

Lieutenant Arthur Fergusson Lindsay, late 63rd Native Infantry. Dated 19th August 1859.

Lieutenant Alfred Bloomfield, 1st Foot. Dated 23rd August 1859.

Lieutenant Thomas Fraser Bruce, Bengal Infantry. Dated 31st August 1860.

Lieutenant Henry Ekins Ryves, Bengal Infantry. Dated 21st October 1860.

Lieutenant Alexander James Donnelly Hawes, late 73rd Native Infantry. Dated 9th November 1860.

Lieutenant James Hay, Bengal Infantry. Dated 2nd December 1860.

Lieutenant Edward Walker Samuells, Bengal Infantry. Dated 19th September 1861.

Lieutenant Gideon Colquhoun DeLautour, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant George Ewen Macpherson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st January 1862.

Lieutenant William Reeves Bunbury, 104th Foot. Dated 17th March 1863.

Lieutenant Edward Eustace Gibson, 103rd Foot. Dated 22nd March 1864.

Ensign George Thomas Maitland, 42nd Foot. Dated 9th April 1864.

No. 356 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Surgeon Major Charles Archer, M. D., of the Medical Department.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals James Anderson, M. D., FEL. U. C., of the Medical Department.
Captain George Corham Huxham, of the late 48th Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry.
2nd Captain Thomas Nicholl, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance.
} For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 357 *of* 1866.—The following alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Rank and Names.	To Rank from.	In succession to.
Surgeon Francis Hugh O'Donel, M. D. ...	1st January 1866 ..	Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. Anderson, M. D., retired.
Supernumerary Surgeon John James Trevor Lawrence	Ditto	Surgeon Major T. S. Lacy, retired.
Supernumerary Surgeon Henry Martineau Greenhow, F. R. C S.	3rd January 1866..	Surgeon Major T. C. Hutchinson, retired.

Supernumerary Surgeon Henry William Graham is brought on the Establishment of Surgeons in room of Surgeon Major C. Hathaway, M. D., retired, 14th February 1866.

No. 358 *of* 1866.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Cadre of the late 65th N. I.	Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Robert Stevenson Moseley	Captain . .	14th April 1866	Captain (Major in Staff Corps) R. M. S. Annesley, retired.

No. 359 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Asst. Surgeon Frederick John Earle	20th March 1866.
Asst. Surgeon Theobald Ringer, M. D., M. R. C. P. L.	17th April 1866.

The 18*th April* 1866.

No. 360 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Corps of Guides.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Johnson, in medical charge, 5th Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), to the medical charge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon H. W. Bellew, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

5TH GOORKHA REGIMENT.

(The Hazara Goorkha Battalion).

Surgeon Major T. Maxwell, M. D., in medical charge, 14th Regiment, Native Infantry, to the medical charge, *vice* Assistant Surgeon J. R. Johnson.

No. 361 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier of Her Majesty's service, are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India as out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their pension:—

Serjeant Charles Bowder, of No. 2 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Private Edward Pettitt, of the 104th Foot.

No. 362 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name:—

Major General J. Travers, V. C., of Infantry, on furlough for two years, G. G. O. No. 274 of the 17th March 1866.	"*Delhi*," 24th March 1866.

No. 363 *of* 1866.—The services of Captain R. O. H. Forbes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

With reference to the above, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to Captain Forbes, in G. G. O. No. 898 of the 2nd October 1865, is cancelled.

The 19*th April* 1866.

No. 364 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 37, *dated the* 19*th March* 1866.—Appointing Lieutenant R. Ottley, paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Adjutant of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Lieutenant G. B. Farrington, proceeded to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate, and Lieutenant A. F. Dobbs, paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as paid Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Lieutenant R. Ottley.

No. 365 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Medical Department:—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals John Naismith, M. D., with temporary rank, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, *vice* Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. Anderson, retired.

No. 366 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel W. C. Forrest, 7th Dragoon Guards, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General (Brevet Colonel) E. A. Holdich, C. B., whose tour on the Brigade Staff expires on the 28th instant.

The 20*th April* 1866.

No. 367 *of* 1866.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of the 2nd March 1866, are published for general information:—

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, the 2*nd March* 1866.

BREVET.

The Brevet Commissions as Majors of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Charles Maisey, Her Majesty's Indian Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mein Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, to be antedated from 21th March 1858 to 19th January 1858.

India Office, the 1*st March* 1866.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following appointments to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

BENGAL.

To be Assistant Surgeons.

George King, M. B., dated 2nd October 1865.

Henry Octavius Wilson, dated 2nd October 1865.

William Center, M. B., dated 2nd October 1865.

Henry Black Purves, dated 2nd October 1865.

Theodore Orton, dated 2nd October 1865.

Robert Deacon, dated 2nd October 1865.

Patrick Joseph Heffernan, dated 2nd October 1865.

Dawson Godfrey Massy, dated 2nd October 1865.

George Thomson, M. B., dated 2nd October 1865.

Robert Jameson, M. D., dated 2nd October 1865.

Robert George Mathew, dated 2nd October 1865.

William Duncan, dated 2nd October 1865.

David John Walsh, dated 2nd October 1865.

Robert Moir Milne, M. B., dated 2nd October 1865.

George Massy, dated 2nd October 1865.

George Cumberland Ross, dated 2nd October 1865.

Richard Power, dated 2nd October 1865.

James Knox, dated 2nd October 1865.

No. 368 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is appointed a Brigade Major to complete the establishment, and in succession to Captain K. J. W. Coghill, who vacates on the completion of his period of staff service:—

To be Brigade Major.

Captain H. P. Pearson, of Her Majesty's 12th Foot, Officiating Brigade Major, Delhi.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 103.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14*th April* 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. E. T. Gwyther is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 104.

Private H. Baird, R. A., Overseer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is remanded to military duty.

No. 105.

The 19*th April* 1866.

A separate executive charge to be called the "Kanhan Bridge Division," is formed for the construction of the bridge over the Kanhan River at Kamptee, in the Central Provinces.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, and is placed in charge of the Kanhan Bridge Division, with retrospective effect from the 30th January 1866.

No. 106.

Mr. R. C. Anderson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 23rd October 1865.

No. 107.

Mr. D. Wren, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Central Provinces, and his services are made available for permanent employment on Local Funds Works, under the provisions of Public Works Code I., iv.

No. 108.

Mr. E. W. Plomer is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant of the 4th Grade and posted to Oudh, with effect from the 20th March 1866.

No. 109.

Mr. J. Page, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mysore, has been allowed two years' leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from the 20th March 1866.

No. 110.

Colonel W. E. Morton, R. E., having relieved Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Hodgson, R. E., of the charge of the Office of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces on the forenoon of the 20th March 1866, the latter Officer reverts to his substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 1st Grade.

Captain C. Pollard, R. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, also reverts to his substantive rank of Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, from the same date.

No. 111.

The 20*th April* 1866.

Lieutenant W. G. Cumming, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received charge of the Port Blair Division from Mr. H. Prince, on the afternoon of the 10th March 1866.

No. 112.

Captain J. Hills, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, is allowed three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th April 1866, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 113.

Captain A. S. Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the 3rd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, during the absence on leave of Captain J. Hills.

No. 114.

Captain W. H. Mackesy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Oudh, has been posted to the Seetapore Division.

No. 115.

Moung Moe, appointed a temporary Overseer of the 1st Grade, for special employment at Port Blair, in Public Works Department Notification No 371 of the 29th December 1864, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 116.

Baboo Jadoo Nath Bose, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Oudh, has been allowed two months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 9th April 1866.

No. 117.

Mr. G. C. Cooke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, has been allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date he may have availed himself of it.

No. 118.

In modification of Public Works Department Notification No. 72 of 1866, Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the North-Western Provinces.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

No. 3.

The 16th April 1866.

PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions have been made with effect from 1st instant :—

Messrs. J. Wood and C. W. Braithwaite, from 2nd to 1st Class Sub-Assistants.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. E.,
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

First half of a Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{24}$04613 for Rs. 50.

BHOYRUB CHUNDER ROY.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The left halves of Government Currency Notes No. $\frac{A}{10}$22237 for Rs. 10, and No. $\frac{A}{9}$59900 for Rs. 20.

LOST.

The left half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{75}$59131, dated Calcutta, 16th July 1861, for Rs. 100, for which payment has been stopped at the Mint.

LOST.

The right half of Government Note No. $\frac{A}{13}$75962, and left half of No. $\frac{A}{13}$75966 of Rs. 100 each.

LOST

In postal transit, half of Allahabad Circle Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{26}$09088 for Rs. 20

BAREILLY, *The 12th April* 1866. } G. BENSON.

LOST.

Second half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$89935 for Rs. 50—payment stopped.

CHARLES NEPHEW & Co.,
The 10th April 1866. *Jewellers.*

NOTICE.

Lost or stolen in transit, from the Roy Bareilly Post Office to Cawnpore, between the 27th February and the 2nd of March 1866, the right hand half of Government Currency Note (Allahabad Circle) No. $\frac{A}{12}$06665 for Rs. 50.

R. J. WHITTEN,
Depy. Inspr., Customs,
Roy Bareilly, Oudh.

LOST.

Right halves Allahabad Currency Notes for Rs. 100 each, $\frac{A}{13}$80462, $\frac{A}{13}$80991, $\frac{A}{13}$81573. Application for refund has been made.

E. I. ATKINSON, C. S.
The 15th April 1866. *Jaunpore.*

LOST.

Right half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{9}$10879 for Rs. 20.

CALCUTTA, *The 16th April* 1866. } W. NEWMAN & Co.

NOTICE.

The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Walter Ellis, in the firm of Heron and Co., ceased from the 28th of February last. Mr. Charles B. Vickers will continue to sign the said firm per procuration as heretofore.

HERON & Co.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to Financial Notification No. 3354, dated the 18th November 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to extend the period allowed for the conversion of Sicca Rupee Government Securities into the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865, to the 31st December 1867; notice is accordingly hereby given that Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25, of 1828-29, and of the 1st May 1832, and also stock receipts of the 4 per cent. Sicca Book Debt will, until 31st December 1867, be received in Calcutta at the Bank of Bengal, in Madras at the Bank of Madras, and in Bombay by the Accountant General, for conversion into the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Comptr. Genl. of Accounts.

CALCUTTA;
OFFICE OF COMPTR. GENL. OF ACCOUNTS, TREASY. & DEPTL. ACCOUNTS BRANCH, *The 6th April* 1866.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

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No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

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CALCUTTA, No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

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LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

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DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters, a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances, if desired, will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

LOST, STOLEN OR DESTROYED.

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes belonging to the Hoosainabad Endowment, standing in the names of Rufeekoodowlah and Alee Bux, late Trustees, and of Shurfoodowlah, late Agent of that Institution. Payment of the Notes, and of Interest thereon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of duplicate Notes in favor of the present Trustees:—

No. 28667 of 1854-55 for Rs. 25,000.

No. 10110 of 8289 of 1835-36 Rs. 20,000

NAWAB MOHSUNOODOWLAH and
MOOMTAZOODOWLAH BAHADOORS,
Trustees of the Hoosainabad Endowment.

LUCKNOW,
The 26th March 1866.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to Rule V of the Nynee Tal Revised Bye-Laws, a Meeting of the Registered Proprietors of Estates within the Nynee Tal Settlement, will be held at the Assembly Rooms at Nynee Tal, on Saturday, the 5th day of May 1866, for the purpose set forth in the abovementioned rule.

By order of the Commissioners,

NYNEE TAL,
The 31st March 1866.

JOHN DAVIES,
Secretary, M. Committee.

WANTED

A Naib Jailor for Motiharee Jail, who knows English and understands accounts. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Application, with copies of testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be sent to the undersigned.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Magistrate.

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No. 15.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

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Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Budget Estimate of the Railway Department for 1866-67.

Abstract of the Estimated Charges and Revenue for Guaranteed Railways for the year from 1st May 1866 to 30th April 1867.

PART.	ITEMS OF CHARGE.	ESTIMATE, 1866-67.	ESTIMATE, 1865-66.
		Rs.	Rs.
	STATE EXPENDITURE.		
I	Establishment	3,21,700	3,47,131
	Purchase of Land	35,94,300	17,27,119
	TOTAL CONTROL AND LAND ...	39,16,000	20,74,250
II	Loss by exchange	26,32,000	17,12,150
	TOTAL CHARGE AGAINST STATE FUNDS ...	65,48,000	37,86,400
	EXPENDITURE FROM GUARANTEED CAPITAL.		
III	Expenditure from Capital*	5,73,58,000	3,80,00,000
	Deduct receipts by Sales of Stores to be credited to Capital	13,83,000	
	NET EXPENDITURE FROM GUARANTEED CAPITAL ...	5,59,75,000	3,80,00,000
	REVENUE.		
IV	Gross Earnings	5,59,20,000	3,89,44,500
	Working Expenses...	3,15,25,000	2,14,90,000
	NET REVENUE ...	2,43,95,000	1,74,54,500

FORT WILLIAM,
March 5, 1866.

G. CHESNEY,
Accountant General.

PART I.

Detail of the Estimated State Expenditure on account of control and purchase of land for Guaranteed Railways, for the year 1866-67.

	Sanctioned Estimate, 1866-67.			Sanctioned Estimate, 1865-66.		
	Control	Land	Total.	Control.	Land.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	50,555	1,03,700	1,54,255	44,515	1,12,000	1,56,515
Bombay	1,28,236	29,97,800	31,26,036	1,18,000	11,01,000	12,19,000
Bengal	92,136	4,03,300	4,95,436	88,884	1,59,119	2,48,003
N. W. Provinces	...	74,500	74,500	42,103	81,700	1,26,803
Central Provinces ...	..	...	..	.	1,20,300	1,20,300
Punjab	50,773	15,000	65,773	53,629	1,50,000	2,03,629
Total .	3,21,700	35,91,300	39,16,000	3,17,131	17,27,119	20,74,250

PART II.

Detail of the Estimate of the Expenditure from State Funds for loss by exchange on payments in India on account of Guaranteed Railways in 1866-67.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	NET EXPENDITURE FROM CAPITAL, 1866-67.	$\frac{A}{12}$ LOSS BY EXCHANGE ON CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	NET REVENUE IN 1866-67.	$\frac{C}{12}$ GAIN BY EXCHANGE ON NET REVENUE.	B—D NET LOSS BY EXCHANGE.	D—B NET GAIN BY EXCHANGE.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Railways under the Madras Government	68,29,000	5,69,083	26,25,000	2,18,750	3,50,333	
„ „ Bombay „	2,21,75,000	18,47,917	1,07,97,000	8,99,750	9,48,167	
„ „ Bengal „	1,73,71,000	14,47,584	1,04,73,000	8,72,750	5,74,834	
„ „ Punjab „	96,00,000	8,00,000	5,00,000	41,667	7,58,333	
TOTAL ...	5,59,75,000	46,64,584	2,43,95,000	20,32,917	26,31,667	
Deduct net gain by exchange.						
Net loss by exchange, B—D (in round numbers) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,32,000	

PART III.

Detail of the Estimate of Expenditure out of Guaranteed Capital on account of Guaranteed Railways.

LINES.	SANCTIONED ESTIMATE, 1866-67.	SANCTIONED ESTIMATE, 1865-66.
MADRAS.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras Railway, North-West and South-West Lines	60,00,000	50,00,000
Great Southern of India Railway	2,92,000	1,77,000
Ditto Errode Extension	15,40,000	21,00,000
	78,32,000	72,77,000
Deduct receipts by sales of Stores to be credited to Capital	10,03,000	
	68,29,000	72,77,000
BOMBAY.		
G. I. P. Railway { Expenditure in Bombay	1,75,00,000	38,00,000
G. I. P. Railway { Expenditure in Central Provinces		57,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	45,00,000	30,00,000
Sindh Railway	5,00,000	4,50,000
Indus Flotilla	55,000	1,00,000
Indus Valley Survey	... ..	1,00,000
	2,25,55,000	1,31,50,000
Deduct receipts by sales of Stores to be credited to Capital	3,80,000	
	2,21,75,000	1,31,50,000
BENGAL.		
East Indian Railway { Expenditure in Bengal	61,81,000	33,00,000
East Indian Railway { Expenditure in N. W. P.	11,71,000	18,23,000
East Indian Railway { Expenditure in Punjab	10,26,000	
Jubbulpoor Extension { Expenditure in N. W. P.	62,02,000	50,00,000
Jubbulpoor Extension { Expenditure in Central Provinces	4,20,000	5,00,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	13,90,000	6,00,000
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	8,75,000	1,50,000
	1,73,71,000	1,13,73,000
PUNJAB.		
Delhi and Umritsur Railway { Expenditure in Punjab	75,00,000	38,00,000
Delhi and Umritsur Railway { Expenditure in N. W. P.	15,00,000	15,00,000
Punjab Railway	6,00,000	9,00,000
	96,00,000	62,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,73,58,000	3,80,00,000
Deduct receipts by sales of Stores to be credited to Capital	13,83,000	
Net Expenditure from Capital Funds	5,59,75,000	3,80,00,000

PART IV.

Detail of the Estimated Revenue from Guaranteed Railways, during 1866-67.

	1866-67.			1865-66.		
	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses	Net Revenue.
MADRAS.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras Railway, North-West and South-West Line	50,00,000	26,00,000	24,00,000	39,00,000	19,50,000	19,50,000
Great Southern of India Railway	4,50,000	2,25,000	2,25,000	3,20,000	1,80,000	1,40,000
TOTAL ..	51,50,000	28,25,000	26,25,000	42,20,000	21,30,000	20,90,000
BOMBAY.						
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	2,08,00,000	1,24,80,000	83,20,000	1,10,00,000	66,00,000	44,00,000
Bombay, Baroda and C. I Railway .	52,00,000	31,00,000	21,00,000	23,00,000	15,00,000	8,00,000
Sindh Railway .	9,10,000	6,83,000	2,27,000	13,00,000	10,00,000	3,00,000
Indus Flotilla .	7 50,000	6,00,000	1,50,000	8,03,500	7,00,000	1,03,500
TOTAL ...	2,76,60,000	1,68,63,000	1,07,97,000	1,54,03,500	98,00,000	56,03,500
BENGAL.						
East Indian Railway, Lower Division	2,00,00,000	1,04,00,000	96,00,000	1,20,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
East Indian Railway, Upper Division, N. W. P.				50,00,000	23,50,000	26,50,000
Eastern Bengal Railway	15,60,000	7,02,000	8,58,000	13,00,000	6,50,000	6,50,000
Calcutta and S E. Railway	1,50,000	1,35,000	15,000	1,21,000	1,10,000	11,000
TOTAL	2,17,10,000	1,12,37,000	1,04,73,000	1,84,21,000	91,10,000	93,11,000
PUNJAB.						
Punjab Railway	11,00,000	6,00,000	5,00,000	9,00,000	4,50,000	4,50,000
TOTAL	11,00,000	6,00,000	5,00,000	9,00,000	4,50,000	4,50,000
GRAND TOTAL	5,59,20,000	3,15,25,000	2,13,95,000	3,89,14,500	2,14,90,000	1,74,54,500

Note by MAJOR G. CHESNEY, *Accountant General, P. W. Dept., on the Budget Estimate of the Railway Department, for the year* 1866-67.

I submit herewith the general Budget Estimate of the Railway Department for the year 1866-67, based on the orders of the Government of India on the different provincial Estimates

2. The total estimated expenditure from State Funds for establishment and purchase of land, amounts to Rs. 39,16,000, of which sum Rs 17,20,000 is to be met from the proceeds arising from the sale of land in Bombay, leaving Rs. 21,96,000 as the virtual charge against ordinary Imperial Revenues.

3. The Estimate for 1866-67 is in excess of that for the current year by Rs. 18,41,750, as follows —

Increase in the demand for purchase of land	Rs.	18,67,181
Deduct decrease in the demand for Establishment	,,	25,431
Net increase	,,	18,41,750

4. In respect to the increase of Rs. 18,67,181 for purchase of land, it seems sufficient to observe that the demands brought forward in the several provincial Budget Estimates, have undergone careful scrutiny by the Government of India, and have been remarked on in detail in the orders on those Estimates.

5. The diminished charge of Rs. 25,131, under Establishment, is principally due to the abolition of the post of Consulting Engineer to Government, North-Western Provinces

6. It will be noticed that the amount required from State Funds on account of loss by Railway exchange, is in round numbers Rs 26,32,000, being an increase of Rs 9,19,850 in the Estimate for the current year This increase is chiefly occasioned by the large sum estimated to be advanced from Construction Funds to the Railways under the Bombay Government. The increase in the amount of such advances, as compared with the Estimate for the current year, is Rs 90,25,000

7. The estimated advances from Construction Funds during the ensuing year, amounts to Rs 5,59,75,000, or £5,131,012 at 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee. This is in excess of the assignment for the current year by £1,617,708 The items of increase have been remarked upon in the several provincial Budget orders, and do not call for any comment here

8. The expected net receipts from Railway Traffic earnings during 1866-67, are Rs. 2,43,95,000, or £2,236,208, being in excess of the anticipated income for the current year by £636,208.

9. As connected with the matter of Guaranteed Companies, it will perhaps not be out of place to state here the amount of the Estimate of Expenditure for 1866-67, on account of the Madras Canal and Irrigation Company.

10. The outlay from State Funds on this account, Rs. 58,072, will be met from the ordinary Public Works Budget grant.

11. The Estimate of advances from Construction Funds, amounts to Rs. 3,20,000 as per margin, while in the Estimate submitted from Madras, nothing has been set down as the probable earnings. A small sum is, however, likely to be received on this account during next year, on which point information will, it is understood, be furnished by the Madras Government hereafter.

	Rs
Estimated Expenditure, 1866-67	4,00,000
Deduct receipts by sales of Stores to be credited to Capital	80,000
Net Expenditure ..	3,20,000

G. CHESNEY,

Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

APPENDIX TO

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

Home Department.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd April 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1866.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Sections.

1 Short Title.
2. Interpretation clause.
3. Laws repealed.
4. Power to invest Head Executive Officer of Territories under immediate administration of Government of India with authority vested by this Act in Local Governments.

PART II.

OF THE REGISTRATION ESTABLISHMENT.

5. General Registry Office.
Branch General Registry Office.
6. Formation and alteration of Districts and Sub-Districts.
7. Establishment of Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.
8. Appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.
9. Appointment of Deputy Registrar General to perform duties of Registrar General, except those mentioned in Sections 80 and 83, during his absence on duty.
10. Provision for cases of absence of a Registrar from his District or vacancy in his Office.
11. Provision for case of Registrar's absence from Office on duty in his District.

Sections.

12. Provision for cases of absence of Sub-Registrars or vacancy in his Office.
13. Appointments under Section 9, 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to Local Government.
Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under this Act.
14. Remuneration and establishments of Registering Officers.
15. Seals of Registering Officers.
16. Register Books—Forms—Fire-proof boxes.

PART III.

OF REGISTRABLE DOCUMENTS.

17. Instruments of which the registration is compulsory.
Exception of composition-deeds.
And of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.
18. Documents of which the registration is optional.
19. Documents in language not understood by Registering Officer.
20 Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.
21. Description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveables.
Documents containing maps or plans.

PART IV.

OF THE TIME OF REGISTRATION.

22. Time for registering instruments of which the registration is compulsory.
23. Time for registering documents of which the registration is optional.
24. Provision where delay in registering is unavoidable.
25. Provision for last day of period for registration falling on a holiday.
26. Wills or Authorities to adopt may be registered or deposited at any time.

Sections.

27. Alteration of Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10.
28. Saving of time prescribed by Statute for registration of instruments.

PART V.

Of the Place of Registration.

29. Place for registering instruments relating to immoveables.
30. Place for registering other instruments.
31. Registration by Registrar General of instruments referred to in Section 29.
32. Registration by Registrar.
33 Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

PART VI.

Of the Presentation of Instruments for Registration.

34. Persons to present documents for registration.
35. Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 34.
Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.
36. Enquiry before registration by the Registering Officer.

PART VII.

Of the Enforcement of Attendance of Executants and Witnesses.

37. Procedure where attendance of executant or witness is desired.
38. Revenue Officer to issue and cause service of summons.
39. Persons exempt from attendance at Registration Office.
40. Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses in Civil suits to apply to summonses, commissions and witnesses under this Act.

PART VIII.

Of sending to a Registry Office Memoranda of Decrees and Orders affecting Immoveable Property.

41. Memorandum of decree affecting registered document relating to immoveable property to be sent to Registrar within whose District the document was originally registered.
42. Memorandum of decree affecting immoveable property to be sent to Registrar in whose District such property is situate.
43. Costs of registration of memoranda of decrees and orders.

Sections.

PART IX.

Of the Presentation and Deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

44. Persons entitled to present for registration Wills and Authorities to adopt.
Presentation or deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt.
45. Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under Section 44.
46. Proceedings on death of depositor.
Re-deposit.

PART X.

Of the Effects of Registration and Non-Registration.

47. Time from which registered document operates.
48. Registered instruments relating to property to take effect against oral agreements.
49. Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.
50. Registered instruments relating to immoveables of which the registration is optional to take effect against unregistered instruments.
51. Period of limitation in suits under a registered written contract for money lent or interest or breach of contract.

Special Registration of Obligations for Payment of Money.

52. Record of agreement that amount secured by an obligation may be recovered summarily.
53. Enforcement of such agreement. Stamp on petition. Decree.
54. Power to order obligation to be deposited in Court.
55. Court may, under special circumstances, set aside decree.

PART XI.

Of the Duties and Powers of Registering Officers.

(A) As to the Register Books and Indexes.

56. Register Books to be kept in the several Offices.
57. Documents to be copied according to order of presentation.
58. Entries to be numbered consecutively.
59. Current Indexes and entries therein.
60. Indexes to be made by Registering Officers.
Extra particulars in Indexes.
61. Two copies of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.
62. One of each pair of copies received by Registrar from Sub-Registrar to be filed in Registrar's Indexes, and the other to be sent to General Registry Office with a copy of entries in Registrar's Indexes.

Sections.

63. Copies sent by Registrar to be filed in Indexes of General Registry Office.
64. Annual alphabetical Index to entries in Indexes.
65. Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes and to give certified copies of entries.

(B) As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

66. Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.
67. Such endorsements to be dated and signed by Registering Officer.
68. Certificate shewing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.
69 Endorsements and certificate to be copied. Document to be returned.
70. Procedure on presentation of a document in a language unknown to the Registering Officer.
71. Power to administer oaths. Record of substance of statements.

(C) Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

72. Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of document relating to immoveable property situate in several Sub-Districts.
73. Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of document relating to immoveable property situate in several Districts.

(D) Special Duties of Registrar.

74. Procedure on registering instruments under Section 32.
75. Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 41. Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 42.
76. Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.
77. Procedure on deposit of Wills or Authorities to adopt.

(E) Of the Registrar General.

78. Procedure on registration in General Registry Office.

(F) Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Registrars General.

79. Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars
80. Powers of Registrar General. Power to frame rules.
81. No order to cancel registration.

PART XII.

OF REFUSAL TO REGISTER.

82. Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded by Registrar or Sub-Registrar.
83. Registrar may alter or revise orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration.
84. Procedure where Registrar or Registrar General refuses to register or direct registration of documents falling under Section 17 or Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 Petition. To be verified and stamped. Document admissible in evidence. Court to fix day for hearing petition and copy thereof to be served. Court may order document to be registered. Provision for case in which the Judge is the Registering Officer.
85. Registering Officer not to be liable for any thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

PART XIII.

OF THE FEES FOR REGISTRATION, SEARCHES AND COPIES.

86. Fees for registration, searches and copies to be fixed by local Government. Table of Fees.
87. Fees and penalties to be credited to Government.

PART XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

88. Nothing done by Registering Officer to be invalidated by defect in his appointment or procedure.
89. Registration of instruments executed by Government Officers or certain public functionaries.
90. Penalty for incorrectly copying, endorsing, translating or registering documents with intent to injure.
91. Penalty for making false statements before Registering Officer.
92. Penalty for delivering false copy or translation.
93. Penalty for false personation.
94. Penalty for abetment of offences under this Act.
95. Registering Officer may institute prosecutions.
96. Registering Officers to be deemed Public Servants.
97. References to Act No. XVI of 1864 to be read as if made to this Act.
98. Commencement of Act where Act No. XVI of 1864 is in force. Power to extend Act to other Territories.
99. Repeal of rules relating to registration in certain Territories.
100. Time for registering instruments executed in such Territories before extension of this Act.
101. Recognition, in Territories in which Act No. XVI of 1864 is not in force, for three months, of powers of attorney not duly executed.
102. Registers kept under former enactments to be transferred to Registrar of the District.

SCHEDULE.

Form of petition under Section 84.
Form of verification.

ACT No. XX OF 1866.

An Act to provide for the Registration of Assurances.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Registration of Assurances; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Act shall be called "The Indian Registration Act, 1866."

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"British India."

"British India" denotes the Territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca:

"Year" and "Month."

"Year" and "Month" respectively mean a year or month reckoned according to the British Calendar:

"Section."

"Section" denotes a Section of this Act:

"Lease."

"Lease" includes a counterpart, a kabúliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease; but not a pattá or muchalká, as respectively defined in Section 3 of Act No. VIII of 1865 of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, executed in the Madras Presidency:

"Will."

"Will" includes a codicil and every writing making a voluntary posthumous disposition of property:

"Instrument."

"Instrument" does not include a Will nor an Authority to adopt:

"Obligation."

"Obligation" denotes any instrument by which one person (hereinafter called the obligor) binds himself absolutely or conditionally to pay money to another person (hereinafter called the obligee), and includes a Bond, a Bill of Exchange, a Hundí and a Promissory Note:

"Signature." "Signed."

"Signature" and "signed" include and apply to the affixing of a mark:

"Immoveable property."

"Immoveable Property" includes land, buildings, rights to ways, lights, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth; but not standing timber, growing crops nor grass:

"Moveable Property."

"Moveable Property" includes standing timber, growing crops, grass, fruit upon trees, and property of every other description, except immoveable property:

"Book."

"Book" includes a portion of a Book and also any number of sheets connected together with a view of forming a Book or portion of a Book:

"Endorsement." "Endorsed."

"Endorsement" and "Endorsed" include and apply to an entry in writing by a Registering Officer on a rider or covering-slip to any document tendered for registration under this Act:

"Representative."

"Representative" includes the guardian of an Infant and the Committee or other legal curator of a Lunatic or Idiot:

"Oath."

"Oath" includes a solemn affirmation:

"Imprisonment."

"Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code:

"Person."

"Person" includes any Company or association or body of persons whether incorporated or not:

"Addition."

"Addition" means the place of residence, and the profession, trade, rank or title (if any) of a person described:

Number. Gender.

Words in the singular number include the plural; words in the plural number include the singular, and words importing the masculine gender include females;

"Local Government."

And in any part of British India in which this Act operates, "Local Government" denotes the person authorized by law to administer the Executive Government in such part: "High Court" denotes the highest Civil Court of appeal therein: "District Court" means the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in a District, and includes the High Court in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; and "Civil Court" includes a Revenue Court, but not a Court for the relief of insolvent debtors:

"High Court." "District Court." "Civil Court."

"General Registry Office."

"General Registry Office" includes a Branch General Registry Office:

"District." "Sub-District."

"District" and "Sub-District" respectively mean a District and Sub-District formed under this Act.

Laws repealed.

3. Acts No. XVI of 1864 and No. IX of 1865 are hereby repealed, except in so far as the former Act rescinds other Acts or Regulations, and except as regards things duly done and penalties incurred under the Acts hereby repealed or either of them. And all things duly done under the same Acts or either of them shall be considered as having been done under this Act.

4. It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India in Council, by an order to be published in the Gazette of India, to declare that in any Territory under the immediate administration of the Government of India, the Head Executive Officer of such Territory shall exercise all or any of the powers vested by this Act in the local Governments; and thereupon such Officer shall, for the purposes of this Act, be the local Government of such Territory.

Power to invest Head Executive Officer of Territories under immediate administration of Government of India with authority vested by this Act in local Governments.

PART II.

Of the Registration Establishment.

5. The local Government shall establish within the Territories subject to such Government, at such place as it shall think fit, an Office to be called the General Registry Office, and shall appoint an Officer to the charge of such Office, who shall be the Registrar General of the Territories for which he is appointed. The local Government may also, with the previous sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, establish a Branch General Registry Office and appoint a Branch Registrar General; and every act done by or before any Branch Registrar General so appointed shall have the same effect as if done by or before a Registrar General: provided that such Branch Registrar General shall not exercise the power to frame rules conferred on the Registrar General by Section 80. Any Registrar General or Branch Registrar General may hold simultaneously any other office under Government.

General Registry Office.

Branch General Registry Office.

6. For the purposes of this Act the local Government shall form Districts and Sub-Districts, and shall prescribe and from time to time may alter the limits of such Districts and Sub-Districts. A Sub-District may be conterminous with a District, or may be situate partly in one District and partly in another.

Formation and alteration of Districts and Sub-Districts.

The Districts and Sub-Districts formed under this Section, together with the limits thereof and every alteration of such limits shall be notified by the local Government in the Official Gazette immediately after every such formation or alteration. Every such alteration shall take effect on such day after the notification as shall be mentioned therein.

7. The local Government shall establish in every District an Office to be styled the Registry Office, and in every Sub-District an Office to be styled the Sub-Registry Office.

Establishment of Registry and Sub-Registry Offices.

8. The local Government may appoint such persons, whether Public Officers or not, as it may think proper, to be Registrars of the several Districts, and to be Sub-Registrars of the several Sub-Districts, formed as aforesaid respectively.

Appointment of Registrars and Sub-Registrars.

9. During the absence on duty of the Registrar General or Branch Registrar General from the place where the General Registry Office is established, it shall be lawful for him to appoint the Registrar of such place, or with the previous sanction of the local Government such other person as he shall think fit, to perform the duties of the Registrar General, except those mentioned in Sections 80 and 83. A Registrar so appointed shall perform such duties in addition to his own duties as Registrar. During such absence the Registrar or other person so appointed as aforesaid shall be styled the Deputy Registrar General or Deputy Branch Registrar General, as the case may be, and may use the Seal of the Registrar General or Branch Registrar General, as the case may be.

Appointment of Deputy Registrar General to perform duties of Registrar General, except those mentioned in Sections 80 and 83, during his absence on duty.

10. In case of the absence from his District or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any Registrar other than the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, any person whom the Registrar General shall appoint in this behalf, or, in default of such appointment, the Judge of the District Court, shall during such absence or vacancy be the Registrar. In case of the absence of the Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town, or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any such Registrar, it shall be lawful for the Registrar General to appoint any person whom he may think proper to conduct the duties of the Office of such Registrar.

Provision for cases of absence of a Registrar from his District or vacancy in his Office.

11. In case of the absence of any Registrar from his Office on duty in his District, it shall be lawful for him to appoint any Sub-Registrar in his District to perform, during such absence, all the duties of a Registrar except those mentioned in Sections 79 and 83.

Provision for case of Registrar's absence from Office on duty in his District.

12. In case of the absence of any Sub-Registrar, or of a vacancy occurring in the Office of any Sub-Registrar, any person whom the Registrar of the District shall appoint in this behalf shall, during such absence or vacancy, be Sub-Registrar.

Provision for cases of absence of Sub-Registrar or vacancy in his Office.

13. All appointments made under Section 9, 10, 11 or 12 shall be reported to the local Government by the Registrar General or Branch Registrar General, as the case may be. Such report shall be either special or general, as the local Government shall direct; and the local Government shall have power to suspend, remove or dismiss any persons appointed under the provisions of this Act, and to appoint other persons in their stead.

Appointments under Section 9, 10, 11 or 12 to be reported to local Government.

Local Government may suspend, remove or dismiss any person appointed under this Act.

Remuneration and establishments of Registering Officers.

14. It shall be lawful for the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, to assign such salaries as such Government may from time to time deem proper, to the Registering Officers appointed under this Act, or to provide for the remuneration of such Officers by fees, or partly by fees and partly by salaries. It shall also be lawful for the local Government, with the like sanction, to allow such establishments for the several Registration Offices as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

Seals of Registering Officers.

15. The Registrar General, Branch Registrar General, and the several Registrars and Sub-Registrars, shall use a seal bearing the following inscription in English and in such other language as the local Government shall direct: "The Seal of the Registrar General (*or* of the Branch Registrar General, *or* of the Registrar, *or* of the Sub-Registrar) of ."

Register-Books.

16. The local Government shall provide for the Office of every Registering Officer such Books as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act. The Books so provided shall contain such forms as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Registrar General, with the sanction of the local Government, and the pages of such Books shall be consecutively numbered in print, and the number of pages in each Book shall be certified on the title page by the Officer by whom such Books shall be issued.

Forms.

Fire-proof boxes.

The local Government shall further supply the Office of every Registrar with a fire-proof box.

PART III.

Of registrable Documents.

Instruments of which the registration is compulsory.

17. The instruments next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered, provided the property to which they relate shall be situate in a District in which, and provided they shall have been executed on or after the date on which the said Act No. XVI of 1864 or this Act shall have come or shall come into operation; (that is to say):—

1. Instruments of gift of immoveable property:

2. Instruments (other than an instrument of gift) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards to or in immoveable property:

3. Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest, and

4. Leases of immoveable property for any term exceeding one year:

Exception of composition deeds.

Provided that the former part of this Section shall not apply to any Composition-deed nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such Company shall consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such Company: Provided also that, so far only as regards the Territories respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces, the local Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, exempt from the operation of the former part of this Section any leases of immoveable property, executed in any particular District or part of a District, the terms granted by which shall not exceed two years and the annual rents reserved by which shall not exceed fifty rupees.

And of transfers of shares and debentures in Land Companies.

Documents of which the registration is optional.

18. Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered under this Act; (that is to say):-

1. Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than one hundred rupees to or in immoveable property:

2. Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest:

3. Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and the pattás and muchalkás referred to in Section 2:

4. Awards relating to immoveable property:

5. Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property:

6. Wills or Authorities to adopt a son:

7. Acknowledgments, Agreements, Appointments, Articles of Partnership, Assignments, Awards, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Composition-deeds, Conditions of Sale, Contracts, Covenants, Grants, Instruments of Dissolution of Partnership, Instruments of Partition, Powers of Attorney, Promissory Notes, Releases, Settlements, Writings of Divorcement, and all other documents not hereinbefore mentioned.

Documents in language not understood by Registering Officer.

19. If any document duly presented for registration be in a language which the Registering Officer does not understand, and which is not commonly used in the District, he shall refuse to register the document, unless it be accompanied by a true translation into a language commonly used in the District and also by a true copy.

Documents containing interlineations, blanks, erasures or alterations.

20. It shall be in the discretion of the Registering Officer to refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration shall appear, unless the persons executing the document shall attest with their signatures or initials such interlineation, blank,

erasure or alteration; and it shall be the duty of the Officer registering such document, at the time of registering the same, to make a note in the Register of such interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration.

Description of parcels in instruments relating to immoveables.

21. No instrument relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration unless it shall contain a description of such property sufficient to identify the same. Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) to which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey. No document containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property shall be situate in several Sub-Districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as shall be equal to the number of such Sub-Districts, and, in case the property shall be also situate in several Districts, by such further number of true copies of the map or plan as shall be equal to the number of such Districts.

Documents containing maps or plans.

PART IV.

Of the Time of Registration.

Time for registering instruments of which the registration is compulsory.

22. Subject to the provision contained in Section 24, no instrument of the kinds mentioned in Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within four months from the date of its execution; provided that, where there are several persons executing it at different times, the instrument may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

Time for registering documents of which the registration is optional.

23. Subject to the provision contained in Section 24, no document of any of the kinds mentioned in Section 18 (other than a Will or Authority to adopt a son), shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper Officer within two months from the date of its execution; provided that, where there are several persons executing it at different times, the document may be presented for registration and re-registration within two months from the date of each execution.

Explanation.—The date of execution of a document means the day on which it purports to have been executed.

Provision where delay in registering is unavoidable.

24. If any instrument shall, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, not have been presented for registration till after the expiration of the time hereinbefore prescribed in that behalf, it shall be lawful for the Registrar, in cases where the delay in presentation shall not exceed four months, to direct, that on payment as a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty times the amount of the proper registration fee, such instrument shall be accepted for registration.

Provision for last day of period for registration falling on a holiday.

25 Whenever the last day of any period hereinbefore provided for the registration of any document shall fall on a Sunday or other holiday declared as hereinafter mentioned, such last day shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the day immediately following such Sunday or other holiday.

Wills or Authorities to adopt may be registered or deposited at any time.

26. Any Will or Authority to adopt a son may at any time be registered or deposited in manner hereinafter provided.

Alteration of Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10.

27. In Act No. XIV of 1859, Section 1, Clause 10, the last Clause shall be read as if for the words "within six months from the date thereof" the words "within the time prescribed in that behalf by 'The Indian Registration Act, 1866,'" were substituted.

Saving of time prescribed by Statute for registration of instruments.

28. Nothing in this Act shall be taken to alter the time within which any certificate or other document must be registered under the provisions of "The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849," Section 143, or any other Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

PART V.

Of the Place of Registration.

Place for registering instruments relating to immoveables.

29. Save as in this Act otherwise provided, every instrument mentioned in Section 17, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be presented for registration in the Office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such instrument relates is situate.

Place for registering other instruments.

30. Every instrument other than an instrument referred to in the last preceding Section, may be presented for registration in the Office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the instrument was executed, or in the Office of any Sub-Registrar under the local Government at which all the persons executing and claiming under the instrument shall desire the same to be registered.

Registration by Registrar General of instruments referred to in Section 29.

31. The Registrar General may in his discretion receive and register any instrument referred to in Section 29, without regard to the situation, in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates.

Registration by Registrar.

32 Any Registrar may in his discretion receive and register any instrument which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him. He shall also register Wills and Authorities to adopt. The Registrar of a District including a Presidency Town shall be deemed to be a Sub-Registrar within the meaning of this Act for such portion of his District (if any) as shall not have been formed into a Sub-District.

Registration or acceptance for deposit at private residence.

33. In ordinary cases the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the public Office of the Officer whose duty it shall be to register the same: but any such Officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will or Authority to adopt a son, and register or accept for registration or deposit such document, Will or Authority. Every Sub-Registrar so attending shall within twenty-four hours report to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate the fact of the attendance and his reason therefor.

PART VI.

Of the Presentation of Instruments for Registration.

Persons to present documents for registration.

34. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding Section, every document to be registered under this Act, whether such registration be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper Registration Office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or by the representative or assign of such person, or by the agent of such person, representative or assign, duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Powers of attorney recognizable for purposes of Section 34.

35. For the purposes of the last preceding Section, the powers of attorney next hereinafter mentioned shall alone be recognised; (that is to say):—

(*a.*) If the principal at the time of executing the power of attorney resides in any part of British India in which this Act operates, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose District or Sub-District the principal resides:

(*b.*) If the principal at the time aforesaid resides in any other part of British India, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by the Judge of the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the principal resides:

(*c.*) If the principal at the time aforesaid does not reside in British India, a power of attorney executed before and authenticated by a Notary Public or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India.

Any power of attorney mentioned in this Section may be proved by the production of it without further proof, when it purports on the face of it to have been executed before and authenticated by the person or Court hereinbefore mentioned in that behalf.

Proviso as to persons infirm, or in jail, or exempt from appearing in Court.

Provided that persons who by reason of bodily infirmity are unable without risk or serious inconvenience to attend as next hereinafter mentioned, and persons who are in jail under civil or criminal process, and persons exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, shall not be required to attend at the Office of the Registrar or Sub-Registrar, or in the Court of the Judge, for the purpose of executing any such power of attorney as is mentioned in Clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this Section; but in every such case the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Judge (as the case may be), if satisfied that the power of attorney has been voluntarily executed by the person purporting to be the principal, may attest the same without requiring his personal attendance at the Office or Court aforesaid. To obtain evidence as to the voluntary nature of the execution, the Registrar or Sub-Registrar or Judge may either himself go to the house of the person purporting to be the principal or to the jail in which he is confined and examine him, or issue a Commission for the examination of such person.

Enquiry before registration by the Registering Officer.

36. Subject to the provisions contained in this Section and in Sections 76, 80, 84 and 89, no document shall be registered under this Act unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns or agents authorized as aforesaid, appear before the Registering Officer. He shall thereupon enquire whether or not such document was executed by the persons by whom it purports to have been executed, and, in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themselves to be, and if they all admit the execution of the document;

Or, in the case of any person appearing by a representative, assign or agent, if such representative, assign or agent shall admit the execution;

Or, if the person executing the document shall be dead, and his representative, assign or agent shall not appear before the Registering Officer, or shall refuse to admit the fact of execution, but such Officer shall nevertheless be satisfied of the fact of execution;

The Registering Officer shall register the document as directed in Section 68.

The Registering Officer may, in order to satisfy himself that the persons appearing before him are the persons they represent themselves to be, or for any other purpose contemplated by this Act, examine any one, whether summoned or not under Section 37, present in his Office.

PART VII.

Of the Enforcement of Attendance of Executants and Witnesses.

Procedure where attendance of executant or witness is desired.

37. If any person presenting any document for registration shall desire the attendance of any person whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the Registering Officer may, in his discretion, call upon the Revenue Officer in whose jurisdiction the person whose attendance is so desired may be, to issue and serve a summons requiring him to attend at the Registration Office, either in person or by duly authorized agent, as in the summons may be mentioned and at a time named in such summons.

Revenue Officer to issue and cause service of summons.

38. The Revenue Officer, upon receipt of the peon's fee payable in such cases, shall issue the summons accordingly, and cause the same to be served upon the person whose attendance is so required.

Persons exempt from attendance at Registration Office.

39. Any person who by reason of bodily infirmity is unable without risk or serious inconvenience to attend in the Registration Office, and any person who is in jail under civil or criminal process, and any person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court and who would but for the provision next hereinafter contained be required to attend in person at the Registration Office, shall not be required so to attend; but in every such case, the Registering Officer shall either himself go to the house of such person or to the jail in which he is confined and examine him, or issue a Commission for his examination.

Law as to summonses, commissions and witnesses in civil suits to apply to summonses, commissions and witnesses under this Act.

40. The law in force for the time being as to summonses, commissions and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and for their remuneration in suits before Civil Courts, shall, save as aforesaid, and *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any summons or commission issued and any person summoned to appear under the provisions of this Act.

PART VIII.

Of sending to a Registry Office Memoranda of Decrees and Orders affecting Immoveable Property.

Memorandum of decree affecting registered document relating to immoveable property to be sent to Registrar within whose District the document was originally registered.

41. When any Civil Court shall by a decree or order declare any document relating to immoveable property, which shall have been registered under this Act, to be invalid, or when any Civil Court shall pass a decree or order affecting any such document, and such last mentioned decree or order shall create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest under such document to or in the immoveable property to which it relates, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the decree or order to be sent to the Registrar within whose District the document was originally registered.

Memorandum of decree affecting immoveable property to be sent to Registrar in whose District such property is situate.

42. When any Civil Court shall by a decree or order create, declare, transfer, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of any person to or in any immoveable property situate in any part of British India in which this Act shall operate, such Court shall cause a memorandum of the said decree or order to be sent to the Registrar or to every Registrar within whose District the whole or any part of such immoveable property is situate, and such memorandum shall so far as may be practicable describe the property in manner required by Section 21.

Costs of registration of memoranda of decrees and orders.

43. The costs of and attending the registration under Sections 41 and 42 of any memorandum of a decree or order shall be costs in the cause, and shall be paid by the Court to the Registrar or to such other person and in such way as the local Government shall direct in that behalf.

PART IX.

Of the Presentation and Deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Persons entitled to present for registration Wills and Authorities to adopt.

44. The testator or any person claiming as executor or otherwise under a Will, may present to any Registrar for registration such Will, and the donor or donee of any Authority to adopt, or the adoptive son, may present to any Registrar for registration such Authority. Any person entitled to present for registration any such Will or Authority may either personally or by a duly authorized agent present to a Registrar such Will or Authority open, and any testator or donor of such Authority may either personally or by duly authorized agent deposit with any Registrar the Will or Authority in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the document.

Presentation or deposit of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

Withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under Section 44.

45. If the depositor of any such sealed cover shall wish to withdraw the same, it shall be lawful for him to apply to the Registrar in whose Office such cover shall have been deposited, that the same be delivered to him; and the Registrar, if he shall be satisfied as to the identity of the depositor with the applicant, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

Proceedings on death of depositor.

46. If on the death of the depositor of a sealed cover under Section 44, application be made to the Registrar in whose Office such cover was deposited to open the same, the Registrar, if he shall be satisfied that the depositor is dead, shall, in the presence of the person making such application, open the cover, and shall copy at the expense of the applicant the contents

thereof in his Book No. 4. When such copy shall have been made, the Registrar shall re-deposit the original Will or Authority.

Re-deposit.

PART X.

Of the Effects of Registration and Non-Registration.

47. A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

Time from which registered document operates.

48. All instruments duly registered under this Act and relating to any moveable or immoveable property, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to the same property.

Registered instruments relating to property to take effect against oral agreements

49. No instrument required by Section 17 to be registered shall be received in evidence in any Civil proceeding in any Court, or shall be acted on by any Public Servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or shall affect any property comprised therein, unless it shall have been registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Effect of non-registration of documents required to be registered.

50. Every instrument of the kinds mentioned in Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of Section 18 shall, if duly registered, take effect, as regards the property comprised therein, against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, whether such other instrument be of the same nature as the registered instrument or not.

Registered instruments relating to immoveables of which the registration is optional to take effect against unregistered instruments.

51. Suits to recover money lent or interest, or for the breach of any contract, may be brought within six years from the time when the cause of suit arose, in every case in which there is an engagement or contract in writing, provided that such engagement or contract be duly registered under this Act.

Period of limitation in suits under a registered written contract for money lent or interest or breach of contract.

Special Registration of Obligations for Payment of Money.

52. Whenever the obligor and obligee of an obligation shall agree that, in the event of the obligation not being duly satisfied, the amount secured thereby may be recovered in a summary way, and shall at the time of registering the said obligation apply to the Registering Officer to record the said agreement, the Registering Officer, after making such enquiries as he may think proper, shall record such agreement at the foot of the endorsement and certificate required by Sections 66 and 68, and such record shall be signed by him and by the obligor, and shall be copied into the Register Book No. 1 or No. 6, as the case may be, and shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the said agreement.

Record of agreement that amount secured by an obligation may be recovered summarily

53. Within one year from the date on which the amount becomes payable, or, where the amount is payable by instalments, within one year from the date on which any instalment becomes payable, the obligee of any such obligation registered with such agreement as aforesaid, whether under the said Act No. XVI of 1864 or under this Act, may present a petition to any Court which would have had jurisdiction to try a regular suit on such obligation for the amount secured thereby, or for the instalment sought to be recovered.

Enforcement of such agreement.

The petition shall, where a stamp is required by law, bear a stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for a plaint in such a suit, and may be amended by permission of the Court, and the statements in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner in manner required by law for the verification of plaints.

Stamp on petition.

On production in Court of the obligation and of the said record signed as aforesaid, the petitioner shall be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the petition together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court.

Decree.

Such decree may be enforced forthwith under the provisions for the enforcement of decrees contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.

54. In any proceedings under this Part of this Act, the Court may order the obligation sought to be proceeded upon to be forthwith deposited with an Officer of the Court, and may further order that all proceedings shall be stayed until the petitioner shall have given security for costs thereof.

Power to order obligation to be deposited in Court.

55. After decree, the Court may under special circumstances set aside the decree, and if necessary stay or set aside execution; but there shall be no appeal against any decree or order made under Section 53, Section 54, or this Section.

Court may, under special circumstances, set aside decree.

PART XI.

Of the Duties and Powers of Registering Officers.

(*A*) *As to the Register Books and Indexes.*

56. The following Books shall be kept in the several Offices hereinafter named; (that is to say):—

Register Books to be kept in the several Offices.

In all Registration Offices:—

Book 1.—"Register of Instruments relating to immoveable property."

Book 2.—"Record of reasons for refusal to register."

In the Offices of Registrars:—

Book 3.—"Register of deposits of Wills and Authorities to adopt," and

Book 4.—"Register of Wills and Authorities to adopt:"

In the Offices of Registrars and of Sub-Registrars:—

Book 5.—"Register of Decrees and Orders:"

Book 6.—"Miscellaneous Register."

In Book 1 shall be entered all documents registered under Section 17 and the first four clauses of Section 18, and all other documents mentioned in Section 18 clause 7 which relate to immoveable property. In Book 5 shall be filed all Memoranda of Decrees and Orders sent under Section 42. In Book 6 shall be entered all documents registered under clauses 5 and 7 of Section 18, and not entered in Book 1 or in Book 5: Provided that, if the Registrar General shall so direct, wherever Act No. XVI of 1864 is now in force, down to the thirty-first day of December 1866 and no longer, the Books directed to be kept by Section 56 of the same Act shall be kept, and the rules relating to the entries made therein and the Indexes to be made therefor shall be observed, anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Documents to be copied according to order of presentation.

57. The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting the same; and, subject to the provisions contained in Section 70, every such document shall without unnecessary delay be copied in the Book appropriated therefor according to the order of its presentation, and a receipt for such document shall be given by the Registering Officer to the person presenting the same.

Entries to be numbered consecutively.

58. All entries in each Book shall be numbered in a consecutive series which shall commence and terminate with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year.

Current Indexes and entries therein.

59. In every Office in which any of the Books next hereinafter mentioned are kept, there shall be prepared current Indexes of the contents of such Books; and every entry in such Indexes shall be made, so far as practicable, in alphabetical order and immediately after the document to which it relates shall have been copied by the Registering Officer.

Indexes to be made by Registering Officers.

60. Two such Indexes shall be made in all Registration Offices, and shall be named respectively Index No. 1 and Index No. II. Index No. I shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document copied into Books Nos. 1, 3 or 4, and the name of the first plaintiff and first defendant in the suit in the case of all memoranda filed in Book No. 5. Index No. II shall contain such particulars mentioned in Section 21 relating to every such document as the Registrar General may from time to time direct in that behalf. A third Index to be called Index No. III shall be made by Registrars and Sub-Registrars, and shall contain the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under every document copied into Book No. 6. Indexes Nos. I, II and III shall also contain such other particulars, and shall be prepared in such form, as the Registrar General shall from time to time direct.

Extra particulars in Indexes.

Two copies of entries in Indexes Nos. I and II to be sent by Sub-Registrar to Registrar.

61. Every Sub-Registrar shall send to the Registrar to whom he is subordinate, at such intervals not exceeding one month as the Registrar General shall from time to time direct, two copies of all entries made by such Sub-Registrar during the last of such intervals in Indexes Nos. I and II.

One of each pair of copies received by Registrar from Sub-Registrar to be filed in Registrar's Indexes, and the other to be sent to General Registry Office with a copy of entries in Registrar's Indexes.

62. Every Registrar receiving such two copies shall in every month file one of such copies in his Indexes Nos. I and II respectively; and, at such intervals as the Registrar General shall from time to time direct, shall send the other of such copies to the General Registry Office. Every Registrar shall also send to the General Registry Office a copy of all the entries which he shall have made in his Indexes Nos. I and II respectively during the last of such intervals.

Copies sent by Registrar to be filed in Indexes of General Registry Office.

63. On the receipt in the General Registry Office of the copies so sent by the Registrar, they shall be filed in the Indexes Nos. I and II respectively kept in such Office.

Annual alphabetical Index to entries in Indexes.

64. If the Registrar General shall so direct, an alphabetical Index shall be prepared in every Registration Office at the end of each year of all entries made during the past year in the current Indexes in such Office; and in every Office in which Book No. 2 shall be kept, an alphabetical Index shall be prepared at the end of each year to the entries made in such Book during the past year.

Registering Officers to allow inspection of certain Books and Indexes and to give certified copies of entries.

65. Subject to the previous payment of the fees payable in that behalf, the Books Nos. 1, 2 and 5 and the Indexes relating to such Books shall be at all times open to inspection by any person applying to inspect the same; and, subject to the provisions of Section 70, copies of entries in such Books shall be given to all persons applying for such copies. Subject to the same provision, copies of entries in Books Nos. 3, 4 and 6 and in the Indexes relating thereto shall be given to any person executing or claiming under the documents to which such entries respectively refer; but the requisite search for such entries shall be made only by the Registering Officer. Such copies shall be signed and sealed by the Registering Officer, and shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the contents of the original documents.

(B.)—As to the Procedure on admitting to Registration.

Particulars to be endorsed on documents admitted to registration.

66. On every document admitted to registration, there shall be endorsed from time to time the following particulars; (that is to say) :—

1. The signature and addition of every person admitting the execution of the document; and, if such execution shall have been admitted by the representative, assign or agent of any person, the signature and addition of such representative, assign or agent:

2. The signature and addition of every person who may have been examined in reference to such document under any of the provisions of this Act; and

3. Any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration made in his presence in reference to such execution.

Such endorsements to be dated and signed by Registering Officer.

67. The Registering Officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements mentioned in the last preceding Section, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

Certificate shewing that document has been registered, and number and page of book in which it has been copied.

68. After the provisions of Sections 36, 66 and 67 shall have been complied with, the Registering Officer shall endorse on the document a certificate containing the word "Registered", together with the number and page of the Book in which the document shall have been copied. Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the Registering Officer and shall then be *primâ facie* evidence that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by this Act, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsement referred to in the last preceding Section have occurred as therein mentioned.

Endorsements and certificate to be copied.

69. The endorsements and certificate mentioned in Sections 67 and 68 shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register Book, and the copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21 shall be filed in Book No. 1. The registration of the document shall thereupon be considered to be complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who shall have presented the same for registration, or to such other person (if any) as he shall have nominated in writing in that behalf on the receipt mentioned in Section 57.

Document to be returned.

Procedure on presentation of a document in a language unknown to the Registering Officer.

70. When a document is presented for registration under Section 19, the translation shall be transcribed in the register of instruments of the nature of the original, and, together with the copy referred to in Section 19, shall be filed in the Registration Office; and the endorsements and certificate respectively mentioned in Sections 67 and 68 shall be made on the original, and for the purpose of making the other copies required by any Section other than Section 65, the translation shall be treated as if it were the original.

Power to administer oaths.

Record of substance of statements.

71. It shall be lawful for every Registering Officer at his discretion to administer an oath to any person examined by him under the provisions of this Act. He may also at his discretion record a note of the substance of the statement made by each such person, and such statement shall be read over, or (if made in a language with which such person is not acquainted) interpreted to him in a language with which he is acquainted, and if he shall admit the correctness of such note, it shall be signed by the Registering Officer.

(C) Special Duties of Sub-Registrar.

Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of document relating to immoveable property situate in several Sub-Districts.

72. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a document relating to immoveable property which is not wholly situate in his own Sub-District, shall forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, and of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21, to every other Sub-Registrar subordinate to the same Registrar as himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every such Sub-Registrar shall file such copies in his Book No. 1.

Procedure on Sub-Registrar's registration of document relating to immoveable property situate in several Districts.

73. Every Sub-Registrar on registering a document relating to immoveable property situate in more Districts than one, shall also forward a copy thereof and of the endorsement and certificate thereon, together with such number of copies of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21 as may be necessary, to the Registrar of every District in which any part of such property is situate other than the District in which his own Sub-District is situate. The Registrar on receiving the same shall enter in his Book No. 1 the copy of the document and one of the copies of the map or plan (if any), and shall forward a copy of the document together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) to each of the Sub-Registrars subordinate to him within whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar receiving such copies shall file the same in his Book No. 1.

(D) Special Duties of Registrar.

Procedure on registering instruments under Section 32.

74. On registering any instrument relating to immoveable property under Section 32 the Registrar shall forward a copy of such instrument, together with a copy of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21, to each Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and he shall also forward a copy of such instrument, together with

such number of copies of the map or plan (if any) mentioned in Section 21, as may be necessary, to any other Registrar in whose District any part of such property is situate; and every Sub-Registrar and Registrar, on receiving any such copy or copies, shall follow the procedure prescribed for them respectively in Section 73.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 41.

75. Every memorandum received under Section 41 shall be copied in the margin of the part of the Book in which the document affected by such memorandum is registered; and for this purpose the Registrar shall send a copy of such memorandum to every Sub-Registrar in his District in whose Office the said document is registered, who shall copy such memorandum in the margin of the copy of the document registered in his Office. When any such memorandum shall relate to immoveable property situate in more Districts than one, the Registrar receiving the same shall also send a copy thereof to every other Registrar within whose District any part of such property is situate, who shall on receiving such copy follow the procedure prescribed for a Registrar in the first clause of this Section. Every memorandum received by a Registrar under Section 42 shall be filed by him in his Register Book No. 5, and he shall then send a copy thereof to every Sub-Registrar subordinate to himself in whose Sub-District any part of such property is situate, and every such Sub-Registrar shall file it in his Register Book No. 5.

Procedure on receipt of memorandum under Section 42.

Registration of Wills and Authorities to adopt.

76. A Will and an Authority to adopt presented for registration by the testator or donor may be registered in the same manner as any other document. A Will or Authority to adopt presented for registration by any person entitled to present the same, other than the testator or donor, shall be registered if the Registrar shall be satisfied that the person so presenting the same is the person he represents himself to be, and that the Will or Authority was executed by the testator or donor, as the case may be.

Procedure on deposit of Wills or Authorities to adopt.

77. On receiving for deposit a sealed cover under Section 44, the Registrar, if he shall be satisfied that the depositor is the testator or donor, as the case may be, or his duly authorized agent, shall transcribe in his Register Book No. 3 the superscription on such sealed cover, and note in the Register and on the sealed cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, together with the name of the depositor, and the name of each of the persons testifying to the identity of such depositor, and the inscription so far as it is legible on the seal of the cover. The Registrar shall then place and retain the sealed cover in his fire-proof box.

(E) Of the Registrar General.

Procedure on registration in General Registry Office.

78. On any instrument being registered in the General Registry Office under Section 31, a copy of such instrument and of the endorsements and certificate thereon shall be forwarded to every Registrar within whose District any part of the property to which the instrument relates is situate, and the Registrar receiving such copies shall follow the procedure prescribed for him in Section 73.

(F) Of the Controlling Powers of Registrars and Registrars General.

Registrar to superintend and control Sub-Registrars.

79. Every Sub-Registrar shall perform the duties of his Office under the superintendence and control of the Registrar in whose District the Office of such Sub-Registrar is situate; and every Registrar shall have authority to issue (whether on complaint or otherwise) any order consistent with this Act which he may consider necessary in respect of any act or omission of any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him, or in respect of the rectification of any error regarding the Book or the Office in which any document shall have been registered.

Powers of Registrar General.

80. The Registrar General shall exercise a general superintendence over all the Registry Offices in the Territories administered by the local Government, and shall have power from time to time to frame rules consistent with this Act—

Power to frame rules.

For providing for the safe custody of books, papers and documents, and also for the destruction of such books, papers and documents as need no longer be kept;

For declaring the languages in which and the materials on, in and with which documents presented for registration are to be written or printed, the size of such documents and the extent of blank space to be left thereon;

For declaring what territorial divisions shall be recognized under Section 21;

For regulating the amount of penalties imposed under Section 24;

For the exercise of the discretion reposed in the Registering Officer by Sections 52 and 71;

For declaring the particulars to be contained in Indexes Nos. I, II and III respectively;

For declaring the holidays that shall be observed in the Registration Offices;

And, generally, for regulating the proceedings of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars under him.

The rules so framed shall be submitted to the local Government for approval, and after they shall have been approved, they shall be published in the Official Gazette, and shall then have the same force as if they were inserted in this Act.

No order to cancel registration.

81. No order shall be made to cancel the registration of any document under this Act or under Act No. XVI of 1864.

PART XII.

Of Refusal to register.

Reasons for refusal to register to be recorded by Registrar or Sub-Registrar.

82. Every Registering Officer who shall refuse to register a document, except one which he has a discretion to refuse to accept for registration, or except one which he has refused to register solely because the property to which it relates is not situate within his District or Sub-District, shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons for such order in his Book No. 2 and endorse the words "Registration refused" on the document; and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document and on his furnishing a stamped paper of the value of eight annas, shall without unnecessary delay give him a copy of the reasons so recorded. No Registering Officer shall accept for registration a document so endorsed unless and until an appeal shall have been presented under the provisions herein contained and decided in favour of the appellant.

Registrar may alter or revise orders of Sub-Registrar refusing registration.

83. An appeal shall lie against an order of a Sub-Registrar refusing to admit a document to registration (whether the registration of such document is compulsory or optional) to the Registrar to whom such Sub-Registrar is subordinate if presented to such Registrar within thirty days from the date of the order, and the Registrar may reverse or alter such order: Provided that, whenever the Registrar shall himself as Sub-Registrar have passed the order appealed against, the appeal shall lie to the Registrar General. Any Registrar or Registrar General who shall refuse to direct the registration of any document shall make an order of refusal and record the reasons for such order in his Book No. 2, and on application made by any person executing or claiming under the document and on his furnishing a stamped paper of the value of eight annas, shall without unnecessary delay give him a copy of the reasons so recorded.

Procedure where Registrar or Registrar General refuses to register or direct registration of documents falling under Section 17 or Section 18, Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4.

84. If a Registrar or Registrar General shall under Section 82 make an order of refusal to register any document referred to in Section 29, or if a refusal to register shall have been made under Section 15 of Act XVI of 1864, or if he shall under Section 83 on appeal make an order of refusal to direct the registration of such document, it shall be lawful for any person claiming thereunder, his representative, assign or agent authorized as aforesaid, within thirty days after the making of such order of refusal, to apply by petition to the District Court, in order to establish his right to have such document registered.

Petition.

The petition shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Act or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, and shall be accompanied by copies of the reasons recorded under Sections 82 and 83, and the statements in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner in manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and the petition shall, where a stamp is required by law, bear a stamp of eight annas, and may be amended by permission of the Court.

To be verified and stamped

Document admissible in evidence.

The document shall be admissible in evidence on the presentation and hearing of the petition, anything hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Court to fix day for hearing petition and copy thereof to be served.

The Court shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition not less than two days after the service next hereinafter mentioned, and shall direct a copy of the petition, with a notice at the foot thereof of the day so fixed, to be served on the Registering Officer and on such other persons (if any) as the Court shall think fit; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the service and endorsement of summonses shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to copies of petitions under this Section.

Court may order document to be registered.

On the day so fixed as aforesaid, the Court may, if it shall think proper, and if the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the petitioner so as to entitle the document to registration, order such Registrar or Registrar General to register the document, or to direct its registration in the proper manner, and he shall thereupon obey such order, and shall, so far as may be practicable, follow the procedure prescribed in Sections 66, 67 and 68, and (provided the document be duly presented for registration within thirty days after the making of such order) the registration pursuant to such order shall take effect as if the document had been registered when it was duly presented for registration to the Officer so refusing as aforesaid.

Provision for case in which the Judge is the Registering Officer.

Provided that when the Officer presiding over the District Court shall himself as Registering Officer have made any order appealed against under this Section, the petition shall within sixty days after the making of such order be presented to the High Court, and the provisions contained in the former part of this Section shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to such petition and the order (if any) thereon.

Registering Officer not to be liable for anything *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

85. No Registering Officer shall be liable to any suit, claim or demand by reason of any thing *bonâ fide* done or refused in his official capacity.

PART XIII.

Of the Fees for Registration, Searches and Copies.

Fees for registration, searches and copies to be fixed by local Government.

86. Subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council, the local Government shall prepare a Table of Fees payable—

For the registration of documents:

For searching the Registers:

For making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents, before, on or after registration;

And of extra or additional Fees payable—

For every registration by a Registrar General under Section 31, or by a Registrar under Section 32:

For special registration under Section 52:

For the issue of Commissions:

For filing translations:

For attending at private residences;

And for such other matters as shall to the local Government appear necessary to effect the purposes of this Act.

The local Government may from time to time, subject to the like approval, alter such Table. A Table of the Fees so payable shall be published in the Official Gazette, and a copy thereof in English and the vernacular language of the District shall be exposed to public view in every Registration Office.

Table of Fees.

87. All fees for the registration of documents under this Act shall be payable on presentation, and all fees received under the provisions of this Act (not being fees payable under Section 14 to Officers who are paid wholly or in part by fees), and all penalties received under Section 24 shall be remitted to the Treasury of the District or Sub-District or to such other Treasury as the local Government shall from time to time direct, and shall be credited to Government.

Fees and penalties to be credited to Government.

PART XIV.

Miscellaneous.

88. Nothing done in good faith pursuant to the said Act No. XVI of 1864 or this Act by any Registering Officer, shall be deemed invalid merely by reason of any defect in his appointment or procedure.

Nothing done by Registering Officer to be invalidated by defect in his appointment or procedure.

89. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, it shall not be necessary for any Officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration Office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity, or to sign as provided in Section 66; but when any instrument is so executed, the Registering Officer to whom such instrument is presented for registration may, if he think fit, refer to any Secretary of Government, or to such Officer of Government, Administrator General, Official Trustee, Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar, as the case may be, for information respecting the same, and, on being satisfied of the execution thereof, shall register the instrument.

Registration of instruments executed by Government Officers or certain public functionaries

90. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Act and every person employed in his Office for the purposes of this Act, who, being charged with the endorsing, copying, translating or registering of any document presented or deposited under the provisions of this Act, shall endorse, copy, translate or register such document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause, injury as defined in the Indian Penal Code to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for incorrectly copying, endorsing, translating, or registering documents with intent to injure.

91. Whoever shall intentionally make any false statement, whether on oath or not and whether it shall have been recorded or not, before any Officer acting in execution of this Act, in any proceeding or enquiry under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for making false statements before Registering Officer.

92. Whoever shall intentionally deliver to a Registering Officer in any proceeding under Section 19 or 21 a false copy or translation of a document, or a false copy of a map or plan, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for delivering false copy or translation.

93. Whoever falsely personates another, and in such assumed character presents any document, or makes any admission or statement, or causes any summons or commission to be issued, or does any other act in any proceeding under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for false personation.

94. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code anything made punishable by this Act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Penalty for abetment of offences under this Act.

95. A prosecution for any offence under this Act coming to the knowledge of a Registering Officer in his official capacity may be instituted by the Registrar General, the Branch Registrar General, the Registrar or (with the sanction of the Registrar to whom he is subordinate) the Sub-Registrar in whose Territories, District or Sub-District as the case may be, the offence has been committed. All prosecutions under this Act shall be instituted before a person exercising the powers of a Magistrate or subordinate Magistrate of the first class; and all fines imposed under this Act may be recovered in the manner prescribed in Section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Registering Officer may institute prosecutions

96. Every Registering Officer appointed under this Act shall be deemed a Public Servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to such Registering Officer when required by him to do so. And in Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code the words "judicial proceeding" shall be taken to include any proceeding under this Act.

Registering Officers to be deemed Public Servants.

References to Act No. XVI of 1864 to be read as if made to this Act.

97. All references to the said Act No. XVI of 1864 in Acts passed previous to the date of this Act coming into operation shall be read as if made to this Act.

Commencement of Act where Act No. XVI of 1864 is in force.

98. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of May 1866 wherever Act No. XVI of 1864 is now in force. This Act shall come into operation on the same day in the Territories under the Bombay Government known as the Panch Maháls and attached to the Collectorate of Kaira, and on the first day of July 1866 in the Province of Sind; and Act No. XVI of 1864 shall not be deemed to have come into operation in such Territories or Province, any notification of the local Government to the contrary notwithstanding. This Act may be extended to any other part of British India by an order of the local Government to be notified in the Official Gazette; and such order may, at any time before such extension shall come into operation, be altered or cancelled.

Power to extend Act to other Territories.

Repeal of Rules relating to registration in certain Territories.

99. From the date on which this Act shall be extended as hereinbefore provided to any part of British India in which the Acts hereinbefore mentioned are not in force, all Rules and Regulations relating to the registration of assurances in force in such part of British India shall cease to have effect, except as regards documents duly registered under any of such Rules or Regulations.

Time for registering instruments executed in such Territories before extension of this Act.

100. Anything contained in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, every instrument of the kinds mentioned in Sections 17 and 18, which shall have been executed in any such part of British India before the date on which this Act shall come into operation therein, shall be accepted for registration if it be duly presented for registration within twelve months from such date.

Recognition, in Territories in which Act XVI of 1864 is not in force, for three months, of powers of attorney not duly executed.

101. For three months after the date on which this Act shall come into operation in any part of India in which Act No. XVI of 1864 has not come into operation, a power of attorney not duly executed according to the provisions of Section 35, anything therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be deemed to have been duly executed under the provisions of the same Section, if the Registering Officer shall be satisfied that it has been executed in good faith, and if a power of attorney attested under the provisions of this Act cannot be obtained within the period during which the document sought to be registered can, under such provisions, be accepted for registration.

Registers kept under former enactments to be transferred to Registrar of the District.

102. All or any of the Register Books and Indexes kept under this Act or the said Act No. XVI of 1864, or any Act, Rule or Regulation repealed by either of them, may be transferred to the custody of the Registrar of the District in which they are now preserved, or to such other Officer in that or any other District as the local Government shall from time to time direct, and all Rules contained in or made pursuant to this Act shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to the Books and Indexes so transferred as aforesaid.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition under Section 84.

Stamp eight annas

To the Judge of the District Court of

The day of 186

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth:—

1. That by an instrument dated the day of and made between C. D. of the one part and your petitioner of the other part, certain lands were conveyed to your petitioner absolutely.

2. That such instrument was executed by the said C. D. on the day of 186 .

3. That the property to which such instrument relates is situate in the Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of and in the District of

4. That on the day of your petitioner presented the said instrument for registration under "The Indian Registration Act, 1866," in the Office of the said Sub-Registrar, and on such presentation the said C. D. appeared personally before the said Sub-Registrar, and admitted the execution of the said instrument [*or* and falsely denied the execution of the said instrument].

5. That the said C. D. is personally known to the said Sub-Registrar [*or* adduced evidence that he was the person he represented himself to be, *or* That your petitioner adduced evidence that the said C. D. was the person he represented himself to be].

6. That the said Sub-Registrar thereupon made an order of refusal, dated the day of 186 , to register the said instrument, and gave your petitioner a copy, which is filed herewith, of the reasons for such order.

7. That your petitioner on the day of appealed to the Registrar of , against such order.

8. That the said Registrar thereupon made an order of refusal, dated the day of to direct the registration of the said instrument, and gave your petitioner a copy, which is filed herewith, of the reasons for such order.

9. That the reasons referred to in paragraphs 6 and 8 are, as your petitioner submits, insufficient, [*or* That your petitioner has complied with the requirements of the said Act so far as it has been possible for him to do so].

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honour will order the said Sub-Registrar to register the said instrument.

A. B.

Form of verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) A. B.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd April 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXI OF 1866.

An Act to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to legalize, under certain circumstances, the dissolution of marriages of Native Converts to Christianity deserted or repudiated, on religious grounds, by their wives or husbands; It is enacted as follows :—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866."

Commencement of Act.

2. This Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of May 1866.

Interpretation of terms.

3. In this Act—

"Native Husband."

"Native Husband" shall mean a married man domiciled in British India, who shall have completed the age of sixteen years, and shall not be a Christian, a Mahomedan nor a Jew:

"Native Wife."

"Native Wife" shall mean a married woman domiciled in British India, who shall have completed the age of thirteen years, and shall not be a Christian, a Mahomedan nor a Jewess:

"Native Law."

"Native Law" shall mean any law, or custom having the force of law, of any persons domiciled in British India other than Christians, Mahomedans and Jews:

"Month" and "year."

"Month" and "year" shall respectively mean month and year according to the British calendar:

"High Court."

"High Court" shall mean the highest Civil Court of appeal in any place to which this Act extends:

Number.

And, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, words importing the singular number shall include the plural, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular.

Convert deserted by his wife on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

4. If a Native Husband change his religion for Christianity, and if in consequence of such change his Native Wife, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate him, he may sue her for conjugal society.

Convert deserted by her husband on religious grounds may sue for conjugal society.

5. If a Native Wife change her religion for Christianity, and if in consequence of such change her Native Husband, for the space of six continuous months, desert or repudiate her, she may sue him for conjugal society.

Court in which suit shall be brought.

6. If the respondent, at the time of commencement of such suit, reside within the local limits of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of any of the High Courts of Judicature, the suit shall be commenced in such Court: otherwise it shall be commenced in the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction of the District in which the defendant shall reside at the commencement of the suit.

Suit to be commenced by verified petition.

7. The suit shall be commenced by a petition in the form in the first Schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. The statements made in the petition shall be verified by the petitioner in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints; and the petition shall bear a stamp of two rupees, and may be amended by permission of the Court.

On service of petition, citation issued to respondent.

8. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the respondent, and the Court shall thereupon issue a citation under the seal of the Court and signed by the Judge.

Form of citation.

9. In ordinary cases the citation shall be in the form in the second Schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow. But where the respondent is exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, or where the Judge shall so direct, the citation shall be in the form in the third Schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will allow.

Service of citation.

10. A copy of the citation sealed with the seal of the Court shall be served on the respondent; and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the service and endorsement of summonses shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to citations under this Act.

Procedure where respondent does not obey citation.

11. If the respondent shall not obey such citation, and comply with every other requirement made upon her or him under the provisions of this Act, she or he shall be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

12 On the day fixed in the citation the petitioner shall appear in Court, and the following points shall be proved :—

Points to be proved on appearance of petitioner.

(1.) The identity of the parties :

(2.) The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent :

(3.) That the male party to the suit has completed the age of sixteen years, and that the female party to the suit has completed the age of thirteen years :

(4.) The desertion or repudiation of the petitioner by the respondent:

(5.) That such desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion ;

(6.) And that such desertion or repudiation had continued for the six months immediately before the commencement of the suit.

13. The respondent, if such points be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, shall thereupon be asked whether she or he refuses to cohabit with the petitioner, and, if so, what is the ground of such refusal. In ordinary cases such interrogation and every other interrogation prescribed by this Act shall be made by the Judge, but when the respondent is exempt by law from personal appearance in Court, or when the Judge shall, in his discretion, excuse the respondent from such appearance, the interrogations shall be made by Commissioners acting under such Commission as hereinafter mentioned.

First interrogation of respondent.

14. Every interrogation mentioned in this Act and made by the Judge may, at the discretion of the Judge, take place in open Court or in his private room. If any such interrogation take place in open Court, the Judge may, so long as it shall continue, exclude from the Court all such persons as he shall think fit to exclude.

Interrogations by Judge may be public or private.

15. If the respondent be a female, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge, if upon consideration of the respondent's answers and of the facts which may have been proved by the petitioner he shall be of opinion that the ground for such refusal is the petitioner's change of religion, shall make an order adjourning the case for a year, and directing that, in the interim, the parties shall, at such place and time as he shall deem convenient, have an interview of such length as the Judge shall direct, and in the presence of such person or persons (who may be a female or females) as the Judge shall select, with the view of ascertaining whether or not the respondent freely and voluntarily persists in such refusal

Procedure when female respondent refuses to cohabit with petitioner.

Adjournment for a year.

Interview.

16 At the expiration of such adjournment the petitioner shall again appear in Court and shall prove that the said desertion or repudiation had continued up to the time last hereinbefore referred to; and if the points mentioned in the twelfth and this Section of this Act shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, and if the respondent on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the respondent shall be taken to have finally deserted or repudiated the petitioner, and the Judge shall, by a decree under his hand and sealed with the seal of his Court, declare that the marriage between the parties is dissolved.

Procedure on expiration of adjournment.

Interrogation of respondent.

Decree.

17. If the respondent be a male, and in answer to the interrogatories of the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge, if upon consideration of the respondent's answers and of the facts which may have been proved by the petitioner he shall be of opinion that the ground for such refusal is the petitioner's change of religion, shall adjourn the case for a year. At the expiration of such adjournment, the petitioner shall again appear in Court; and if the respondent on being interrogated by the Judge or Commissioners, as the case may be, again refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, the Judge shall thereupon pass such a decree as last aforesaid: Provided that if the petitioner shall so desire (but not otherwise), the proceedings in the suit shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be the same as in the case of a female respondent.

Decree in case of male respondent refusing to cohabit on the ground of petitioner's change of religion.

Proviso.

18. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, if it shall appear at any stage of the suit that both or either of the parties had not attained puberty at the date of their marriage, and that such marriage has not been consummated; and if, in answer to the interrogatories made pursuant to the thirteenth Section of this Act, the respondent shall refuse to cohabit with the petitioner, and allege, as the ground for such refusal, that the petitioner has changed his or her religion, the Judge shall thereupon pass such a decree as last aforesaid.

Decree if respondent so refuse in the case of an unconsummated marriage, either party being *impubes* at time of marriage.

19. When any decree dissolving a marriage shall have been passed under the provisions of this Act, it shall be as lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death, and the issue of any such remarriage shall be legitimate, any Native law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided always that no minister of religion shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage may have been dissolved under this Act, or shall be liable to any suit or penalty for refusing to solemnize the marriage of any such person.

Liberty to parties to marry again.

20. In suits instituted under this Act, the Judge shall order a Commission to issue to such persons, whether males or females or both, as he shall think fit, for the examination on interrogatories or otherwise of

Judge may order Commission to issue for examination of exempted persons.

any persons so exempt as aforesaid. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as practicable, apply to Commissions issued under this Section.

Proof of the marriage and the desertion or repudiation of petitioner in consequence of conversion.

21. At any stage of a suit instituted under this Act, cohabitation as man and wife shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of the marriage of the parties, and proof of the respondent's refusal or voluntary neglect to cohabit with the petitioner, after his or her change of religion and after knowledge thereof by the respondent, shall be sufficient evidence of the respondent's desertion or repudiation of the petitioner, and shall also be sufficient evidence that such desertion or repudiation was in consequence of the petitioner's change of religion, unless some other sufficient cause for such desertion or repudiation be proved by the respondent.

Provisions of Civil Procedure Code as to witnesses to apply in suits under this Act.

22. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as to the summoning and examination of witnesses, shall apply in suits instituted under this Act.

Dismissal of suit if either party is under the age required by the Act, or if the parties are cohabiting, or the respondent is willing to cohabit.

23. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the male party to the suit is or was at the institution thereof under the age of sixteen years, or that the female party to the suit is or was at the same time under the age of thirteen years, or that the petitioner and the respondent are cohabiting as man and wife, or if the Court is satisfied by the evidence adduced that the respondent is ready and willing so to cohabit with the petitioner, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal.

Revival of suit after such dismissal.

24. If at any time within twelve months after a decree dismissing the suit upon any of the grounds mentioned in the last preceding Section, the respondent again desert or repudiate the petitioner upon the ground of his or her change of religion, the suit may be revived by summoning the respondent; and upon proof of the former decree and of such renewed repudiation or desertion, the suit shall recommence at the stage at which it had arrived immediately before the passing of such decree; and, after the proofs, interrogations, interview and adjournment which may then be requisite under the provisions hereinbefore contained, the Judge shall pass a decree of the nature mentioned in the sixteenth Section of this Act.

Petitioner's cruelty or adultery to bar the suit.

25. If at any stage of the suit it be proved that the respondent has deserted or repudiated the petitioner solely or partly in consequence of the petitioner's cruelty or adultery, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. A suit dismissed under this Section shall not be revived.

Male petitioner's cohabitation with one of several wives to bar the suit.

26. If the petitioner, being a male, has at the time of the institution of the suit two or more wives, he shall make them all respondents; and if at any stage of the suit it be proved that he is cohabiting with one of such wives as man and wife, or that any one of such wives is ready and willing so to cohabit with him, the Court shall pass a decree dismissing the suit and stating the ground of such dismissal. The provisions as to revival contained in the twenty-fourth Section of this Act shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to a suit dismissed under this Section.

Dissolution of marriage not to affect status or rights of children.

27. A dissolution of marriage under the provisions of this Act shall not operate to deprive the respondent's children (if any) by the petitioner of their status as legitimate children, or of any right or interest which they would have had, according to the Native law applicable to them, by way of maintenance, inheritance or otherwise, in case the marriage had not been so dissolved as aforesaid.

Power to Court to award alimony.

28. If a suit be commenced under the provisions of this Act and it appear to the Court that the wife has not sufficient separate property to enable her to maintain herself suitably to her station in life, and to prosecute or defend the suit, the Court may, pending the suit, order the husband to furnish the wife with sufficient funds to enable her to prosecute or defend the suit, and also for her maintenance pending the suit. If the suit be brought by a husband against a wife, the Court may by the decree order the husband to make such allowance to his wife for her maintenance during the remainder of her life as the Court shall think just, and having regard to the condition and station in life of the parties. Any allowance so ordered shall cease from the time of any subsequent marriage of the wife.

No appeal under this Act; but the Judge may state case raising question whether conversion has dissolved marriage.

29. No appeal shall lie against any order or decree made or passed by any Court in any suit instituted under this Act; but if, at any stage of the suit, the respondent shall allege by way of defence that the marriage between the parties has been dissolved by the conversion of the petitioner, and that consequently the petitioner is not a Native husband or a Native wife (as the case may be) within the meaning of this Act, the Judge, if he shall entertain any doubt as to the validity of such defence, shall, either of his own motion or on the application of the respondent, state the case and submit it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of of the High Court.

Case to state necessary facts and documents and suit to be stayed.

30. Every such case shall concisely set forth such facts and documents as may be necessary to enable the High Court to decide the questions raised thereby, and the suit shall be stayed

until the judgment of such Court shall have been received as hereinafter provided.

Case to be decided by three Judges.

31. Every such case shall be decided by at least three Judges of the High Court, if such Court be the High Court at any of the Presidency Towns; and the petitioner and respondent may appear and be heard in the High Court in person or by Advocate or Vakeel.

High Court may refer case to Judge for additions or alterations.

32. If the High Court shall not be satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the High Court may refer the case back to the Judge by whom it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the High Court may direct in that behalf.

High Court may decide question raised, and Judge shall dispose of case accordingly.

33. It shall be lawful for the High Court upon the hearing of any such case to decide the questions raised thereby, and to deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded; and it shall send to the Judge by whom the case was stated a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Judge shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

Saving of Roman Catholic marriages.

34. Nothing contained in this Act or in Acts Nos. XXV of 1864 and V of 1865 shall be taken to render invalid any marriage of a Native convert to Roman Catholicism if celebrated in accordance with the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of the Roman Catholic Church; and no Clergyman of such Church shall be liable to any suit or penalty under the provisions of either of the two Acts last hereinbefore mentioned, for solemnizing any such marriage.

Extent of Act.

35. This Act shall extend to all the territories that are or shall become vested in Her Majesty or Her successors by the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled "An Act for the better Government of India," except the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca. But it may be extended, with the consent of the Governor-General of India in Council, by order of the Governor of such Settlement to all or any part of the territory subject to his Government; and he may, with such consent as aforesaid, determine the Court in which suits against residents in such territory shall be commenced under the provisions of this Act. In case of such extension, if the Indian Penal Code shall not then apply to the said Settlement, the respondent's personal appearance pursuant to this Act may be enforced by such procedure as the said Governor, with such consent as aforesaid, shall provide in that behalf.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Petition.

Stamp Rs. two.

To the Judge of the Civil Court of

The day of 18

The petition of A. B. of

Sheweth:—

1. That your petitioner was born on or about the day of 18 .

2. That your petitioner was on the day of in the year 18 lawfully married to C. D. at .

3. That the said C. D. is now of the age of years or thereabouts.

4. That after his said marriage, your petitioner lived and cohabited with his said wife at aforesaid until the day of 18 .

5. That previous to the day of 18 your petitioner changed his religion for Christianity, and that on such day he was baptized and became a member of the Church of .

6. That on the day of 18 [*at least six months prior to the date of the petition*], the said C. D. deserted your petitioner, and has not since resumed cohabitation with him.

7. That such desertion was in consequence of your petitioner's said change of religion.

8. That there is no collusion nor connivance between your petitioner and the said C. D.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honour will order the said C. D. to live and cohabit with your petitioner, or declare that your petitioner's marriage is dissolved.

A. B.

Form of verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Citation in ordinary cases.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you the said C. D. has filed his [*or* her] petition against you in the Civil Court of alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him [*or* her] for six months in consequence of his [*or* her] having changed his [*or* her] religion for Christianity, and praying that, unless you consent to live and cohabit with him [*or* her], it may be declared that his [*or* her] marriage is dissolved: Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [*at least one month*] from the date of the service of this on you, you do appear in the said Court then and there to make answer to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that in default of your so appearing, you will be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) E. F.

Judge of the Civil Court of .

Indorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by G. H. on the within named C. D. of at on the day of 18

(Signed) G. H.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Citation in case of Respondent exempt from Appearance in Court.

To C. D. of

Whereas A. B. of claiming to have been lawfully married to you the said C. D. has filed his [*or* her] petition against you in the Civil Court of alleging that you the said C. D. have deserted him [*or* her] for six months in consequence of his [*or* her] having changed his [*or* her] religion for Christianity, and praying that, unless you consent to cohabit with him [*or* her] it may be declared that his [*or* her] marriage is dissolved. Now this is to command you that, at the expiration of days [*at least one month*] from the service of this on you, you do hold yourself in readiness to answer and do answer such interrogatories as may be put to you by Commissioners duly authorised in that behalf under a Commission issued by this Court, in reference to the said petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of the said Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that in default of your so holding yourself in readiness and answering such interrogatories, you will be liable to punishment under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.

Dated the day of 18 .

(Signed) E. F.

Judge of the Civil Court of .

Indorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by G. H. on the within named C. D. of at on the day of 186

(Signed) G. H.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt of India,
Home Department (Legislative.)

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd April 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXII OF 1866.

An Act to extend the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry and Aurungabad.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to extend the provisions of the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to the Christian British subjects of Her Majesty within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry and Aurungabad ; It is enacted as follows :—

Indian Marriage Act, 1865, to extend to Christian British subjects in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts &c.

1. From and after the passing of this Act, the Indian Marriage Act, 1865, shall, so far only as regards Christian British subjects of Her Majesty, extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonments of Secunderabad, Trimungerry and Aurungabad.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, dated 31st March 1866.

CORRIGENDA.

In the Supplement to the Gazette of April 7th—

Page 203, first column, line 4 from top—*for* "coloured," *read* "colonists"

Page 206, first column, line 31 from top—*for* "drawn" *read* "taken"

Same page, second column, line 48 from top—*for* "depositors," *read* "depositaries."

WHITLEY STOKES,

Asst. Secy. to Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative.)

Printed and Published for the Government of India, by O. T. CUTTER, *at the Military Orphan Press.*

No. 17.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 253.

Simla, the 23rd April 1866.

Notifications.—Appointment.—Mr. Henry Montague Ormsby to be an Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, with effect from the 16th of March.

No. 264.

The Honorable F. B. Kemp resumed his seat as a Puisne Judge of the High Court, on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

No. 268.

Appointment.—Captain H. Howe to officiate as Master Attendant of Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Captain J. Reddie.

No. 273.

Notifications.—Mr. M. P. Hankin, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Dumoh District in the Central Provinces, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the 1st instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 289.

The 21th April 1866.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. J. B. Worgan, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 9th instant.

No. 318.

The 26th April 1866.

Mr. C. F. Anderson, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore, during the absence on leave of Captain Walton, or until further orders.

No. 320.

Sukharam Mulriput, Naib Tehseeldar of Katole in the Nagpore District, is invested with the powers described in Section 6 of Act XIV. of 1865, to be exercised within the limits of the Katole Tehseelee.

No. 335.

The 27th April 1866.

Mr. J. Burton, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Durriabad, availed himself on the afternoon of the 9th instant of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 3190, dated the 31st of March, making over charge of his Office to Mr. J. Anderson, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent, who will officiate as District Superintendent during Mr. Burton's absence, or until further orders.

No. 337.

Captain W. M. Lane, Officiating Post Master General of the Punjab, is appointed Post Master General of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which the appointment became vacant by the departure of Mr. F. R. Hogg, on furlough.

No. 341.

Doctor H. F. McGrath, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Bhundarrah, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, to be exercised within the limits of the Jail under his charge.

No. 343.

Captain A. H. Eckford, Assistant Commissioner, Roy Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad, with effect from the 12th instant, *vice* Captain McGregor, transferred to Lucknow.

No. 346.

Captain M. M. Proctor, District Superintendent of Police, Roy Bareilly, has obtained two months' privilege leave from the 16th of May, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 65.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 26th April 1866.

Notification.—Captain G. F. Hayward, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

No. 587.

GENERAL.

The 23rd April 1866.

Notifications.—The following Officers have passed the prescribed examination by the second or higher standard :—

Lieutenant R. Bullock, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Lieutenant K. J. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Lieutenant J. FitzGerald, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Lieutenant D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Liable to a further examination in the vernacular of the District.

Lieutenant D. W. Laughton is invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 589.

Captain J. L. Loch, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, during the absence of leave of Mr. W. M. Low.

No. 591.

Mr. C. D. Clifford Lloyd, additional Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, has been granted eighteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, together with preparatory leave for fourteen days from the 19th ultimo.

No. 593.

Captain F. K. Hawkins, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore in Oudh, has obtained leave of absence for twenty-eight days from the 6th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before the Medical Board.

Captain C. R. Shaw, Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpore, during the absence on leave of Captain Hawkins, or until further orders.

No. 595.

Major J. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer of Sultanpore in Oudh, has obtained an extension of three days to the preparatory leave for sixteen days granted to him in G. O. No. 390, dated 14 ultimo.

No. 597.

Mr. Bymanjee Jamasjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Mehkur in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st of May next.

No. 601.

The 24th April 1866.

The services of Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment as an Assistant Commissioner.

No. 604.

Captain W. Kincaid, 22nd Madras Native Infantry, Political Assistant for the adjustment of frontier disputes in Bhopal, is appointed Assistant Political Agent in Bundelcund, and Judge of the Small Cause Court and Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong.

No. 607.

The services of Mr. H. Priestley, C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in that Province.

No. 610.

The services of Mr. W. Blennerhassett, C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh for employment in that Province.

No. 617.

The 26th April 1866.

Mr. G. Ousely, C. S., appointed a Commissioner in the Province of Oudh by G. O. No. 238, dated 14th February last, is posted to the Baiswarra Division.

No. 619.

Mr. V. Krishnaswami Modeliar is appointed to be a 4th Class Native Assistant in Mysore.

No. 627.

Major J. J. Fulton has, at his own request, been permitted to resign his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces. His services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. H. Read, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, is promoted to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Major Fulton.

No. 630.

Lieutenant G. C. Sartorius, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate for one month from the 6th instant.

No. 632.

In modification of G. O. No. 524, dated 2nd instant, Mr. W. Glynn, Deputy Commissioner of Oonao, is allowed eighteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

No. 634.

Mr. W. Glynn, Deputy Commissioner of Oonao, sailed for Europe on board the French Steamer *Erymanthe*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 4th instant.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 198.

Simla, the 24th April 1866.

Notification.—Baboo Preonath Dutt to act in the 5th Class of the Department of Account, during the absence on privilege leave of Baboo Hurryhur Mookerjee, who is attached to the Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd April 1866.

No. 369 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following appointments :—

BEHAR MOUNTED RIFLE CORPS.

Lieutenant Charles Venables Argles, to be Captain.
Cornet Alexander Shaw Urquhart, to be Lieutenant.
Trooper Augustus John Elliot, to be Cornet.

The nomination of the Officers abovenamed, has been made subject to their passing an examination in drill before the Inspecting Officer.

No. 370 *of* 1866.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Denobundhoo Dutt, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Midnapore, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the Rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the Second Class, with effect from the 6th instant.

No. 371 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Charles Baldwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nursingpore District.	For twenty months.
Lieutenant William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, of the late 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant 14th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant John Herschel, of the Royal Engineers, First Assistant, Great Trigonometrical Survey.	
Ensign Robert Macniminie, (Unattached) doing duty with the local Battery of Garrison Artillery.	
Lieutenant Percy Wyndham Smith, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 5th Punjab Infantry.	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Francis Kellett Hawkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Sultanpore, Oudh.	For twenty months.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals George Schuyler Cardew, of the Medical Department.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
Major Henry Cortlandt Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Rawul Pindee.	For twenty months.
Assistant Surgeon Henry Seymour Smith, M. B., of the Medical Department, Civil, Deyrah.	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
Captain John Moore Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Gowhatty.	For twenty months.

No. 372 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Surgeon J. Elliot, M. D., of the Medical Department.	
Surgeon Major J. P. Kelly, of the Medical Department.	
Surgeon Major C. L. Cox, A. B., and F. R. C. S., of the Medical Department, Officiating Examiner of Medical Accounts.	11th April 1866.

No. 373 *of* 1866.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal.

They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.	*Date of arrival at Fort William.*
Mr. George King, M. B.	
„ Henry Octavius Wilson.	
„ William Center, M. B.	
„ Henry Black Purves.	
„ Theodore Orton.	
„ George Thomson, M. B.	
„ William Duncan, M. B.	
„ Robert Moir Milne, M. B.	11th April 186
„ George Cumberland Ross.	
„ Richard Power.	
James Knox.	
Patrick Joseph Heffernan.	
Robert Jameson, M. D.	
„ Robert George Mathew.	
„ George Massy.	

No. 374 *of* 1866.—At the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and in consideration of his long and meritorious services,

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to the undermentioned Native Officer, with effect from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Pension Establishment :—

Subadar Major Jusseah, of the 1st Goorkha Regiment, Light Infantry.

No. 375 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Mark Edward Currie, of the Royal Artillery, Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriges, Futtehgurh.	For six months, under the new Regulations.

No. 376 *of* 1866.—Captain Edward John Wild, of the late 40th Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer of the 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment, Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Australia and the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years under the old Regulations.

No. 377 *of* 1866.—Magazine Sergeants Edwin P. Williams and James Burns having passed the prescribed examination, are appointed to officiate as Sub-Conductors in the Ordnance Department, to fill existing vacancies.

No. 378 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgeon Major G. E. Morton, M. D., to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. S. Cardew, or until further orders.

The 24th April 1866.

No. 379 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant C. E. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 5th Regiment, Punjab Infantry.	For six months, embarking at Bombay.

No. 380 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st (Seikh) Infantry.

Lieutenant A. G. Ross, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain H. C. P. Rice, or until further orders.

Captain J. J. Boswell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Rawul Pindee, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant A. G. Ross.

3rd (Punjab) Infantry.

Captain G. N. Saunders, Officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Captain P. C. Rynd, proceeded to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate.

Lieutenant C. K. Mackinnon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, *vice* Captain G. N. Saunders.

Lieutenant A. W. Graham, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Doing-duty Officer, 2nd Seikh Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant C. K. Mackinnon.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant A. W. C. Read, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant C. E. Stewart, or until further orders.

The 25th April 1866.

No. 381 *of* 1866.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 48, *dated the 4th April* 1866.—Confirming the Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant J. G. D. Walker to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties, from the 29th January 1866—the date on which Lieutenant Bell proceeded to join his appointment as Officiating 2nd in Command, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 56, *dated 12th April* 1866.—Confirming Regimental Order, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, dated 2nd April 1866, directing Lieutenant W. J. Bell, Officiating 2nd in Command, to act as Adjutant from the above date, in addition to his own duties.

No. 382 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned soldiers of Her Majesty's service, are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India, as out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their pensions :—

Private Cornelius Horgan, of the 77th Foot.

Gunner Samuel Newson, Trumpeter George Williamson, } Of the 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery.

Gunner Francis Quinn, No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 383 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No. 258, *dated the 18th April* 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to Lieutenant F. Hammond, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.	For twenty months.

The 26th April 1866.

No. 384 *of* 1866.—The services of Hospital Steward Samuel Stuckey Hart, of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 385 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Lieutenant C. J. Walter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Doing-duty Officer of the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, on furlough for six months, G. G. O. No 168, dated 22nd February 1866

Lieutenant H. Woodhouse, of the late 62nd Regiment, Native Infantry, Quarter Master, 42nd (Assam) Regiment, Light Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 303, dated 27th March 1866

Major J. Perkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Sultanpore, Oudh, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 303, dated 27th March 1866.

Lieutenant T. D. Madden, of the late 61th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant, 5th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for eighteen months, G. G. O. No. 291, dated 22nd March 1866. } *Erumanthe*, April 1866.

Captain R. D. Osborn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 323, dated 3rd April 1866.

Captain (Brevet-Major) C. B. G. Bacon, of the late 3rd European Regiment, Cantonment Magistrate, Jhansie, on furlough for two years, G. G. O. No. 233, dated 8th March 1866.

Surgeon M. W. Mott, of the Medical Department, Civil, Bhurtpore, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 306, dated 29th March 1866.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Richards, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 216, dated 9th March 1866.

Assistant Surgeon S. C. Amesbury, in medical charge of the 34th (the Futtehgurh) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 209, dated 2nd March 1866. } *Surrey*, 9th April 1866.

Captain and Brevet Major R. C. Lindsey, of the late 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 212, dated 9th March 1866. } *Surrey*, 9th April 1866.

Assistant Surgeon F. Carter, of the Medical Department, Civil, Luckimpore, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 329, dated 4th April 1866.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) H. DeBrett, late 57th Native Infantry, Adjutant, 3rd Native Infantry, on furlough for six months, G. G. O. No. 341, dated 13th April 1866.

Assistant Surgeon A. P. Tomkyns, of the Medical Department, Superintendent, Central Prison, Bareilly, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 329, dated 4th April 1866.

Captain H. R. Bradford, of the late 36th Native Infantry, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on furlough for three years, G. G. O. No. 324, dated 3rd April 1866. } *Bengal* 10th April 1866.

Lieutenant R. H. Inglis, of the late 13rd Native Infantry, on furlough for six months, G. G. O. No. 96, dated 26th January 1866.

Surgeon Major R. S. O Thring, M. D., of the Medical Department, on furlough for two years, G. G. O., No 321, dated 3rd April 1866.

Major General J. C. C. Gray, of Infantry, on furlough for three years, G. G. O. No. 167, dated 22nd February 1866.

Major J. Ward, of the late 4th European Regiment, on furlough for six months, G. G O No. 290, dated 23rd March 1866.

Lieutenant J. Upperton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), on furlough for six months, G. G. O. No. 165, dated 21st February 1866. } *Baroda*, 11th April 1866

No. 386 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pensions is to be made and charged accordingly:—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Serjeant Thomas White, late of the 101st Foot.	Two shillings (2*s.*), from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

Private William Henry Dean, late of the 51st Foot.	One shilling, (1s.), from the date on which he ceases to receive regimental pay or allowance.

No. 387 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Infantry.

Captain T. T. Turton, of the Madras Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as paid Doing-duty Officer, retaining his appointment as Officiating 2nd in Command, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Captain A. Drury, resigned, and until the return to India of Captain H. J. E. Teed, or until further orders.

The 27th April 1866.

No. 388 *of* 1866.—The services of Surgeon G. H. Ray, M. D., in medical charge of the 13th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 389 *of* 1866.—With advertence to G. G. O. No. 1080 of 1864, it is directed that the undernoted Returns be furnished to the Examiner of Clothing Accounts, at least ten days previous to the embarkation of troops leaving India, in addition to those mentioned in G. O. C. C., dated 22nd October 1863:—

1.—A List of the necessaries returned to the Clothing Agency.

2.—A List of the necessaries taken to England.

No. 390 *of* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant R. H. Salkeld, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 34th (the Futtehgurh) Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 391 *of* 1866.—Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholas Carnegie Boswell, of Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Madras and the Neilgherries on private affairs, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for six months from the 1st proximo, under the new Regulations.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 119.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 23rd April 1866.

Notifications—Major J. F. Stoddard, M. S. C., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Nagpore Circle, Central Provinces, has been granted one month's preparatory leave from the 29th March 1866, to proceed to Madras to appear before a Medical Board.

No. 120.

The 26th April 1866.

Captain A. S. Griffiths, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, having returned to duty on the 10th March 1866, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 420 of the 25th November 1865, is cancelled.

No. 121.

Mr. W. B. Traill, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Mysore, has been posted to the Cudoor Division, which he joined on the 1st instant.

No. 122.

Lieutenant H. Doveton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, who was posted to the Nusseerabad Division of the Rajpootana Circle, in Public Works Department Notification No. 45 of the 15th February 1866, joined that Division on the 12th March.

No. 123.

Captain G. Swetenham, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Secunderabad Division from Lieutenant A. T. Fraser, R. E., on the afternoon of the 13th April 1866.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

No. 4.

The 17th April 1866.

PROMOTION.—The following promotion has been made, with effect from 1st instant:—

Mr. W. J. O'Sullivan, from 3rd to 2nd Class Sub-Assistant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. E.,
Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 6.

The 18th April 1866.

The following transfers are directed:—

Mr. W. H. Patterson, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Class, 1st Division, Oudh (on deputation at the Presidency), to the 2nd Division, Oudh.

Mr. F. W. Kelly, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 3rd Class, 2nd Division, Oudh, to the Deputy Surveyor General's Office at the Presidency.

Mr. W. S. Buttress, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 2nd Class, 2nd Division, Oudh, to the 2nd Division, Central Provinces.

Appointment.—Mr. Thomas Patterson, Junior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor (on duty in the Surveyor General's Office at the Presidency), is appointed to the 2nd Division, Oudh.

J. C. GASTRELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, shewing the total amount outstanding according to the Registers received in this Office, up to 7th April 1866.

	4 per cent. Transfer of 1865.	4 per cent. of 1824-25.	4 per cent. of 1828-29.	4 per cent. of 1832-33.	4 per cent. of 1835-36.	4 per cent. of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	5 per cent., Public Works, of 1854-55.	5 per cent. of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. of 1859-60.	3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	4½ per cent. of 1856-57.	TOTAL RUPEES.
Amount brought forward from Statement dated 23rd March 1866	17,48,500	47,000	300	23,08,200	24,24,300	1,07,84,800	81,93,200	39,11,000	4,99,82,100	3,02,40,400	6,100	16,000	10,96,61,900
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, as per Registers received up to date	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	2,200	.....	.....	62,200
Amount enfaced at Bombay, as per Registers received up to date	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	500	4,500	23,000	67,000	90,500	.....	.....	1,87,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta up to date ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,700	25,300	9,600	1,000	54,000	31,000	.....	.....	1,28,600
TOTAL ...	17,48,500	47,000	300	23,08,200	24,34,000	1,08,10,600	82,07,300	39,35,000	5,01,63,100	3,03,64,100	6,100	16,000	11,00,40,200
Deduct—													
Amount removed from the London Books, as per Registers received up to date...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,000	1,600	1,000	2,94,700	3,00,000	.....	.....	6,33,300
TOTAL ...	17,48,500	47,000	300	23,08,200	24,34,000	1,07,74,600	82,05,700	39,34,000	4,98,68,400	3,00,64,100	6,100	16,000	10,94,06,900

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
The 19th April 1866.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CAPTAINS OF RIVER STEAMERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Telegraph Cable has been laid across the Berhampooter at Dhoobree.

The Dhoobree end of the Cable is about 100 yards below to the south of Rocky Point.

Masts indicating the line of Cable have been erected on both banks of the river, and Captains of River Steamers are requested to be particularly careful not to anchor in its vicinity.

Wilful damage to the Cable is punishable under Act VIII. of 1860,—to the provision of which Act, the attention of those concerned is therefore called.

T. G. GLOVER, *Major*, R. E.,
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

NOTICE No. 139.

The Public are hereby informed that in despatching goods by the Government Bullock Train on the line from Carragolah to Pankabarry, they should consign them to the Colgong Railway Station, and forward the Railway Receipts for such goods to the Deputy Post Master of that Station. The Railway hire must in all cases be prepaid.

R. W. H. FANSHAWE, *Major*,
Offg. Post Master Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 18th April 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the second halves of the undermentioned Government Currency Notes have been lost or stolen in transit from Moonghyr to Mussoorie Savings Bank, Deyrah,—the first halves being in my possession,—payment of which has been stopped at the Bank:—

A/13 51355 for 100 Rs.
A/80 65888 for 100 Rs.
A/34 11123 for 50 Rs.

250 Rs.

M. LITTLE.

LOST

In transit by Post from Pertabghur to Calcutta, the right-hand half of Currency Note No. A/15 20808, Allahabad Circle, for Rs. 500. Application for repayment has been made.

PERTABGHUR,
The 18th April 1866.

R. M. KING, C. S.,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOTICE.

Lost in transit the first half of Bengal Currency Note No. A/9 99205 for Rupees twenty. Payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th April 1866.

LOST.

A half of a Currency Note No. A/24 08983 for Rupees 50. Payment stopped in the Currency Office, Mint.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th April 1866.

P. S. D'ROZARIO & Co.

LOST.

The right half of a Government Currency Note No. A/7 18170 for Rupees 10.

NOTICE.

The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Walter Ellis, in the firm of Heron and Co., ceased from the 28th of February last. Mr. Charles B. Vickers will continue to sign the said firm per procuration as heretofore.

HERON & Co.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to Financial Notification No. 3354, dated the 18th November 1864, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to extend the period allowed for the conversion of Sicca Rupee Government Securities into the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865, to the 31st December 1867; notice is accordingly hereby given that Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. Loans of 1824-25, of 1828-29, and of the 1st May 1832, and also stock receipts of the 4 per cent. Sicca Book Debt will, until 31st December 1867, be received in Calcutta at the Bank of Bengal, in Madras at the Bank of Madras, and in Bombay by the Accountant General, for conversion into the 4 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1st May 1865.

R. P. HARRISON,
Comptr. Genl. of Accounts.

CALCUTTA;
OFFICE OF COMPTR. GENL. OF ACCOUNTS,
TREASY. & DEPTL. ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
The 6th April 1866.

WANTED

A Naib Jailor for Motiharee Jail, who knows English and understands accounts. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Application, with copies of testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be sent to the undersigned.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Magistrate.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will, on and after the 14th April, be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters, a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances, if desired, will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

VOLUME II.

OF

SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE

Years 1789 to 1797.

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY

W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

Judge of the High Court of Judicature and President of the Record Commission.

Copies of Volume I. are still available, Price Rs. 3.

Apply to O. T. CUTTER, Military Orphan Press, Calcutta.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 16.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The successful prevention of an attempted Suttee at the Kotah Capital.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. EDEN, Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 1736-44 P., dated Camp Oudeypore, the 30th November 1865).

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government, copy of a letter* from the Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, reporting the praiseworthy and successful efforts of the Kotah Chief to prevent self-immolation at his capital.

* No. 102-34P. of 30th November 1865.

From LIEUTENANT A. N. BRUCE, Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. F. EDEN, Agent, Governor General, for the States of Rajpootana,—(No. 102-34P., dated Camp Oudeypore, the 30th November 1865).

I have much pleasure in reporting for your information, the successful prevention of an attempted suttee at the Kotah capital. The circumstances were as follows:—The widow of one Ram Chundura, Bunya, heedless of advice and remonstrance, determined to incinerate herself with her husband's corpse. Every preparation incident to this dreadful sacrifice had been prepared, when the facts were made known to the Maha Rao, who at once adopted active measures to arrest the suicide: so determined, however, was the wretched woman to immolate herself, that nothing short of forcible seizure could stop the crime. His Highness at once confined her, and directed the friends of the deceased to consume the body without delay. For three days, it is said, the woman declined food of any kind; she then became reconciled to her position, and was forthwith released.

2. I would bring to your very favorable notice the laudable exertions of His Highness in this matter. I have expressed to the Chief the extreme pleasure with which I have learnt them, and I would solicit the favor of your reporting the circumstances for the information of Government.

3. There can be little doubt that, if other Chiefs will but emulate the example of the Maha Rao of Kotah, and thus practically express their abhorrence of suttee, crime, once so common, though now happily fast dying out, would soon be extinct and numbered with other barbarities of the past.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana,—(No. 2414, dated Fort William, the 21st December 1865).

In reply to your letter No. 1736-44P., dated 30th November, forwarding copy of a letter from the Officiating Political Agent in Harowtee, reporting the praiseworthy and successful efforts of the Kotah Chief to prevent self-immolation at his capital, I am directed to forward herewith a khureeta for the Maha Rao from His Excellency the Governor General, and to request that you will

cause the letter to be delivered to His Highness in full Durbar.

2. A copy of the Governor General's letter is enclosed for your information.

Khureeta to His Highness Maha Rao Ram Sing, Bahadoor, of Kotah,—(dated Fort William, the 21st December 1865)

It is with very great satisfaction I have heard from my Agent, Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, that your Highness, on a late occasion, authoritatively prevented the widow of a Mahajun at Kotah from committing suttee. I trust that your example will be followed by other Chiefs in Rajpootana. I am persuaded that, if the rulers of the country will set their faces against the perpetration of such cruel and wicked acts, the people would soon abandon the desire to continue them.

(Signed) John Lawrence.

From the Assistant in charge, Agent, Governor General's Office, Rajpootana, to the Hon'ble William Muir, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No 388-78, dated Aboo, the 22nd March 1866).

I have the honor to transmit a khureeta,* with translation, from His Highness the Maha Rao of Kotah, to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, in reply to that received under cover of your Despatch No. 21[illegible] of the 21st December 1865, regarding the laudable action of the Chief in checking an attempted suttee at his capital.

* Dated 24th Feb., received this day

2. A copy of a letter* from the Political Agent, announcing the manner in which His Excellency's khureeta was received, is also annexed.

* No 8, dated 1st February 1866

Purport of a khureeta from His Highness the Maha Rao of Kotah, to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General,—(dated Kotah, the 24th of February 1866).

Your Excellency's khureeta expressing satisfaction at my successful attempt in preventing a suttee at the Kotah capital, which was brought to notice through the kindness of the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, and the Political Agent, Harowtee, has, in these happy days, been received by me with much pride. In order to celebrate the occasion, I caused all my nobles and statesmen to attend at a full Durbar, which was duly graced by the presence of the Political Agent, and after the usual ceremonies had been observed, the contents of your khureeta were made known. Your Excellency's appreciation of my successful endeavours to prevent suttee, has reached the ears of all Princes in Hindoostan, and by spreading far and wide has greatly exalted me among my equals.

From the Political Agent, Harowtee, to the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana,—(No. 8-4G., dated the 1st February 1866)

With reference to recent correspondence regarding the successful prevention by the Maha Rao of a suttee at the Kotah capital, I have the honor to report that His Excellency the Viceroy's khureeta has been duly presented by me in full Durbar

2. Immediately after hearing the Governor General's letter, the Chief ordered a royal salute to be fired, and His Highness seemed much gratified by His Excellency's acknowledgments of the efforts made to suppress this crime. The Durbar was numerously attended, and the usual nuzzurs and congratulations were offered to the Maha Rao.

Administration of the Serohi State.

Khureeta to His Highness Rao Oomaid Sing, Bahadoor, of Serohi,—(dated Fort William, the 17th January 1866)

Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, my Agent in Rajpootana, has informed me that your territory, after being managed by a British Officer, has now been made over to your exclusive charge. During the past eleven years the British Government has laboured for your advantage, and has enabled you to pay off all the debts of the State; some good also has resulted to the country by the efforts which have been made to put down crime and protect the people. But its condition is still very unsatisfactory, and nothing short of great attention on your part, and the selection of wise and honest officials, will enable you to bring it into order and improve the condition of the people and your own revenue. It should be the continuous object of a wise Ruler to put down crime, and to encourage peaceful industry. That your Highness may prove such a Ruler, is my sincere wish.

(Signed) John Lawrence.

Purport of a Khureeta from His Highness the Rao of Serohi, to the address of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India,—(dated the 9th March 1866)

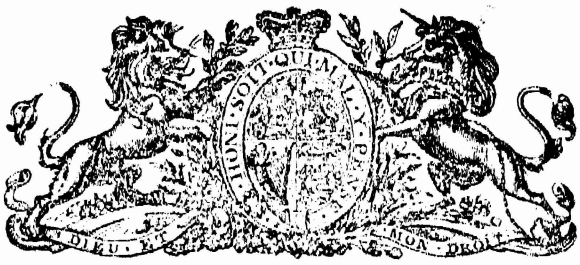
The receipt of your Excellency's letter, full of kindness and friendly advice, dated the 17th January last, has honored and afforded me much pleasure. May your Excellency long be spared to bestow such marks of kindness.

I would wish to represent to your Excellency the circumstances of my State. My means and income are very limited, while my country poorly populated and every where covered with jungle, is bounded by such States as Marwar. I myself, to the best of my ability, look after the interests and welfare of the people, who have been entrusted to me by God; still what can I do? The country is wild, and the subjects of other States, taking advantage of this, make it the scene of their robberies.

In accordance with your Excellency's instructions, however, I will not prove behindhand in bringing my country into good order.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. Kingham, at the Government Press, Simla.

No. 18.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 417.

Simla, the 30th April 1866.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Major H. F. Bartlett, Cantonment Magistrate of Saugor in the Central Provinces, with the powers of a Magistrate, as described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the District of Saugor.

No. 419.

The Reverend F. O. Mayne reported his departure from India per Steam Ship *Bengal*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th instant.

No. 443.

The services of Dr. E. Selons, Assistant Surgeon of Sultanpore, are replaced, at his own request, at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 489.

The 2nd May 1866.

Mr. M. Craggs, in Civil medical charge of the Chanda District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the precincts of the Jail at Chanda.

No. 491.

Captain H. H. Godwin Austen, Topographical Surveyor, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

No. 493.

Lieutenant W. Shepherd, R. E., is appointed an Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department.

No. 497.

Mr. Donald Macleod, Government Pleader at Rangoon, obtained privilege leave from the 13th January to 8th March 1866, both days inclusive, returning to duty on the 9th March.

Mr. T. Warner officiated as Government Pleader during Mr. Macleod's absence.

No. 499.

The services of Mr. H. T. Prinsep, of the Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date of Mr. E. R. Cockerell's departure on leave.

No. 502.

Mirza Kulb Alli, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 504.

Lieutenant W. Miller, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Sumbulpore, is permitted to resign his appointment.

Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw, Officiating District Superintendent of Police at Raepore, is transferred to Sumbulpore.

Mr. S. Ballard, Inspector of Police at Raepore, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Police of the Raepore District.

No. 506.

Mr. Alexander Thomas, Civil Surgeon, in medical charge of Kyouk Phyoo, returned to his duties on the forenoon of the 26th February last.

No. 528.

The 3rd May 1866.

Mr. Charles Grant, Junior, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported his departure from India per Steam Ship *Baroda*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the forenoon of the 14th ultimo.

No. 531.

Captain W. T. McGregor assumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, on the 6th ultimo.

No. 533.

Gholam Mahomed Khan, Tehseeldar of Raepore in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

No. 535.

Mr. H. W. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, received charge of the Akola District Police from Captain T. Davies, on the forenoon of the 21st of March.

Lieutenant C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, is promoted to District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, from the 22nd idem, *vice* Captain Davies.

Mr. F. Wright, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Woon District, is confirmed as District Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

No. 537.

With reference to G. O. No. 1563, dated 16th February last, the services of Captain W. A. Franks, late Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 23rd February.

No. 539.

Doctor Selons, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Sultanpore, in Oudh, availed himself on the afternoon of the 1st ultimo, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2792, dated the 23rd of March.

No. 541.

Doctor G. W. Jameson, Civil Surgeon of Hurdui, returned on the 20th ultimo, from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 1547, dated the 15th of February last.

No. 562.

The 4th May 1866.

Mahomed-ool-Hossein, Tehseeldar of Simgah in the Raepore District in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of that Tehseelee.

No. 564.

Radha Kissen, Naib Tehseeldar of Raepore in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section 6 of Act XIV. of 1865, to be exercised within the limits of the Raepore Tehseelee.

No. 567.

From the 1st of August next, the authority to frank letters on Her Majesty's Service only, which was given to the Officers and others enumerated in the two Franking Lists, is withdrawn, and the following Rules for the payment and settlement of accounts of postage on official correspondence, will be in force:—

Privileged Offices.

2. The Public Offices enumerated in the annexed list, will be privileged to send and receive (without actual payment of postage) all letters and packets *bonâ fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service. The Post Office will keep an account of the postage due on the official correspondence of each privileged Office.

Official covers despatched from a privileged Office.

3. Official covers despatched from a privileged Office, must be properly tied up, faced, and enclosed in a bag sealed with the seal of the Office.

4. Each cover must be endorsed "On Her Majesty's Service only," under the full signature (autograph or stamp) of the Head Clerk, or some other principal Officer of the Establishment.

5. The address must include the official designation of the Office to which the cover is directed.

6. The bag, when made up, must be sent before the hour fixed by the Post Office for the closing of the Mails for which it is intended.

Official covers addressed to a privileged Office.

7. Official covers addressed to a privileged Office by any Office not included in the privileged list, must be endorsed "On Her Majesty's Service only," under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are despatched.

8. The address must include the official designation of the Office to which the cover is directed.

9. The official covers for each Office will be enclosed in the official bag, and sealed and sent out with the ordinary delivery, or given to the messenger of the Office, should one be in attendance.

Official covers not sent by, or addressed to, a privileged Office.

10. Official covers which are not sent by, or addressed to, a privileged Office, will be treated in all respects like private covers. Postage labels marked with the word "Service," will be made available for the prepayment of such covers.

11. Service labels are never to be used in payment of the postage of any letter which is not *bonâ fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service. Every cover prepaid by service labels, must be endorsed "On Her Majesty's Service only," under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom it is despatched. The address must also include the official designation of the Office to which it is directed. If the above conditions be not observed, covers (even though stamped with service labels) will be treated as ordinary unpaid covers.

12. Service labels will be procurable at the Treasury or local Stamp Depôt of each District; Officers requiring such labels will purchase the

number required, paying for the same in cash as if they were ordinary postage labels. A receipt for the amount, to be given by the Officer in charge of the Stamp Depôt, will serve as a voucher for the charge to be made in the Contingent Bill of the purchaser.

13. As the present supply of service labels is limited, no public Officer should purchase more than he estimates will be sufficient for one month's supply; and it is to be remembered that service labels are not to be attached to letters addressed to, or despatched from, any privileged Office.

14. All officials who do not belong to privileged Offices, and who have official correspondence with other than privileged Offices, will have to make arrangements for supplying themselves with service labels either by direct purchase or through their departmental superiors.

Correspondence of local officials within the limits of their respective Districts.

15. For the present no change will be made in the arrangements under which the public correspondence of local officials is conveyed, within the limits of their respective Districts, by District Post or by General Post.

List of Public Offices with which the Post Office will keep accounts of Postage on official letters received and despatched, and by which official they will be made up

1. Accountant General, or Deputy Accountant General, in a Presidency or Province.
2. Accountant General, Public Works Department.
3. Adjutant General.
4. Army Clothing Superintendent.
5. Board of Revenue.
6. Brigade Major or Station Staff.
7. Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.
8. Chief Inspector of Musketry.
9. Commissary General.
10. Commissary of Ordnance.
11. Commissioner of Division.
12. Consulting Engineer.
13. Controller General of Accounts.
14. Controller General, Military Expenditure
15. Controller of Military Accounts.
16. Controller of Public Works Accounts.
17. Customs, Commissioner.
18. Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance
19. Director of Public Instruction.
20. Electric Telegraph Office, Calcutta.
21. Examiner of Commissariat, Stud and Clothing Accounts.
22. Examiner of Medical Accounts
23. Examiner of Ordnance.
24. Examiner, Pay Department.
25. Financial Department, Secretary's Office.
26. Foreign Department, Ditto.
27. Gazette Official, Superintendent.
28. Geological Survey, Superintendent.
29. Home Department, Secretary's Office.
30. India Office London.
31. Inspector General of Forests.
32. Inspector General of Hospitals.
33. Inspector General of Jails.
34. Inspector General of Ordnance.
35. Inspector General of Police.
36. Inspector General of Military Works.
37. Judge Advocate General.
38. Legal Affairs, Superintendent and Remembrancer
39. Principal Medical Store-keeper.
40. Military Accountant.
41. Military Department, Secretary's Office.
42. Mint Master, and Head Commissioner or Commissioner for the Issue of Paper Currency at the Presidency.
43. Post Office.
44. Presidency Pay Office.
45. Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
46. Private Secretary to Governor or Lieutenant Governor.
47. Private Secretary to Viceroy.
48. Public Works Department, Secretary's Office.
49. Quarter Master General.
50. Registrar to Archdeacon.
51. Registrar of High Court.
52. Resident and Political Agent
53. Secretariat of Local Government or Administration
54. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.
55. Secretary to Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces
56. Secretary to the Bishop.
57. Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
58. Superintending Engineer.
59. Surveyor General.
60. Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
61. Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
62. Superintendent General of Vaccine
63. Superintendent General of Irrigation.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

No. 110.

JUDICIAL

Simla, the 30th April 1866.

Notification.—So much of the Notification No. 50, dated 1st ultimo, as licenses the following Officers to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is hereby rescinded —

The Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad.

The Brigade Major, Aurungabad

No. 125.

POLITICAL.

The 2nd May 1866.

Notification.—Baboo Doorga Persad Ghose, late a Deputy Collector in the Survey Department under the Government of Bengal, is permitted to retain the honorary title of Rai Bahadoor during life.

No. 644.

GENERAL.

The 30th April 1866.

Notifications.—The following appointments in the Oudh Commission, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Mr. H. J. Sparks, Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. H. Harington, to be Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Mr. J. C. Williams, C. S., to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant C. S. Noble, District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

No. 647.

Assistant Surgeon D. Wright, appointed in G. O. No. 2285, dated 29th November 1865, to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Nipal, is confirmed in the appointment from the date on which it was vacated by Dr. Cheke.

No. 649.

Mr. C. D. Clifford Lloyd, Additional Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, in British Burmah, is allowed preparatory leave for eight days in extension of that granted to him in G. O. No. 59P, dated the 23rd instant.

No. 665.

The 3rd May 1866.

Mr. J. G. Cordery, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has obtained leave of absence on medical certificate up to the 10th instant, in extension of the privilege leave granted to him in G. O. No. 254, dated 16th February 1866.

No. 667.

Lieutenant E. Temple, of the Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed Political Assistant for the adjustment of frontier disputes in Bhopal.

No. 670.

Syud Abdool Hakeem, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 16th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 270.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—dated Simla, the 1st May 1866.

Read again those portions of the Financial Proceedings of May 1865, Nos 96 to 113, which contain the proposition of the English Commissioners of Enquiry into Indian Accounts, regarding a change in the official year, and the opinions of the Local Governments on that proposition

Read again Despatch No. 49, dated 2nd March 1866, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION.—After carefully weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the adoption of the Calendar year, or of the Fusli year, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that it would be best to antedate the present financial year by a month only, thereby making it terminate simultaneously with the official year in England, *viz.*, 31st March.

The financial year 1867-68 will accordingly commence on 1st April 1867.

Payments in April 1867, for which provision has been made in the Budget for 1866-67, must be provided for afresh in the Budget for 1867-68, and the Budget grants for the year 1866-67 reduced by the estimated amount of those payments.

For salaries and establishments will suffice it to limit the retrenchment to one-twelfth of the Budget provision, but for fluctuating charges, a larger retrenchment will be necessary, the monthly rate of the payments for such charges being greater in all departments, and more especially in the Public Works Department, in the months from October to April than in those from May to September.

The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that the several Local Governments and Administrations will revise the grants for fluctuating charges in the Civil Estimates, in order to the surrender of the full Budget provision for estimated payments in April, and that necessary instructions for a like object be issued by the Public Works and Military Departments of the Government of India.

The Regular Estimate and the Actuals for 1866-67, will be confined to the revenues and charges for eleven months, and the annual adjustments will be made in the accounts of the eleventh month, *i. e.*, of March 1867.

As the Accounts of audited receipts and payments for April 1866 and April 1867 will, under the new system, be available separately for those months, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the comparison of the Regular Estimate of 1866-67, with the Actuals of 1865-66, and of the Actuals and Budget Estimates of 1866-67, will not be deranged by the alteration in the official year now ordered.

Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Departments, Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller General of Accounts, to the several Accountants General, and to the Deputy Accountants General in independent charge.

Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 283.

The 30th April 1866.

Notifications.—Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, an Officer in the 4th Class of the Financial Department, is allowed privilege leave for one month.

No. 305.

Mr. W. Clark, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, assumed charge of his Office on the forenoon of the 23rd April 1866.

No. 350.

The 3rd May 1866.

Mr. W. E. Ives, Patrol of the 2nd Grade in the Hoshungabad Customs Division, is promoted to the 1st Grade with effect from the 29th March 1866.

No. 374.

The 4th May 1866.

In continuation of Notification No. 1429, dated the 23rd March 1866, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of February last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	February 1864.	February 1865.	February 1866.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt. of India ...	2,12,99,097	1,76,49,172	1,92,22,305
Bengal ...	1,79,01,613	1,47,49,831	1,18,25,248
British Burmah ...		23,52,973	22,72,699
N. W. Provinces..	3,01,70,775	2,64,26,389	2,03,00,758
Oudh ...			40,61,330
Punjab ...	1,01,54,056	1,41,27,356	1,00,83,510
Bombay ...	2,48,35,707	2,29,13,742	3,47,32,181
Central Provinces..	37,62,558	40,38,430	40,92,223
Deccan ...	35,32,964	23,16,553	39,29,826
Madras ...	2,87,51,885	2,07,61,746	2,22,96,489
Total Rupees ...	14,04,14,655	12,53,66,192	13,28,16,569

No. 373.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in February 1866, is published for general information:—

	Calcutta.			Madras.			Bombay.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
1866.									
In February ...	882	45,27,839	90,92,163	...	2,86,814	5,59,000	...	1,28,22,989	1,29,96,240

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. Lushington,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th April 1866.

No. 392 *of* 1866.—Second Captain Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed Major of Brigade to the Inspector of Artillery, Southern Division, in succession to Brevet Major M. C. Sankey, appointed to the Royal Horse Artillery.

No. 393 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Alexander Howey Blackwood Bruce ...	20th April 1866.

No. 394 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Thomas Cadell, v. c., 17th April 1866.

No. 395 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet:

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Charles Need, late 6th European Regiment Major Archibald Oliver Wood, late 14th Native Infantry Major Charles Curtis Drury, late 34th Native Infantry	14th April 1866.

To be Majors.

Captain William Munnings Lees, Staff Corps ...	14th April 1866
Captain Francis Dashwood Ogilvie, late 46th Native Infantry	20th April 1866.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Thomas Nicholls Walker, late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers	14th March 1866.
Lieutenant Wynyard Battye, late 65th Native Infantry Lieutenant Charles Metcalfe Bushby, late 70th Native Infantry	4th April 1866.

No. 396 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Sub-Conductor (Officiating Conductor) James Toozs, to be Conductor from the 7th of March 1866, *vice* Conductor Smith, deceased.

Sub-Conductor James Carroll, to officiate as Conductor, *vice* Toozs, promoted, and in room of Grossmith, on furlough.

No. 397 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant E. D. Smith, of the General List, Infantry ...	20th April 1866.

No. 398 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned students of the Agra Medical College having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Native Doctors, with effect from the 15th April 1866, and placed at the disposal of the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department:—

Buldeo.	Sheikh Abdoollah.
Deen Mohmed.	Bhagaloo.
Sadoollah Khan.	Jwalla Pershaud.
Nujuff Allie.	Azeezood-deen.
Eusuff Allie.	Purmashiree Dyal.
Kirpa Ram.	Moolchund.
Kurmool Huq.	Hossein Allie.
Ameer Khan.	Abdool Kadir Khan.

No. 399 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the date specified:—

Major E. Dandridge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the 40th (The Shajehanpore) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 323, dated 3rd April 1866. 2nd Captain T. Nicholl, of the Royal Artillery, 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 356, dated 16th April 1866. Surgeon Major F. Fletcher, of the Madras Medical Department, in medical charge of the 32nd Madras Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 323, dated 3rd April 1866.	*Marlborough*, 22nd April 1866.

The 2nd May 1866.

No. 400 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the

Army from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

BREVET:

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Hammond Welch, of the Madras Infantry	8th March 1866.

No. 401 *of* 1866.—Assistant Surgeon C. Hatchell, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 31st (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for six weeks, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate, under the new Regulations.

No. 402 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of the Punjab, is confirmed :—

No. 81, *dated the 26th April* 1866.—Transferring, under instructions received from the Supreme Government, Captain G. B. Crispin, 2nd Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, in the same capacity, and Lieutenant F. Hammond from the latter to the former Corps, as 2nd Squadron Officer.

No. 403 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Francis George Stainforth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Gwalior Division, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces	For twenty months.
Surgeon Henry Ambrose Oldfield, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 36th Native Infantry	
Lieutenant William Charles Plant, of the late 4th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, British Burmah...	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant John W. W. Costley, of Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Assistant Suderintendent of Police, British Burmah ...	

No. 404 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men of the Oudh Frontier Police, to the Order of Merit as specified opposite their respective names, as a reward for their conspicuous gallantry in action with a body of rebels on the 2nd August 1859, near the village of Sorace on the Oudh Frontier, with effect from the 17th December 1859 :—

Meer Jaffir Khan, "Sirdar Bahadoor," late Native Commandant, 2nd Regiment Jezailchees, Oudh Police ...	1st Class Order of Merit.
Subadar Atta Mahomed Khan, late of the 2nd Regiment Jezailchees, Oudh Police	3rd Class Order of Merit.
Duffadar Ruttun Sing, late of the 5th Oudh Police Cavalry	

No. 405 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department, are promoted to the Rank of Surgeon Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon Herbert Baillie, M. D., F. R. C. S.	20th April 1866.
Surgeon Donald McDonald, M. D.	

No. 406 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Malcolm George Clerk, of the late 4th European Regiment, Assistant Engineer, Lower Sirhind Division, Department of Public Works	For six months, under the new Regulations, embarking at Bombay.

The leave to Europe for six months, without pay, granted to Lieutenant Clerk in G. G. O. No. 421 of 1865, is hereby cancelled.

No. 407 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Students of the Lahore Medical College, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Native Doctors, with effect from the 21st April 1866, and are placed at the disposal of the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department :—

Meer Dad.	Ameer Buksh.
Jhundai Khan.	Ram Chund.
Abdoos Summud.	Gholam Hyder.

Inayat Oollah.

The 3rd May 1866.

No. 408 *of* 1866.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 71, dated the 24th March 1866, is published for general information :—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 74. *London, the 24th March* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*,—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Showers.
Lieutenant R. C. W. Mitford.
" H. J. Peet, *viâ* the Cape.
" F. H. Thomas.
" H. W. Pitcher, V. C.
Surgeon Major J. P. Kelly, per Steamer of 4th March.
Surgeon Major C. L. Cox, per Steamer of 4th March.
Assistant Surgeon J. Elliot.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*,—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Maclagan ..	Five months.
Captain R. Topham	Six months.
„ G. H. Hale	Ditto.
„ C. P. Hunter	Ditto.
Lieutenant H. C. Collier	Ditto.
„ J. M. Stewart . ..	Ditto.
„ H. F. Woodcock ..	Two months.
„ J. B. Chatterton ...	Six months.
„ B. Rogers	Ditto.
„ W. B. Craigie.	Ditto.
Assistant Surgeon A.F. Richmond...	Ditto.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) DE GREY AND RIPON.

No. 409 *of* 1866.—The leave of absence for four months on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave, granted to Captain A. A. Johnson, of the Madras Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, in General Order by the Resident, No. 22 of the 7th February 1866, is confirmed.

No. 410 *of* 1866.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 28, *dated* 26*th February* 1866.—Granting Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, fifteen days' leave of absence in extension of the leave allowed to that Officer in General Order by the Resident, No. 119, dated 21st August 1865.

No. 33, *dated* 14*th March* 1866.—Making the services of Lieutenant W. Tweedie, Adjutant, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, available from the 15th March 1866, for Civil employment, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

No. 411 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Lieutenant R. W. Napier, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Doing-duty Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers) ..	For six months, without pay.

No. 412 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department:—

Surgeon Major E. B. Thring, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Anderson, M. D., FEL. U. C., or until further orders.

No. 413 *of* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Cyrus Octavius Daniell, M. D., Civil Assistant Surgeon, Jounpore, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the date on which he may be relieved from his Civil duties.

No. 414 *of* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon Edric Solons, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Sultanpore, Oudh, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 415 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Corps of Guides.

Major D. Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain F. H. Jenkins, or until further orders.

Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, 2nd Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant of Cavalry, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Lieutenant R. B. P. P. Campbell, or until further orders.

No. 416 *of* 1866.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 330, dated 5th April 1866, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Officers attached to Brigades and Batteries of Artillery, and Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, European and Native, shall, in future, make their own arrangements with the Commanding Officers or Regimental Pay Masters for the transmission, by means of Public Service Transfer Receipts, of such pay and allowances as they may be entitled to receive during their absence on leave or otherwise; and Officers in Command of Divisions, Districts or Stations, are prohibited from directing emergent advances on such account to be made by Treasury Officers, or by Divisional Pay Masters.

No. 417 *of* 1866.—In furtherance of the course prescribed in G. G. O. No. 330, dated 5th April 1866, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules regarding the issue of cash from Civil Treasuries to Pay Masters of Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry in the three Presidencies:—

1. Prior to the commencement of each future official year, the Controller of Military Accounts will request the Accountants General to direct Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries to make advances for the disbursements of Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry, upon monthly Estimates signed by the Pay Master and countersigned by the Officer Commanding, so long as the head quarters of the Regiment is serving within the limits of the Local Government.

2. The maximum amount of the monthly advance will be fixed by the Controller, who will communicate to the several Accountants General the amount of advance to which each Treasury is to be limited, in order that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Officers in charge; the separate issues of cash from the Treasury will be made on the 1st, 10th and 25th of each month.

3. At the end of each month the Pay Master will lay before his Commanding Officer, for his approval and signature, *duplicate* Estimates of the probable amount required for the expenditure of

the Regiment during the ensuing month. The Officer Commanding is required to satisfy himself, before attaching his signature to these Estimates, that the probable receipts and disbursements on account of the Regiment are correct; and that the sums to be advanced from the Treasury, on the dates specified, are not in excess of actual requirements.

4. The monthly demand on the Treasury is in no case to exceed the advance fixed by the Controller; should this sum be insufficient a Supplementary Estimate will be transmitted for the approval of the Controller, before any sum is drawn on account of it.

5. If, however, any case of necessity should occur, so urgent that the delay in waiting for such sanction would, in the opinion of the Officer Commanding, cause inconvenience to the service, the amount of the Supplementary Estimate will be advanced from the Civil Treasury on an emergent order to be issued by the Commanding Officer of the Station. At the same time a full report of all the circumstances which rendered necessary this advance, should be at once furnished to the Controller.

6. When Regiments proceed on active service and cash cannot be obtained from a Civil Treasury, the monthly advance will be made by the Officer in charge of the Treasure Chest or other Disbursing Officer attached to the force; in such cases the duplicate Estimate will bear the countersignature of the Officer in Command, who will forward one copy to the Officer by whom the advance was made, and return the other to the Regimental Pay Master for immediate transmission to the Pay Examiner.

7. The issues of cash from the Civil Treasuries will be made periodically, as provided in paragraph 2, on Drafts signed by the Pay Master and countersigned by the Officer Commanding, who will be responsible that the Drafts are only for such sums as are absolutely and immediately necessary for the requirements of the Regiment.

8. If a Regiment be moved before the last instalment of the advance is drawn to another Station, either within or beyond the limits of the Local Government, the Treasury Officer, on receipt from the Pay Master of a Cheque for the sum required to complete the payments for the month, will grant one or more Public Service Transfer Receipts in favor of the Officer Commanding and Pay Master, for such balance as may be required to be issued at any Station *en route* or at the destination of the Regiment.

9. The Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries will issue Public Service and Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts, under existing Regulations, in part yayment of the Regimental Pay Master's Cheque. Public Service Transfer Receipts will be furnished in payment of any one of the Cheques; but the issue of Transfer Receipts for Privilege Remittances, will be limited to the advance made on the 25th of the month.

The 4th May 1866.

No. 418 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)	Kote Duffadar Moortuzza Khan	Jemadar	12th Nov. 1865	Jemadar Fiddeh Mahomed, deceased, and 2nd Naib Ressaldar Ram Sing, dismissed.
Sebundy Sappers and Miners	Jemadar Aulum Sing	Subadar	10th Sept. 1865	Chumman Sing, deceased.
4th Regiment, Native Infantry	Havildar Hingun Khan	Jemadar	2nd April 1866	Anundeedeen Bajpie, deceased.

No. 419 *of* 1866.—Major Arthur Stevens, of the Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 32nd Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of the same, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 420 *of* 1866.—G. G. O. No. 273 of the 16th March last, granting permission to Lieutenant H. H. Stansfeld, of the late 5th European Regiment, Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, to visit Cashmere on private affairs for six months, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 421 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No. 252, *dated the* 17*th April* 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to Assistant Surgeon P. Cullen, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Wurda District	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 422 *of* 1866.—*Erratum.*—In the 1st paragraph of G. G. O. No. 278, dated 21st March 1866, authorizing the employment of Assistant Armourers at Convalescent Depôts, for "Murree, Kussowlie, Landour and Darjeeling," read Murree, Kussowlie, Landour, Darjeeling, and *Nynee Tal.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 423 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Pay Department.

Major A. S. Allen, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Regiment, Native Infantry, to officiate as Pay Master of the Allahabad Circle, during the absence on sick leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hunter, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 124.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th April 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. W. D. Bayliss, temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Straits Settlement, is confirmed in that appointment from this date.

No. 125.

Public Works Department Notification No. 212 of the 5th June 1865, replacing the services of Captain F. T. Pollok, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Cocos Lighthouse Division, British Burmah, with local rank of 3rd Grade, at the disposal of the Military Department of the Madras Government, is cancelled, and that Officer will remain in the Public Works Department, in the substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with local rank of Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

No. 126.

In supersession of Notification No. 78 of 1866, the services of Major T. G. Glover, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 15th March 1866.

No. 127.

The 3rd May 1866.

Mr. H. Wilson, Accountant, 4th Grade, Oudh, has been allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 20th April 1866.

No. 128.

Major J. F. Tennant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Arracan Division, British Burmah, has been allowed one month's preparatory leave of absence to enable him to appear before the Medical Board in Calcutta.

No. 129.

Serjeant J. Farnie, of the Unattached List, is brought on the strength of the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department, as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, on probation, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 130.

The 4th May 1866.

Major R. H. Sankey, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Mysore, during the absence of Colonel E. Lawford, or until further orders.

Major Sankey received charge of the Office from Colonel Lawford, on the 16th December last.

No. 131.

Conductor C. B. Goode is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.,* R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council that land is required to be taken up at the public expense for a public purpose, it is hereby notified that land to the extent and for the purpose mentioned, is appropriated under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857:—

District.	Pergunnah.	Village in which land is required.	Amount of land required.			Purpose for which required.
			Beegahs.	Biswas.	Biswanus.	
Hurdui.	Sundula.	Meahadawana.	2	5	4½	For the construction of a Tehseel and Thannah combined.

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lt.-Col.,* R. E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Oudh.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT., LUCKNOW, *The 25th April* 1866.

D. P. W.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST

In the Post, the left halves of the following Notes of the Nagpore Circle:—

Nos. $\frac{A}{28}$46664 and $\frac{A}{28}$46665 for Rs. 50 each, and Nos. $\frac{A}{28}$77631 and $\frac{A}{28}$62941 for Rs. 20 each.

J. F. BARTER,
Civil Assistant Surgeon, Seonee.

LOST.

First halves of three Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{7}$06531, $\frac{A}{7}$08390, $\frac{A}{7}$09279, for Rs. 10 each, while in transit from Gowhatty to Howrah.

BYKOONTA NATH KHAN.

NOTICE.

Missing the right half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{26}$65920, for 20 Rupees.

LOST IN TRANSIT BY POST.

First halves of three Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{8}$16452, $\frac{A}{7}$88262, $\frac{A}{7}$98436, for Rs. 10 each. Payment has been stopped.

SHIBCHURN DUTT & Co.,
69, *New China Bazar, Calcutta.*

LOST OR STOLEN.

Half Notes in transit between Allahabad and Calcutta :—

Half of Note of Lahore Circle, No. $\frac{A}{13}$ 90531 for Rs. 100.

Half of Note of Calcutta Circle, No. $\frac{A}{26}$04117 for Rs. 50.

Half of Note of Calcutta Circle, No. $\frac{A}{13}$ 08802 for Rs. 50.

Payment has been stopped.

SHIBCHURN DUTT & Co.,
69, *New China Bazar, Calcutta.*

LOST OR STOLEN.

The right half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{26}$21656, Lahore Circle, value Rupees twenty. Payment has been stopped.

C. H. BURT,
Loodhiana.

LOST

In transit between Lucknow and Calcutta, halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. 00956 for Rs. 50
„ 06657 for „ 50

LUCKNOW, *The 20th April* 1866. } R. HUME, *Col*, *Comdg.*, *55th Regiment.*

NOTICE.

Stolen from a letter addressed to Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., of Calcutta, posted in the Jungypore Post Office, the left or first half of the Government Currency Note for Rs. 20, bearing No. $\frac{A}{26}$46731, dated 14th May 1862.

GOOROO CHURN DASS.

LOST

Right half of an Allahabad Circle Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{13}$96582, for Rs. 100.

J. W. WITTINBAKER.

LOST

In transit between Jubbulpore and Calcutta halves of the following Currency Notes.—

No. $\frac{A}{13}$ 71907 for Rs. 100		No. $\frac{A}{13}$ 99429 for Rs. 100	
„ 71911 for „ 100		„ 99430 for „ 100	
„ 71927 for „ 100		„ 99431 for „ 100	
„ 99427 for „ 100		„ 99432 for „ 100	
„ 99428 for „ 100		„ 99463 for „ 100	
„ 99410 for „ 100		„ 99464 for „ 100	
„ 99443 for „ 100		„ 99465 for „ 100	
„ 99645 for „ 100		„ 99469 for „ 100	
„ 99744 for „ 100		„ 99470 for „ 100	
„ 99754 for „ 100		„ 99471 for „ 100	
„ 99755 for „ 100		„ 99705 for „ 100	
„ 99763 for „ 100		„ 99706 for „ 100	
„ 99764 for „ 100		„ 99711 for „ 100	
„ 99765 for „ 100		„ 99713 for „ 100	
„ 99766 for „ 100		„ 99714 for „ 100	
„ 99774 for „ 100		„ 99723 for „ 100	
„ 99775 for „ 100		„ 99724 for „ 100	
„ 99776 for „ 100		„ 99725 for „ 100	
„ 99777 for „ 100		„ 99726 for „ 100	
„ 99778 for „ 100		„ 99727 for „ 100	
„ 99779 for „ 100		„ 99771 for „ 100	
„ 99780 for „ 100		„ 99773 for „ 100	
„ 99781 for „ 100		No. $\frac{A}{26}$ 43196 for „ 50	
„ 99782 for „ 100		„ 43197 for „ 50	
„ 99784 for „ 100		„ 43198 for „ 50	
„ 99786 for „ 100		„ 43199 for „ 50	
„ 99422 for „ 100		„ 46852 for „ 50	
„ 99423 for „ 100		„ 46853 for „ 50	
„ 99424 for „ 100		No. $\frac{A}{26}$ 70188 for „ 20	
„ 99425 for „ 100			
„ 99426 for „ 100		Total Rs. 5,620	

LOST

In transit between Raipore and Nagpore, the undermentioned Government Currency Notes :—

A 23—42892 .
A 23—42893
A 23—42894
A 23—42895 .
A 23—42896 ..
A 23—42897 ...
A 23—49005 ...
A 23—49006 ...
} For 50 Rs. each.

J. F. HEWITT,
Settlement Officer, Raipore.

LOST

In transit by post, the first halves of the following Government Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{A}{7}$08512, $\frac{A}{23}$40328; also second halves of the following, Nos. $\frac{A}{11}$65637, $\frac{A}{15}$20018, $\frac{A}{5}$54531. Payment of which has been stopped at the Mint.

WANTED

A Naib Jailor for Motiharee Jail, who knows English and understands accounts. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Application, with copies of testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be sent to the undersigned.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Magistrate.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes were lost some years ago, and that duplicates thereof have been applied for by Mrs. Cecilia Davis:—

G. P. Note	No.	35981 of	1854-55,	4 per cent..	Rs.	500,	Estate of	T. H. Davis, Esq.
„	„	7800 of P. W. L. . ..		5 „	„	500	„	Ditto.
„	„	11058 of 17716 of	1835-36,	4 „	„	1,500	„	E. J. Davis, Esq.
„	„	15700 of	1842-43,	„ „	„	500	„	Ditto.
„	„	3187 of P. W. L.	1851-55,	5 „	„	500	„	Ditto.
„	„	899 of „	„	„ „	„	500	„	Ditto.
„	„	1689 of 11610 of	„	„ „	„	1,000	„	Ditto.
„	„	1499 of 23256 of	1851-55,	4 „	„	500	„	Mr. F. Davis.
„	„	14210 of „	„	„ „	„	500	„	Mrs. M. A. Wilson.

EDWARD H. SIMS,
Solicitor.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY FRANCIS BROWN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CALCUTTA, *The 1st May* 1866. } SCHOENE, KILBURN & CO.

TO CAPTAINS OF RIVER STEAMERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Telegraph Cable has been laid across the Berhampooter at Dhoobree.

The Dhoobree end of the Cable is about 100 yards below to the south of Rocky Point.

Masts indicating the line of Cable have been erected on both banks of the river, and Captains of River Steamers are requested to be particularly careful not to anchor in its vicinity.

Wilful damage to the Cable is punishable under Act VIII. of 1860,—to the provision of which Act, the attention of those concerned is therefore called.

T. G. GLOVER, *Major*, R. E.,
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

NOTICE No. 139.

The Public are hereby informed that in despatching goods by the Government Bullock Train on the line from Carragolah to Pankabarry, they should consign them to the Colgong Railway Station, and forward the Railway Receipts for such goods to the Deputy Post Master of that Station. The Railway hire must in all cases be prepaid.

R. W. H. FANSHAWE, *Major,*
Offg. Post Master Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *The 18th April* 1866. }

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will, on and after the 14th April, be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

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No. 17.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Introduction of Berar Cotton into Khandeish.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department,—(No. 1256, *dated* 11*th April* 1866*).*

Read the following papers:—

Letter from L. R. ASHBURNER, ESQ., Collector of Khandeish, to A. ROGERS, ESQ., Revenue Commissioner, N. D.,—(No. 156, dated the 17th March 1866)

I have now the honor to report the result of the introduction of Berar cotton into Khandeish.

2. The commercial panic in Bombay, and the sudden termination of the American war immediately before the sowing season of 1865, caused a serious fall in the price of cotton. It was nearly unsaleable, and the cultivation of this crop, which had last year reached acres 465,524-9-0, fell suddenly to acres 237,911-12-0. This, however, must be considered a singularly fortunate occurrence. If the same extent of land as last year had been cultivated, the eradication of the worthless Khandeish cotton could not have been so completely effected as at present. The quantity of Berar seed imported, would have been insufficient to meet the demand. It would have been mixed with Khandeish cotton, and the most mischievous form of adulteration, the mixture of two cottons of different quality and properties, would have become as permanent as at Dharwar.

3. The ryots of Khandeish had applied for candies 2,399-8-25* of Berar seed, but the unfavorable prospects of the market, and the comparatively high price at which the imported seed was sold, induced them to reject candies 411-4-8, which were returned to the importer. The balance only, candies 1,988-4-17, was planted.

* Candies of 1,600 lbs

4. From the following Statement, it will be seen that, out of the whole crop of acres 237,911-12, no less than acres 219,584-4, or 92 per cent., has been planted with Berar seed, and only 18,131-36 with old Khandeish seed. Of this, however, acres 9,509-10 in Wurrungaum, and acres 4,627-15 in Jamneir have been planted with the cotton known as "Gowrani," which is so similar to Berar cotton that it requires a very practised eye to detect the difference. It may be said, therefore, that only acres 4,100-23, or 1¾ per cent., of the worthless old Khandeish cotton remains, and even a portion of this is Gowrani. I am taking measures to purchase the seed of these acres, and export it to Bombay as food for cattle, but I rely chiefly on the co-operation of the ryots to secure pure seed being sown next season. They are fully aware of the superiority of Berar cotton, and I will take care that they are supplied with pure seed. I must here explain that when I estimated 300 acres as the extent of the old Khandeish crop, I had only received the Returns of those Talookas in which the old seed had been entirely abandoned, or in which only a few acres had been planted. It will be seen that the cultivation is almost confined to six Talookas. It was of so much importance to secure the old seed before it had become mixed with the new at the cleaning factories, that I thought it better to make a rough estimate at once, than by delay run the risk of allowing the seed to get into the market:—

Government Resolution No 684 of 23rd February 1866.

Statement showing the Cotton cultivation of Khandeish, for the season of 1865.

No.	Names of Talookas.	Old Khandeish Cotton.		Berar Cotton.		Total.	
		Acres	*g.*	*Acres*	*g.*	*Acres*	*g.*
1	Dhoolia	....		12,891	13	12,891	13
2	Amulnair	... .		26,532	17	26,532	17
3	Errondole...	25	0	31,864	28	31,889	28
4	Bhurgaum	10	20	13,094	30	13,105	10
5	Lohara	2	0	19,683	33	19,685	33
6	Challisgaum	.....		7,503	5	7,503	5
7	Malligaum	7	26	536	18	514	4
8	Baglan	30	35	123	6	154	1
9	Pimpulnair	..... .		337	5	337	5
10	Nundoorbar	7	5	1,617	16	1,624	21
11	Virdale	225	0	12,353	26	12,578	26
12	Sooltanpoor	.. ..		1,667	29	1,667	29
13	Thalneir	1,931	13	1,522	17	3,453	30
14	Chopra	...	15	16,929	0	16,929	15
15	Sowda	1,551	3	13,924	19	15,475	22
16	Ravere	309	26	3,361	11	3,670	37
17	Nusseerabad	.....		10,223	3	10,223	3
18	Jamneir	4,627	15	34,682	33	39,310	8
19	Wurrungaum	9,599	10	10,735	15	20,334	25
	TOTAL ...	18,327	8	219,584	4	237,911	12

5. From careful experiments made at Errondole, it appears that the new cotton gives an average of 186 lbs. of uncleaned cotton per acre, which, when cleaned, gave 62 lbs. of cotton and 124 lbs. of seed, being a proportion of 33 per cent. I doubt, however, whether this average would hold in other Talookas of poorer soil. It is probable that the average yield for all Khandeish will not be more than 150 lbs. of uncleaned and 50 lbs. of clean cotton per acre.

6. There is a great saving of labour in cleaning the new cotton. It enters the Churka much more readily than the old cotton, and two hands at a Churka can, in a given time, clean 25 per cent. more of it than the old cotton. The old Khandeish cotton could not be cleaned by the Saw Gin without destroying the staple, nor could it be cleaned by the Platt's Gin at all without being subjected to a preliminary process in an opening machine. The new cotton enters the Platt's Gin without the least difficulty or damage, and could, I believe, be cleaned by an Everett's Saw Gin, if worked at a low rate of speed, without damage to the staple. This experiment, however, has not yet been tried.

7. One very important advantage of the new cotton is, that it ripens later in the season than the old Khandeish crop, and does not easily fall out of the pod if the picking is neglected. It thus not only escapes damage from the heavy rain which always falls in October and November, but it gives the cultivator time to get in his grain crop before the cotton picking demands every available labourer. This will enable it to be brought to market cleaner and in better condition. The old Khandeish cotton was generally damaged by rain, and always by being allowed to fall on to the ground from the impossibility of procuring labour to get in the cotton and grain harvest at the same time.

8. But by far the most important feature of the new Khandeish cotton is, that its introduction deprives the native cotton merchant of a material with which to adulterate Berar and Guzerat cotton. Hitherto Khandeish cotton has been chiefly used for this purpose. It was so bad that no one would admit that he had any Khandeish cotton, and it was often omitted from the price lists, though the market was full of it. And it was on this account that the merchant refused to press it. Besides the expense of pressing, it could only have been mixed with other cotton with difficulty after having been pressed, and he, therefore, insisted on sending it to Bombay in a loose state. The effect of this on the Railway has been very forcibly shown by Captain Sherard Osborn, C. B. He proves that every unpressed bale costs one-third more for carriage, which is equal to a tax of £2-11-0 per ton on the cotton, and a drawback to that amount on its power to compete with the American and Egyptian cotton. This is only the financial point of view. Captain Sherard Osborn points out other evils resulting from this fraudulent system which are no less important to the public than the Railway Shareholders. He justly describes the pressing of cotton as a subject of "national importance;" and the new Khandeish cotton, by removing the chief obstacle to pressing, is entitled to a share of that importance. It was only on discovering the character of the new Khandeish cotton that the East India Cotton Agency resumed their operations at Julgaum. They have now two Hydraulic Presses in full work. Cotton is pressed and shipped from them direct to England at a very great saving, I am told, on pressing in Bombay.

9. The Resolution of Government, as per margin, sanctioned a reward of Rupees 1,000 to Mr. Hewett, and Rupees 2,000 to the Mamlutdars, for their exertions in carrying out

No 4853, dated 30th November 1865.

this important measure. I have paid Rupees 1,000 to Mr. Hewett, and Rupees 250 each to his two Sub-Inspectors. The final success of this measure will depend on the entire extermination of the old seed. If only a few acres remain, it will increase, and in course of time deteriorate the new cotton. This can only be secured by the zealous exertions of all parties during the coming season. I have, therefore, for the present, paid rewards only to the Mamlutdars in whose Talooks the old seed was entirely abandoned. I have withheld the rewards to the others for the present, informing them that their rewards will depend on their exertions this season, and I shall only consider the measure a perfect success when not a single acre of old Khandeish cotton remains. The cultivators are so fully aware of the superiority of the new cotton, and have received such high prices for it this season, that they are only too glad to co-operate in this measure. In the event of the old Khandeish cotton being thoroughly exterminated, I shall have the honor to ask Government to reward the Mamlutdars in some special manner, either by an honorary distinction, or in such a way as may appear most appropriate.

10. In conclusion, I beg to add the following passage extracted from the *Times of India* of the 13th March 1866 :—

" Broach, old	Rs.	365 to 370
Do., new	"	415
Dhollera, old	"	390 to 400
Do., new	"	450 to 455
Oomrawottee, old	"	360 to 370
Do., new	"	440 to 442
Barsee, old	"	None.
Do., new	"	420 to 425
Khandeish, new	"	425 to 430
Hingunghat, old	"	None.
Do., new	"	460 to 462
Coompta, old	"	410 to 415
Saw-ginned Dharwar, old ...	"	440 to 445
Do., new	"	470 to 475"

which shows the value of the new Khandeish cotton as compared with other cottons. I am informed by a member of one of the largest Bombay European firms, that the new cotton is being sold in Bombay as "Saw-ginned Dharwar." It is very satisfactory to be able to report that it has in its first season taken so high a position in the market.

11. The following quotations will show the opinion of the leading members of the mercantile community on the quality of the new cotton :—

The Managers of the East India Cotton Agency, Messrs. Brice & Co., under date the 21st December 1865, write, "of the immense improvement which has taken place in the quality of the cotton produced in your District, Khandeish cotton, from having long held the lowest place in the list of indigenous cotton, promises to rank this year next to the American variety."

They go on to say, that "it is valued at Rupees 450 per candy against Rupees 350,—the present worth of such quality as was raised last year."

The Chamber of Commerce, under date the 14th December 1865, on the same subject state, "that the new cotton promises to supersede the poorest variety of the indigenous cotton of this Presidency, by a new variety which will henceforth entitle the cotton of Khandeish to rank with the best."

An article published in the *Economist* of the 13th January 1866, contains the following passage. It is a quotation from the Circular of Messrs. Nicol & Co., of the 13th December 1865 :—

"There are one or two parcels of new Khandeish in the market already, and they have also been readily taken at from Rupees 430 to Rupees 445. The cotton grown in Khandeish this season is of very superior quality, and quite as good as the Oomrawuttee, with which cotton it will class, being grown from a superior description of seed imported into those Districts for the first time this season as an experiment from Berar, and from the samples we have seen, with great success."

12. With a view of ascertaining the best description of cotton to encourage in the experiments I am about to carry out during the coming season, I forwarded several specimens of different varieties of cotton to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and requested the Secretary to submit an opinion of their relative value. The samples were distinguished by a number without any information as to where they came from, or what kind of cotton they were. They were submitted to a Committee of the Chamber, who have classed the new Khandeish cotton with the celebrated Hingunghat cotton,—a sample of which I procured and forwarded with the rest. The Committee observe that the new Khandeish cotton is at present valued at Rupees 400 per candy. They describe the Hingunghat sample as more silky, but of about the same value as the new Khandeish.

13. It is only fair, however, to report that the Committee state that, owing to the cotton being with the seed unginned, they "cannot judge the character of the cotton well in its present state."

Memorandum by L. R Ashburner, Esq., Collector of Khandeish,—(No. 467, dated the 21st March 1866).

No 2139, dated 19th May 1865.

True copy submitted to the Under-Secretary to Government, with reference to Government Resolution quoted in the margin.

Resolution.—A copy of this letter should be sent to the Secretary of State, the Government of India, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers Mr. Ashburner is entitled to the highest credit for the energetic and judicious manner in which he has effected this most important revolution in the cotton cultivation of Khandeish.

F. S. Chapman,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Resources of the Province of Khotan.

From T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Calcutta,—(No. 153-223, dated Lahore, the 20th March 1866).

I am desired to forward, for the information of the Supreme Government, copy of a memorandum upon the resources, &c., of the Province of Khotan; prepared by Mr. Lepel Griffin, Assistant Commissioner, from enquiries made from Juma Khan, the Vakeel.

2. A memorandum of the route taken by Juma Khan in his journey from Khotan, is also annexed.

Memorandum by MR. L. GRIFFIN, C. S., upon the resources, &c., of the Province of Khotan.

The country of Khotan is for the most part level, and the soil where not sandy is light. To the north of the cultivated plain, stretches an uninhabited desert; to the south, ranges of wild and treeless mountains. The plain is well watered. There are two large rivers,—the Yurunkash and the Karakash. The former of these flows a few miles to the south of Ilchi, the capital, and is a broad stream flowing between well defined banks; in the cold weather it can be forded, but after rain can only be crossed in boats. There are many small streams in the country,—the Chira, Karia, Nîya, and others. All the cultivation of Khotan is due to the rivers; for there are no wells, as the soil is so sandy and porous as to render their construction almost impossible: the only wells in the whole country are two in the fort at Ilchi, and these are considered as great curiosities. There is very little rain.

There are only seven towns of any importance in Khotan. These are Ilchi, the capital, Yurunkash, Chira, Karia, Nîya, Karakash, and Tawakal. The population of these towns is not accurately known, though a census is now being taken. The Chinese, when they first took the country 110 years ago, imposed a tax on each house, and by the then computation Ilchi contained 3,000 houses; Karakash, 4,000; Yurunkash, 4,000; Chira, 1,000; Karia, 2,000; of Tawakal no census was taken, as it was a Chinese colony, and remained untaxed till the expulsion of the Chinese. The towns have much increased in size since the numeration, which was besides falsified. Ilchi, in particular, was always by far the largest of the Khotan towns; but the Mahomedan Civil Governor, Mansabdar Beg, had there his houses, gardens and relations, and it was his interest to make the number of the houses liable to taxation as small as possible. Nîya is a small town of some 300 houses, and is celebrated for containing the shrine of Imam Jaffi-i-Sadik Sahib,—a great saint and warrior, who lived 800 or 900 years ago, and who disappeared so mysteriously that it was supposed that he was taken to paradise without dying.

The mineral wealth of Khotan is very great. First, in importance, are the gold mines, of which there are 10 worked, at Suragakh, Karia, Kumet, Yangikan, Karatash, Itigak, Chamman, &c.; they are situated at the foot of the mountains. The gold is found tolerably pure, and in size from a grain of rice to a nugget weighing 100 tolas. The Khotan Vakeel has seen himself one piece weighing 4lbs., and pieces of 20 tolas weight are constantly found. The mines are let out to contractors, who pay to Government 1,500 tolas of pure gold per annum. The number of men employed in the gold mines varies from 6,000 to 4,000, according to the season of the year. The amount of gold annually obtained is uncertain, but the Government share is estimated at quarter of the entire yield. No gold dust is found in the Khotan rivers.

There are besides iron mines little worked, as there is no machinery or skilled workmen to extract the metal from the rough ore. There is also silver and copper in abundance, but for the same reasons these mines are not worked at all. It is for the purpose of profitably working these mines that the Khotan Ruler is especially anxious for the services of Europeans. All the metals above-named, with the exception of gold, are found at a considerable height in the mountains.

Salt is found in abundance, and also coal in the plain country, 14 kos to the north of Ilchi. The coal is of a bright black colour, and when burnt gives out a great quantity of smoke and a pungent smell; it is not commonly used as fuel, but the King himself burns it in the palace during the winter months.

The fauna of Khotan is not numerous. In the hills are bears and leopards, and in the plains and Daman-i-Koh, hares, foxes, muskdeer, ducks and other water fowls. Among domesticated animals the horses are small, and are only used by men of rank; the cattle are also very small. The yâk, or as it is called in Khotan, the khutas, is only used for giving milk. In the plain country it is never used as a beast of burthen or draught. Oxen are used for ploughing; but the soil is so light that never more than one ox is yoked to a plough. The number of sheep and goats is very great,—both the ordinary kind and those which produce the pasham of trade. There are great numbers of mulberry trees all over the country. Cotton is grown, but rarely is more than 2½ feet in height. Almost all grain flourishes—wheat, barley, &c.,—but there is no pulse grown. The grapes are inferior to those of Afghanistan; but the melons are superior in flavour.

The inhabitants of Khotan are mostly Soonee Mahomedans; they are of very different races, being emigrants from Arabia, Persia, Turkistan, Khorasan, and India. There are few Tartars; but the features of the common people show some connection with the Kalmaks, as they have high cheek bones and small eyes. The women are very handsome; in Chinese days they used to go about with uncovered faces, but since the Mahomedan rule has been restored, they are obliged to wear veils. The people are fair, and the men have but little beard. The father of the present Chief had the largest beard in the country.

Habiboollah Khan is a Syud, and his family, seven generations back, were emigrants from Delhi. The founder of the family was a man of great

sanctity, and his shrine is still held in honour in Khotan. Before the Chinese conquered the country, some 100 years ago, Khan Khoja ruled the whole of East Turkistan; he was driven out and fled to Badakshan,—the ruler of which place gave him up to the Chinese, who put him to death. His descendants still live in Yarkund and Khotan. The present Chief is not connected with the family of Khoja Khan, and was elected by the voice of the people, when the Chinese were lately expelled from the three Provinces of East Turkistan.

The Chinese Government was most oppressive; they only thought of screwing as much as they could out of the people, and left all judicial matters to their subordinates. The Chinese Governor always resided in the fort, close to the town, and out of this fort he never went. Each day the Deputy Governor, who was a Mahomedan, and the chief men of the town had audience with him, and received his orders, which were only carried out when they agreed with the interest of his subordinates. The present rule seems to be very popular. Habiboollah is a man of saintly character, and every one considers obedience to his orders as a religious duty. His menage is of the most simple kind, and he spends nothing either upon his Court or person; his dress is of the plainest kind, and his food that of a fakir. His constant expression is, that the King is the shield of his people and does not rule for himself. All oppression is put down, and no one dares to take a goat, or a measure of wheat, from the poorest peasant. All the business of Khotan is transacted by the King himself. Early in the morning he holds durbar for the Court, and after noonday prayers, decides judicial cases. His younger brother, Saefollah Khojah, first receives all petitions, enquires into cases, and hears both parties to the suit. The petitions are then, at the afternoon audience, placed before the King, who hears the opinion of his brother, enquires into the cases further, if necessary, and passes orders accordingly. Each order is sealed with the King's seal, without which no official can obey an order, even though it is said to be that of the King. The revenue is chiefly raised from three sources,—1*st*, the mines, which are the most important, and bring in about 200 gold tolas a year; 2*nd*, a land tax, which is one-tenth of the produce, as prescribed by the Korân; 3*rd*, State lands. These consist of the jagheers which were assigned to the Chinese *Ambâls*, or Governors and their Deputies, also the private estates ("yar kharid") of the Chinese, which were of course confiscated on their expulsion from Khotan. Besides these, there are the taxes which in all Mahomedan countries prevail, "zakât" and "ushar," of the nature of tithes, though the proportion taken by the State is one in 40, and not one in 10. This tax is paid by all traders resident in Khotan, and this duty, 2½ per cent., is levied on all imports.

The army consists of about 5,000 footmen and 3,000 horses; but all able-bodied men are expected to serve in times of danger. The pay of a foot soldier is 5 tangas=Rupees 2 a month; of a horseman 8 tangas: for this the soldier brings his own horse, but its food is supplied by the State. The artillery consists of 1,000 Zamburahs, blunderbusses, carried by men, not upon camels; and 40 field pieces. These are of small size—there are six 10-pounders, eight 6-pounders, and the remainder are 2-pounders or smaller. There are no siege or garrison guns in Khotan. The General Commanding does not get any fixed salary. The Khotans are brave soldiers; but very undisciplined and badly armed. The Vakeel has seen them attack Yarkardi troops, and though themselves only armed with sticks, capture artillery.

The manufactures of Khotan are numerous. First in importance is silk, which is produced in great quantities, as there are many mulberry trees and the silkworm flourishes. Of silk fabrics, the *mashrd dardi*, chakman, and silken carpets are most famous. The greater quantity of the cotton grown is manufactured in the country into cloth, but much silk is exported to Bokhara, Umritsar, and Kokan. 'Pasham,' the hair of the shawl goat and of one species of sheep, is an important branch of trade. The greater part of the annual produce is exported some to Cashmere, but chiefly to Yarkund and Kokan,—a very small proportion indeed goes to Cashmere, where the import duties are high. Iron ware and almost all articles of luxury, are imported from the towns of West Turkistan. There is no direct trade with Russia; but much of the exports find their way thither *viâ* Bokhara, and many of the imports are of Russian manufacture.

The road from Ilchi to Ladakh is difficult. The passes are very high and almost impassible even for mules; a detailed account of the route traversed by the Vakeel, and which is by far the most difficult one, is submitted separately, having been drawn up by Fakir Jamal-ood-deen. The great difficulty of the road is from want of water, for the tribes bordering it are friendly.

The Vakeel professes to have no fear of the Chinese, who in battle are women; he has not heard nor does he believe that the Chinese are now preparing a force to reconquer Khotan. Russia is the fear of Khotan. The King, Habiboollah Khan, has made the Haj, and took a circuitous route to Mecca, remaining some six months in Russian territory. He there saw so much deceit and such terrible oppression, that he swore that even should God, the great and merciful, allow him and his children and his country to be destroyed, he would never make alliance with Russia.

Memorandum of Route traversed by the Khotan Vakeel.

There are two routes leading from Hindostan to Khotan, one from Kangra *viâ* Kullu, Spitte, and Rudokh. The Vakeel did not travel by this route.

The second is the route *viâ* Cashmere and Ladakh. There are several different routes leading from Khotan to Ladakh. The Vakeel travelled by the following route:—

1. Ilchi to Yurunkash, 3 coss.—Ilchi is the capital of Khotan. The river Yurunkash flows between Yurunkash and Ilchi.
2. Yurunkash to Achakh, 8 coss.—This part of the country is well inhabited and well cultivated.
3. Achakh to Hasha, 18 coss.—Hasha is situated within the Khotan territory, the hill portion of which commences here.
4. Hasha to Akhor, about 13 coss.
5. Akhor to Muzafat-i-Turrakash about 10 coss.—The last-named place is also called Aghal. This is the grazing ground of the cattle of Khotan.

6. Aghal to Pesha, 8 coss.—The march was through a very verdant plain. Khotan sheep, goats and cattle graze here.

7. Pesha to Karanghutak, 8 coss.—There is a very difficult mountain to cross in this stage. The river Yurunkash also flows here, and is crossed by means of a wooden bridge.

8. From above to the foot of Akaldam Kotal, 4 coss.—This stage consists of a hill pass.

9. From the foot of the Kotal, across it to the other side, to Biranjgah, 24 coss.—The journey was performed in three days. There is no habitation on the road. Wood, grass and water only are procurable, nothing else. The Vakeel had to cross water streams about 70 times. There is an encamping ground at Biranjgah.

10. From Biranjgah to Koh-i-Mooztagh, a snow covered mount, 5 coss.—Biranjgah is also called Mooztagh.

11. Dawan Darya Karakash (a hill on the river Karakash), 20 coss.—The journey from Mooztagh to the river Karakash occupied three days. There is no habitation on the road.

12. From the hill to the bank of the above river, 3 coss.—There is an encamping ground or resting place here. Here the Vakeel received orders from the King of Khotan to proceed to the Punjab *viâ* Chanthan after employing a competent guide; but no guide having been procurable, he proceeded to Sugat, which he reached in five days by the following stages, 13 to 17:—

13. From the bank of the river to Yarghalak, 8 coss.

14. From latter to the foot of the Booshna Hill, 10 coss.

15. From latter to Hindoo Durrah (pass), 8 coss.—The journey was along the river.

16. From latter to Giljee Shah Khoja, 8 coss.

17. Thence to Sugat, 5 coss.

18. From latter to Doulat-ooldee, 22 coss.—A long march was made in one day, because the Kanjuti tribes plunder on the road.

19. From latter to Booroa, 8 coss.—This is also known by the names of Nezatash and Chadurtash. On the road there is also a place called Sarghut.

20. From latter to Sehgambaz, 20 coss.—The Kurra Kuram was crossed during this march.

21. From latter to Kazal Durrah (red pass), 15 coss.

22. From thence to Murghi, 16 coss.

23. From Murghi to Sehsar, 10 coss.

24. From latter to Totee Ilak, 10 coss.—Here the Lubra cattle are brought to graze during the hot months.

25. From latter to Karawal Dawan, 16 coss.—A hill; no habitation. Lubra is situated at the foot of this hill, and the Lubra territory commences here. Ladakh is three marches from Lubra; but the Vakeel travelled slowly and reached Ladakh in 15 days, halting a day or two at a time on the way.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sanitary condition of Railway Stations.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—(No. 4, dated the 31st January 1866).

Upon receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 7th February 1865, No. 16, on the subject of the sanitary condition of Railway Stations, I caused a Circular to be addressed to the several Railway Boards, and I now forward, for your information and guidance, copies of the letters which have been received from such of them as have replied to that reference.

From D. I. Noad, Esq., Secretary, London Board, E. I. Railway Company, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 2438, dated the 29th August 1865).

The Board of Directors having fully considered your letter of June last, and its accompanying enclosures being copy of a Report by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to report upon the sanitary condition of the stations, together with an Inspection Report made by Major Hovenden for the first quarter of 1865, received from their Agent, and having discussed the subjects referred to with Mr. Power, now direct me to forward, for the confirmation of the Secretary of State, copy of a Memorandum made by this latter gentleman, and to state that they agree generally in his views, and think that effect should be given to them. They forward, under another cover, for the sanction of the Secretary of State, a letter to their Agent on this subject, as well as others, and in the meantime requests the authority of the Secretary of State to purchase the urinals and latrines which have to be sent from this country. Mr. Power estimated their cost at between £7,000 and £8,000.

Memorandum by S. Power, Esq., on Report of the Sanitary Committee.

Repeated complaints that the Railway Company had failed to make adequate provision for the health, comfort and decency of travellers and of their own servants, compelled the Government of Bengal to appoint a Committee (of which I was a member) to enquire into the matter.

In the Report of the Committee, it was admitted that the complaints were generally well-founded, and remedies for the existing evils were suggested.

The proposed remedies may be arranged under two heads—

1st.—Proper accommodation at stations for Railway travellers.

2nd.—The improvement and extension of the dwellings of the Company's servants, and the establishment of comfortable reading-rooms, and of places for exercise and recreation at all large stations.

In reference to the first, the Committee were of opinion that at every station the Railway Company were bound to provide passengers waiting for trains with shelter from the sun and rain, and with urinals and latrines; and that where sufficient covered space is not already provided, verandahs in front of existing buildings, or additional sheds, should be erected; and that at stations frequented by Europeans, a ladies' waiting-room with other necessary accommodation, should be provided. Drawings and estimates were appended to the Report, showing the description of latrines and urinals, which, in the opinion of the Committee, were best suited for Europeans and Natives, and the amount of accommodation required at each station with its cost.

The Committee observed that, even where retiring-rooms had been provided, the nuisance was, in most cases, aggravated rather than diminished by their existence, in consequence of the filthy state in which they were generally kept.

I have considered it my duty to urge strongly on the Agent the necessity of transferring the control of the Railway Police to a well-paid efficient Officer acting directly under himself. If this Officer be appointed (and I think he must), the sanitary arrangements at the stations will be under his control, and the evils here complained of, with many others, will be speedily removed.

In reference to the second head, the Committee believed that they consulted the interest of the Company in advising that they should erect substantial airy dwellings, and make further liberal provision for the health, comfort and recreation of their servants.

It is true that the amount of rent recoverable from these men, will not pay full interest on the money to be expended; but the indirect benefit accruing to the Railway Company from the construction of really comfortable houses, &c., will be very great. The loss of an acclimated skilful mechanic cannot be estimated at less than £500, and it is certain that the disease and demoralization so prevalent among these men, are principally attributable to the want of domestic comfort and innocent recreation.

Before I left India many of the necessary improvements had been ordered to be executed at the principal stations, as will be seen by reference to the Budget Estimates, of which extracts referring to these works, are appended to this Memorandum.

I do not believe that much further expenditure will be immediately required.

If the Board approve of the general principles laid down by the Sanitary Committee as indicated above, it will probably be advisable that they should simply express that approval, leaving it to the discretion of the Agent and Consulting Engineer to Government, to extend these improvements in the sanitary condition of the stations as circumstances may require. It will also be necessary that they should authorize Mr. Rendel to procure immediately urinals and latrines of the best description for the stations mentioned in the Appendix.

The Committee did not dwell on the sufferings of native passengers and (I may add) of Europeans from the want of some resting-places at the large stations, but the subject is one which merits the serious consideration of the Board.

It is now manifest that private enterprize unaided will not supply this great want.

Hitherto the Government of India have provided seraies and dâk bungalows at convenient distances apart on all the principal roads. The Railway Company having succeeded to the rights of the Government as proprietors of the chief roads, have inherited their acknowledged obligation also, and are bound to provide suitable resting-places for travellers.

Apart from considerations of duty and humanity, seraies and dâk bungalows may, if properly managed, prove remunerative directly: they will certainly be so indirectly, as that extreme discomfort in travelling which they will remove must greatly reduce the number of travellers.

A feeble attempt is now being made to supply this want, and alleviate the sufferings of native travellers, by the erection of a few eastern waiting-rooms or rest-houses.

If the Board are satisfied that the present state of affairs is injurious to their reputation and to the pecuniary interests of the shareholders, the Government should be requested to sanction the necessary remedial measures.

From D. I. Noad, Esq., Secretary, London Board, E. I. Railway Company, to Agent E. I. Railway Company,—(No. 62, dated August 1865).

At the request of the Secretary of State, the Board have taken into consideration the "Report of a Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, on the 14th June 1864, to report on the sanitary condition of Railway Stations," and also the "Inspection Report of Major Hovenden for the first quarter of 1865," and they desire me to communicate to you their views on the subjects treated of in them.

The line having now been completed from Calcutta to Delhi, the first duty of the Company is to take up those local arrangements which were necessarily postponed, and to make provision for the complete equipment of the line, and the accommodation of all classes of passengers. The suggestions which have been made by the Sanitary Committee for promoting these objects, and for improving the sanitary condition of the stations, has their entire approval, and they would leave it to your discretion, in conjunction with the Government Consulting Engineer, to carry them out as circumstances may require.

With regard to Major Hovenden's Report, which details the condition and requirements of each station at the latest date, the Board are happy to learn from your communication that you have already begun to act on his suggestion. It is the anxious desire of the Board to provide in every way for the comfort and convenience of the public and

of their own servants, and they request to be furnished with periodical statements of the state of the line as a record of the progress which is made from time to time in the thorough equipment of it. They have called for a Memorandum from Mr. Power, on the points treated of in these official documents, of which a copy accompanies this letter; and they desire me to state that Mr. Rendel will attend to the immediate despatch of the necessary urinals and latrines.

Major Hovenden states that universal discontent is felt by natives of the 3rd Class at the extreme difficulty of obtaining tickets, and that at Cawnpore and Jamalpore, the struggle for them is painful to witness. He proposes to multiply the Ticket Officers; but you state that, as the tickets have to be numbered consecutively, the suggestion is scarcely feasible. But, at all events, his proposal that the train should stop one hour at Jamalpore, and that the Office should be open the whole of that time, is deserving of your consideration. It appears to the Board essential to the convenience of the third and most numerous class of passengers, that the Ticket Office should be open at every station a sufficient length of time; and also that a barrier should invariably be placed across the approaches, and an intelligent Police Officer stationed in front of it to direct the applicants to go in at one end, and out at the other, to avoid confusion.

Major Hovenden regrets in his Quarterly Report, that he is unable to give the "quantity of goods carried to and from the principal stations, mentioning the chief staples." He states that it has hitherto been compiled from the accounts of the various stations, but considers that the duty belongs to the Statistical Department, rather than to that of the Inspector. In this remark the Board fully concur, and they desire me to say that they attach great importance to this compilation, without which it is impossible to form a clear conception of the various currents of traffic along the line; and they would draw your particular attention to the subject.

In reference to the Report of Accidents on the line, the Government of Bengal observed, on the 22nd May last, that, with the large and increasing traffic, one man could scarcely be expected to be on the alert all day and every day, and he suggested that two Pointsmen, on the present scale of pay, should be appointed to every set of points to relieve each other. This suggestion has the entire concurrence of the Board, and they hope to hear without delay that it has been carried into effect.

In the correspondence now under consideration, allusion is made to the question of locking the carriage doors, and the Board desire me to take this opportunity of informing you that they entertain a very strong objection to the practice. They think that the safety of the passengers may be secured by the use of an additional latch, as is the practice in this country, and as will be shown in a sketch prepared by Mr. Rendel.

The statement regarding the rolling-stock now transmitted monthly, does not furnish sufficiently clear information regarding the actual stock or its progressive increase, and the Board request that an additional Return be transmitted monthly in the accompanying form.

From H. H. Ashworth, Esq., Secretary, London Board, C. and S. E. Railway Company, Limited, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 537, dated the 17th July 1865)

In reply to your favour of the 27th ultimo, I am desired by the Directors to state that, in their opinion, the recommendation to establish swimming-baths, &c., contained in the Report of the Committee appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to enquire into the sanitary condition of Railway Stations, is scarcely applicable to so short a line as the Calcutta and South-Eastern.

From J. T. Wood, Esq., Secretary, London Board, E. B. Railway Company, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 699, dated the 3rd August 1865).

The Board of Directors of this Railway have had under their consideration your letter of the 27th of June, enclosing a copy of a Report of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to report upon the sanitary condition of Railway Stations, and requesting that this Board should furnish you with any observations which they might desire to make on the recommendations of the Committee, in regard to the establishment of swimming-baths, means of bodily exercise and amusement, and of libraries and reading-rooms for the use of the European Railway employés at the larger stations.

The Board of this Railway have resolved that the principle they would act on, would be to assist to a moderate amount of money any well-conceived scheme for the benefit of the employés which they may commence, and for which they may require some additional assistance.

From J. Walker, Esq., Managing Director, Madras Railway Company, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 1855, dated the 7th July 1865).

I am directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a Report of a Committee in Bengal upon the sanitary condition of Railway Stations, and requesting to be furnished with any observations they may desire to make on the Committee's recommendations of the establishment of swimming-baths, means of bodily exercise and amusement, and of libraries and reading-rooms for their European servants at the larger stations.

In reply I am directed to state that, except at the Presidency, the establishments of this Company are on so limited a scale, compared with those of Bengal, as hardly to call for the same description of provision as may there be desirable. But the Directors will take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject to the favourable consideration of the Agent.

From H. W. Noiman, Esq., Secretary, London Board, G. S. of I. Railway Company, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 118, dated the 19th July 1865).

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of date the 27th ultimo, which was submitted at a meeting of this Board held yesterday, and I am instructed to state, in reply, that the Directors will authorize their Agent to co-operate with the employés of the Company

in the establishment of libraries and reading-rooms, and under sanction of Government, to contribute to a moderate extent towards the funds necessary for these purposes.

With respect to the formation of swimming-baths, the Directors are not prepared to express a decided opinion without further information.

With regard to the general sanitary condition of the stations on this line, Captain Lindsay, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, reported to Government on 2nd May 1864, and the several recommendations in his Report have, it is understood, now been carried out.

From T. R WATT, Esq., Secretary, London Board, G. I. P Railway Company, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 169, dated the 31st July 1865)

I am instructed by the Board of Directors to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Dufferin's letter of the 27th June ultimo, enclosing a "Report of a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to report upon the sanitary condition of Railway Stations," and requesting to be furnished with any observations which the Board may desire to offer on the recommendations of the Committee, in regard to the establishment of swimming-baths, means of bodily exercise and amusement, and of libraries and reading-rooms for the European employés at the larger stations.

I am directed to inform you, in reply, that the Board fully recognizing the importance, in a sanitary point of view, of the various questions treated of by the Committee, and considering that many of the suggestions are well worthy the attention of the Local Authorities, will forward a copy of the letter and its enclosure to the Company's Agent in Bombay, in order that his attention being directed to the subject, measures may be taken, wherever necessary, for the improvement of the stations, and the removal from them of any causes prejudicial to the health of either the employés or the public frequenting the stations. On the other hand, the Board are unable to concur in the opinion, that it is necessary or expedient of the Company to encourage the establishment of swimming-baths, means of bodily exercise, &c.; but they will always be ready to consider, in a liberal spirit, any scheme submitted to them for promoting the improvement of their employés which may appear to be deserving of the Company's assistance and support.

From T. R. WATT, Esq., Secretary, London Board, G. I. P. Railway Company, to Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay,—(No. 170, dated the 31st July 1865).

I am desired by the Board to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter of the 27th June ultimo, from the Secretary of State, regarding the sanitary condition of Railway Stations in India, and of my reply thereto of this date, and I am to request that you will give your attention to the subject, and wherever necessary take measures, with the sanction of the Bombay Government, for improving the condition of the stations upon this Company's Railway, and removing from them any causes prejudicial to the health of either the employés or the public frequenting the stations.

As respects the suggested establishment of swimming-baths, &c., for the European employés at the larger stations, you will observe from the concluding paragraph of my letter, that the Board are unable to concur in the opinion, that it is necessary or expedient for the Company to encourage the establishment of such; but that they will always be ready to consider, in a liberal spirit, any scheme submitted to them for promoting the improvement of their employés which may appear to be deserving of the Company's assistance and support.

In connection with this subject, I am to call your attention to the request made by the late Committee to the Chief Resident Engineer on 22nd October 1863, and to state that the Board will be glad to hear what has been done in consequence.

Public Works Grants for 1866-67.

From the Right Hon'ble the EARL DE GREY AND RIPON, Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(dated India Office, London, the 17th March 1866).

Para. 1. I have had before me in Council your Excellency's Despatch No. 2 of 5th January last, with the enclosed Resolution fixing and apportioning the Public Works Budget Grant for 1866-67.

2. It is very satisfactory to perceive that this Resolution was passed by your Excellency in Council, and communicated to the several Goverments and Administrations concerned, before the end of October, whereby, for the first time since Budgets have been in use in the Public Works Department, positive bases for local Budget Estimates were furnished sufficiently early to allow of your carefully examining the Budget Estimates submitted, in consequence before the arrival of the period at which it would become necessary to pass orders upon them.

3. I observe that the whole amount appropriated to expenditure on Public Works, during the ensuing official year, is considerably more than five and a half millions sterling. * *

*

This provision must be admitted to be in all respects very liberal, and leaves little more to be desired than that the needful progress made during the year should be commensurate. How far this will be the result will depend greatly on the Local Governments and Administrations, to whom belongs the detailed distribution of their respective assignments, and who cannot take too much pains to ensure the judicious application and the careful husbanding of the funds placed at their disposal.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 631.

Simla, the 7th May 1866.

Notifications.—The services of Lieutenant C. S. Noble, District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 633.

Mr. V. T. Taylor, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steamer *Erymanthe*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 4th ultimo.

No. 634.

Mr. G. A. Pepper, of the Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steamer *Bengal*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th ultimo.

No. 635.

Captain W. M. Lane assumed charge of the Office of Post Master General of the Punjab, on the evening of the 25th of March.

No. 661.

The 8th May 1866.

Messrs. A. A. Swinton and C. Lindsay, of the Civil Service, reported their departure from India by the Steam Ship *Bengal*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th April.

No. 682.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under authority vested in him by Act XXIV. and XXV. Vic., Cap. 67, Sec. 10, is pleased to nominate Henry Philip Archibald Buchanan Riddell, Esq., and Joseph Edward Lyall Brandreth, Esq., both of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 735.

The 10th May 1866.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 30, dated the 24th March, with its enclosure, is published for general information :—

PUBLIC. INDIA OFFICE:
No. 30. *London, the 24th March* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I forward, for your information and for Notification in your Government *Gazette*, extract from a letter* which has been addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, respecting a Quarantine to be enforced on all suspected vessels arriving at Jeddah from India, Swakim and Mussowah.

* Dated 22nd February 1866, paragraph 1.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) DE GREY AND RIPON.

Extract letter to Lord Lyons, from Mr. G. D. Dickson,—dated Constantinople, the 22nd February 1866.

Para. 1.—I have the honor to inform your Lordship that the Porte has communicated to the Board of Health the contents of a letter he has received from the Governor of Jeddah, dated December 29th (old style), stating that the result of the enquiry lately instituted by the Egyptian Government, having shewn that the *Hedjaz* was entirely free from cholera, the Governor of Jeddah, in accordance with the Sheriff of Mecca, had ordered that vessels coming from India, Swakim and Mussowah, would be inspected on their arrival at Jeddah, and if their sanitary condition required it, they would have to perform Quarantine at an island off that port; and that departures from Jeddah would, in future, be supplied with a Bill of Health delivered by the Military Surgeon of that Garrison.

No. 736.

Six months' extension of leave on medical certificate has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to the Rev. C. E. Hadow, B. A., of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. 737.

The undermentioned Tehseeldars of the Roy Bareilly District, are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of their respective Tehseels :—

Chedameelall, of Tehseel Behar.
Nizamoodeen, of Tehseel Hydeegurh.

No. 746.

The 11th May 1866.

Lieutenant F. W. Grant, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Berar, *vice* Lieutenant Lane.

No. 749.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 272.—Mr. C. Comstock, of the City of Milwaukee in the State of Wisconsin, United States of America, for an improved Rotary Spade, or Digging Machine, for tilling land.

No. 273.—Mr. E. Sturmer, Civil Engineer, No. 6, Moira Street, Calcutta, for an improved mode of stacking and burning earth intended for use as soorkie, gravel, road metal, &c.

No. 275.—Mr. J. Dodd, of Oldham in the County of Lancaster, England, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in mules for spinning and doubling.

No. 285.—Mr. W. Greig, late merchant at Mussooree, for a rice husking machine.

No. 290.—Mr. William Riddle, British subject residing in Church Street within the Fort of Bombay, for improvements in hooping or binding bales.

No. 293.—Messrs. R. A. Jones and J. Hedges, of Aylesbury in the County of Buckingham, England, for improvements in an apparatus for communicating intelligence by means of electricity.

No. 294.—Mr. William Sellers, of Philadelphia in the State Pennsylvania, United States of America, Civil Engineer, for an improved construction of Gifford Injector.

No. 751.

The following Supplemental Rule has been passed by the Governor General in Council, under the provisions of the Post Office Act of 1866.

It is to be read between Clauses (3) and (4) of Rule XLIX. of the Rules notified under date the 21st of April :—

"No book packet exceeding 120 tolas in weight can be received for despatch, and any packet exceeding that weight found in any letter box, will be forwarded as a banghy parcel if addressed to any place in India."

No. 753.

Appointment.—Mr. W. H. Bowen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent from the date he received charge of the Akolah District from Captain Davies.

No. 755.

Notification.—Lieutenant G. A. Strover, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, obtained one month's privilege leave from the 21st March 1866.

Lieutenant Strover made over charge of his Office to Major E. M. Ryan, the Town Magistrate, on the afternoon of the 20th March, and re-assumed charge on the forenoon of the 21st April 1866.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 70.

Military.

Simla, the 7th May 1866.

Addendum.—In G. O. No. 55, dated 29th March last, granting one month's leave to Major A. M. Mackenzie, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps and Political Superintendent of Hilly Tracts, Meywar, after the words "from the 1st April next," add, "or from the date on which he may avail himself of it."

No. 73.

The 10th May 1866.

Notification.—Captain G. F. Hayward, appointed in G. O. No. 65, dated 26th ultimo, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, will act in that capacity until the return of the Adjutant, Captain W. Battye.

No. 466.

Political.

The 9th May 1866.

Notifications.—By G. O. No. 631, dated 9th December 1864, the title of Raja was conferred on Baboo Chutpal Sing, of the Pertabgurh District in Oudh, for his life only. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is now pleased to declare the title hereditary.

No. 477.

The 10th May 1866.

Under Section 23 of Act VI. of 1863, His Excellency the Governor General in Council hereby

prohibits the importation into British India of Rifles of every description, except such as are intended *bonâ fide* for sporting purposes. Licenses for the importation of sporting rifles, may be obtained on application to the local Officers empowered to grant such licenses under Act XXXI. of 1860.

This order will come into operation from the 12th August next.

No. 686.

GENERAL.

The 7th May 1866.

Notification.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to declare the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to be in force in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 688.

Appointments.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. B. Beckett an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

No. 691.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Sherlock to be in charge of the duties of Residency Surgeon at Indore from the 3rd ultimo, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 712.

The 10th May 1866.

Notifications.—Major J. W. Stubbs is confirmed in the appointment of 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 714.

Mr. C. D. Clifford Lloyd, Assistant Commissioner in British Burmah, sailed for Europe on board the *City of Canton*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 23rd of April 1866.

No. 715.

Leaves.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Lieutenant R. H. de Montmorency, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Oonao, from the 2nd July next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 717.

Captain W. Cadell, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted the usual leave to reach the port of embarkation, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

No. 720.

The preparatory leave granted in G. O. No. 571, dated 17th ultimo, to Captain W. C. Plant, Officiating Deputy Commissioner in British Burmah, is extended to the 10th instant.

No. 722.

One month's privilege leave is granted to Mr. H. E. M. Impey, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, from the 1st instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 383.

Simla, the 7th May 1866.

Notifications.—The undermentioned estate having been made over to Government by the Administrator General, Bengal, as an escheat, its assets will be remitted to the Secretary of State for India, in the event of a claim thereto not being established within one year from this date :—

Estate of the late Mrs. Tammadge.

Government Securities—Rs. 700 in the 5 per cent. Loan.

Cash—Rs. 397-14-5.

No. 497.

The 11th May 1866.

The services of J. C. Harrison, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of the Allahabad Circle of Issue of Paper Currency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 449.

The 9th May 1866.

The following Statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in March 1866, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
1866.									
In March ...	57,237	91,28,528	91,47,161	13,798	8,08,182	7,20,000	...	1,51,02,534	1,45,95,930

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th May 1866.

No. 424 *of* 1866.—With reference to the Notification in the Home Department, No. 537, dated the 3rd instant, the services of Captain W. A. Franks, late Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Oudh, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 23rd February last.

No. 425 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No. 270, *dated the* 26*th April* 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, to Captain E. Thompson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Oudh	For twenty months.

No. 426 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and soldier of Her Majesty's service, are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India as out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of their pensions :—

Sergeant G. Robinson, of the 80th Foot.

,, J. Elston, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

Gunner Henry Lee, of A. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 427 *of* 1866.—Apothecary Garrett Hogan, of the Subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 428 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) G. G. Anderson, of the late 15th Native Infantry, Pay Master of the Lucknow Circle, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 342, dated 13th April 1866 ...	*Bengal*, 10th April 1866.
Lieutenant J. W. A. Michell, of the late 37th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant, 12th (the Khelât-i-Ghilzie) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 276, dated 19th March 1866	*Marlborough*, 22nd April 1866.
Captain H. St. G. Tucker, of the late 29th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 303, dated 27th March 1866	
Captain G. C. Huxham, of the late 48th Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 356, dated 17th April 1866	*Marlborough*, 22nd April 1866.
2nd Captain J. L. Watts, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Department of Public Works, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 323, dated 3rd April 1866 ...	*Mooltan*, 24th April 1866.
Surgeon Major C. Archer, M. D., of the Medical Department, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 356, dated 17th April 1866	
Captain (Brevet Major) H. F. Brooke, of Her Majesty's 94th Foot, Assistant Adjutant General, Presidency Division, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 323, dated 3rd April 1866 ...	
Major J. I. Willes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 323, dated 3rd April 1866	
Major H. C. Anderson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Rawul Pindee, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 371, dated 23rd April 1866	
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. S. Cardew, of the Medical Department, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 371, dated 23rd April 1866	
Assistant Surgeon H. S. Smith, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Deyrah, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 371, dated 23rd April 1866	
Captain (Brevet Major) M. E. Currie, of the Royal Artillery, Agent for the manufacture of Gun Carriages, Futtehghur, on furlough for six months, G. G. O. No. 375, dated 23rd April 1866:	
Captain J. M. Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Gowhatty, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 371, dated 23rd April 1866 ...	
Lieutenant W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th Regiment, Native Infantry, Adjutant, 14th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 371, dated 23rd April 1866 ...	*Kenilworth Castle*, 2nd May 1866.

No. 429 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Captain (Brevet Major) J. T. N. O'Brien, of Her Majesty's 20th Foot, Brigade Major, Morar (Gwalior)	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
Assistant Surgeon George Brenmer, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 12th (the Khelât-i-Ghilzie) Regiment, Native Infantry	
Lieutenant Henry Rowband, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, Quarter Master, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	For six months, under the new Regulations.

No. 430 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made:—

Army Commissariat Department:

Sergeant William Adams, to be Sub-Conductor from 14th April 1866, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. T. Parker, admitted to pension.

Sergeant James Simpson, to act as Sub-Conductor from 14th April 1866, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Sub-Conductor Adams, or until further orders.

No. 431 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned students of the Military Class, attached to the Calcutta Medical College, having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Native Doctors, with effect from the 14th April 1866, and placed at the disposal of the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department:—

Syed Torab Ally.	Ghouse Mahomed.
Kurreem Beg.	Mirza Abdullah Beg.
Aleem Oodeen, 1*st*.	Abdool Jubbur.
Mahomed Buksh.	Kurreem Hossain.
Shaik Moheeb Oollah.	Noorul Huck.

No. 432 *of* 1866.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal.

He is accordingly admitted into the service:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Medical Department:	
Mr. David John Walsh ...	28th April 1866.

No. 433 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Captain George Johnston Reeves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Behar	For three months, without pay.
Lieutenant Stanley Sutherland Sutherland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces	For six months, without pay.

No. 434 *of* 1866.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers)	Kote Duffadar Sirdar Hurdutt Sing (Rosa)	Jemadar . .	5th December 1864	Jaimul Sing, Kurruck Sing — Retired.

The 8th May 1866.

No. 435 *of* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Grant, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 436 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Pay Department:

Lieutenants C. G. Cautley and H. H. P. Cowper, of the General List, Cavalry, to be Assistants, on probation.

No. 437 *of* 1866.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 294 of 1866, it is hereby notified that the following are the test books for the examination of candidates for Degrees of Honor and Certificates of High Proficiency in Urdu, Hindi and Bengalee:—

For Degree of Honor:

Urdu ...
1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir.
2. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
3. Dewani Atash (1st half).
4. Koliyati Souda, extracts from (College Edition).

Hindi ...
1. Rukmini Parinaya.
2. Sabha Bilas.
3. Ramayan, by Tulsi Das.
4. Ram Geetaboli.

Bengalee ...
1. Kadambari.
2. Dasakumar-chârita.
3. Mahabharata.
4. Probodh Chundrika.

For High Proficiency:

Urdu ...
1. Iakhwan-us-Safa.
2. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir.
3. Araish-i-Mahfil.

Hindi ...
1. Rajneeti.
2. Premsagur.
3. Vidyaukur.

Bengalee ...
1. Dasakumar-charita.
2. Betal punchabinshoti.
3. Purush Parikya.

No. 438 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Lieutenant Francis Henry Thomas, of the General List, Infantry	28th April 1866.

No. 439 *of* 1866.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 367 of the 20th April 1866, the following alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BREVET:

Rank, Names and Corps.	To Rank from.	In succession to.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Mein Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps	17th August 1864	Lieutenant General C. D. Dun, Madras Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps	21st October 1864	Lieutenant General G. Sandys, Madras Cavalry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius Edward Rothney, Bengal Staff Corps	8th January 1865	Lieutenant General M. C. Paul, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps	24th January 1865	Lieutenant General R. Powney, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Terrington Aitchison, Bombay Staff Corps	12th March 1865	Lieutenant General Sir S. W. Steel, K. C. B., Madras Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Penfold Arthur, Bombay Staff Corps	28th March 1865	General R. C. Andree, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry LePoer Trench, Bengal Infantry	29th March 1865	Major General J. Matthie, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel George Whittle Mackenzie Hall, Bengal Staff Corps	9th April 1865	General M. Boyd, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Alphonse Collier, Bombay Staff Corps	5th June 1865	Lieutenant General G. W. A. Lloyd, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Murray Garstin, Bengal Staff Corps	13th June 1865	General J. Truscott, Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Scrimshire Green, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps	23rd July 1865	Lieutenant General W. Watkins, Madras Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Francis Maxwell Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps	2nd August 1865	Major General Sir S. Corbett, K. C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Barchard, C. B., Bengal Infantry	22nd August 1865	Lieutenant General H. F. Salter, C. B., Bengal Cavalry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Edward Kennion, Royal (Bengal) Artillery	9th October 1865	Major General St. G. D. Showers, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Light, Royal (Bengal) Artillery	12th October 1865	Major General J. Scott, Bombay Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Carmichael Russell, Royal (Bengal) Artillery	20th Nov. 1865	Lieutenant General H. Sargent, Madras Infantry, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Harmer Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps	20th Dec. 1865	Lieutenant General G. E. Gowan, C. B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, deceased.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Joseph Laurie, Bombay Infantry	21st Dec. 1865	Lieutenant General D. Sim, Royal (Madras) Engineers, deceased.

Note.—The promotion of Major Edward Long Grant, of the Madras Infantry, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, announced in G. G. O. No. 310 of the 29th March 1866, is hereby cancelled.

No. 440 *of* 1866.—In modification of Government General Orders noted in the margin, the following officiating appointments in the Ordnance Department, will have effect from the dates specified below, instead of as previously notified :—

G. G. O. No. 90, 25th Jan. 1866.
G. G. O. No. 131, 9th Feb. 1866.

Sub-Conductor Alexander J. Ryan, to officiate as Conductor from the 25th November 1865, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Conductor Hobery, or until further orders.

Sub-Conductor William Fuller, to officiate as Conductor from the 7th January 1866, *vice* Conductor Benson, promoted, and during the absence on furlough of Conductor Wilkins, or until further orders.

No. 441 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Stud Department :

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Macdonell, 1st Class Assistant, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, from the date on which he assumed charge of the Office, on the departure on furlough of Major C. W. D'Oyly.

The 9th May 1866.

No. 442 *of* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant Allan Scott Roberts, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 3rd Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 443 *of* 1866.—Doubts having arisen as to the amount of compensation payable in alternate years to men of the Royal Artillery for the difference of value between the full dress jacket or tunic, and the undress jacket, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the compensation for difference between the full and undress jacket of the Royal Horse Artillery shall, in future, be calculated at the rate of five shillings, or Rupees two and annas eight ; and that between the tunic and undress jacket of the Field and Garrison Artillery, at six shillings, or Rupees three.

2. This Order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

The 10th May 1866.

No. 444 *of* 1866.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Horse Guards General Order No. 867, dated 28th June 1865, on the subject of prizes for swordsmanship to the British Cavalry Regiments serving in India, with effect from the 1st January 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 867.

HORSE GUARDS, S. W.,
The 28th June 1865.

Prizes for Swordsmanship.
1—(1865).

1. The Secretary of State for War having approved, on the recommendation of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, of the sum hitherto allowed as Good Shooting Pay, being redistributed so as to admit of the soldiers of Regiments of Cavalry in the ratio of six per cent., wearing badges, and receiving pecuniary rewards for proved skill in the use of the sword and lance, their peculiar weapon, the paid marksmen in regiments carrying carbines being, in future, limited to four per cent., the following regulations are to be observed in defining, classifying and tabulating the amount of skill in the use of the sword and lance, which, combined with horsemanship, is to entitle the possessor of it to the prescribed prizes as follows, *viz.* :—

1st Prize.—A badge of *Crossed-swords and Crown worked in gold*, entitling the wearer to additional pay at the rate of 2*d.* per day, to the best swordsman of each regiment, in which all the troops have competed during the year.

2nd Prize.—A badge of *Crossed-swords worked in gold*, and entitling the wearer to additional pay at the rate of 1*d.* per day to the best swordsman of each troop in which, at least, thirty men shall be qualified to compete.

3rd Prize.—A badge of *Crossed-swords worked in worsted*, and entitling the wearer to additional pay at the rate of 1*d.* a day, to the next best swordsmen in each troop in the proportion of six per cent., or one man for every sixteen competing. The second best swordsman in the troop which furnishes the best swordsman in the regiment, will, in that case, become the best swordsman in that troop, and the next best (according to their marks) be the men entitled to prizes as swordsmen in the prescribed proportion. The badges are to be worn on the left arm, so as to admit of being seen above the gauntlet ; and if the same man has badges both for swordsmanship and good shooting, they are to be placed side by side so as to be equally visible from the front.

2. The "best swordsman of the regiment," and the "best swordsman of the troop," are to be allowed the rewards as such, in addition to that attaching to the 3rd prize, making the extra pay accompanying each prize, respectively, 3*d.*, 2*d.*, and 1*d.* daily.

3. Fencing is the ground-work of all attack and defence : only those men, therefore, who are proficient therein after a complete course of instruction ; who, in addition, are first class horsemen ; who can perform the sword-exercise perfectly, both mounted and dismounted ; who can go through the lessons for attack and defence, as laid down in the Cavalry Sword-Exercise Book, pages 25 and 26, and the Post Practice, with leaping bar, in the Riding School and open Manège, are to contend for these prizes.

4. The competition is to be conducted as follows :—

5. Previously to the spring inspection, a Board is to be assembled, consisting of the Major, the senior Captain present, and the Adjutant, who will see, in succession, the men of each troop eligible to compete—

1st.—Go through the fencing lesson under the Instructor.

2nd.—Perform the sword exercise with attack and defence on foot, under the Serjeant Major.

3rd.—Go through the double ride, with heads and posts and leaping bar, in the school under the

Riding Master, and the sword exercise and attack and defence, on horseback.

6. Those who do not pass these tests to the satisfaction of the Board, will be excluded from the competition for prizes for good swordsmanship, and their names are to be at once entered in the proper column of the Troop Return, page 10, with the cause of rejection, such as "*failed in posts, failed in fencing*," &c. As this Return should account for every effective Non-Commissioned Officer and man belonging to the troop, the names of all not qualified to compete, and the reasons why, such as "In Hospital," Rough Rider," "Fencing Instructor," "Mess Waiter," "Batman," "2nd Class Horseman," "Recruit not dismissed," &c., are also to be shown in the adjoining column.

7. The names of those who pass satisfactorily the preliminary examination as above, are then to be entered at page 2 of the Troop Return, with their regimental and combatant numbers; and the men are to contend, mounted, with sticks and masks, in the following manner:—He who makes the most marks being recorded as the "best swordsman of the troop," and the proper number of those next in order of merit being noted as "swordsmen."

8. The competitors are to draw lots as to who are to contend together in the first instance, each couple forming up at opposite ends of the Riding School or Manège, and attacking at any pace they like. To prevent the unnecessary repetition of names, the combatant number of each man's opponent in the several assaults, is to be entered in the same line as his own, in the column assigned for that purpose in the Return.

9. Those who gain the most marks in the first assault will again draw lots, and compete in the next, and so on, until the proper proportion of best swordsmen in each troop, according to the number competing, are shown. If, when the marks come to be added together, any two men are found to have "*tied*" for a regimental or troop prize, they are to compete again, their performances in the preceding assault being marked through, and a fresh entry made in the Return, initialed by the President of the Board, in the manner shewn at page 6.

10. Decided points and cuts are to count equally. The point and side of the stick corresponding with the edge of the sword, and point of the lance foil, are to be chalked, and any cut or thrust not delivered with the edge or point of the weapon, is not to count.

11. If the opponents point or cut together, such points or cuts are not to count; and if this is repeated, it will be for the Board to judge which man made the first assault in each case, and score the marks in his favour accordingly.

12. Any man wilfully striking his opponent's horse is to forfeit one mark. If any man is thrown from his horse, his opponent is to score all, or the remaining points. No cut or point is to be delivered below the waist belt, or to count as mark.

13. There are to be five separate rounds or attacks in each assault, and the marks scored in each attack or round are to be entered in ink against each man's name, *at the time of competition, and in presence of the Board.*

14. After all the troops have competed, their performances are to be transcribed from the Troop Returns into a general Regimental Return, page 6; and a Board, consisting of the Commanding Officer and two next senior Officers, will see the best swordsman of each compete together in the same manner for the regimental prize, and have their performances also entered therein.

15. The following prizes for Lancer Regiments are to be competed for under the same restrictions as those for swordsmen, after the prescribed preliminary examinations, *with the Lance Exercise on horseback in addition, viz.:*—

1st.—A badge of *Cross Lances and Crown worked in gold*, entitling the wearer to additional pay at the rate of 2*d.* per day, to the best lancer in the regiment, in which all the troops shall have competed during the year.

2nd.—A badge of *Cross Lances in gold*, entitling the wearer to additional pay at the rate of 1*d.* per day, to the best lancer in each troop, in which at least thirty men shall be qualified to compete.

3rd.—A badge of *Cross Lances in worsted*, and entitling the wearer to additional pay at the rate of 1*d.* per day, to the next best lancers in each troop, in the proportion of four per cent, or one to every twenty-five men of the numbers competing.

4th.—A badge of *Cross Swords in worsted*, and entitling the wearers to additional pay at the rate of 1*d.* per day, to the best swordsmen in each troop, in the proportion of two per cent. of the numbers competing. If a man has badges both for Sword Exercise and Lance Practice, they are to be worn side by side, as directed in para. 1.

16. The lance being only a weapon of offence, it should be opposed at practice to the lance and to the stick and basket; for this purpose lots should be drawn, and the men compete under the restrictions laid down for swordsmen.

17. The Returns of Swordsmanship and Lance Exercise are to be submitted, at the Spring Inspection, to the Inspector General, or Cavalry Brigadier, who will see the men qualified to contend for prizes go through the above drills, and compete together, but without disturbing the awards of the Boards. The Regimental Return is then to be confirmed and forwarded by him, in duplicate, to the Adjutant General, with a view to authority being given by the War Office for the men entitled to prizes receiving the additional pay, to be held for 12 months from the 1st May. The Troop Returns are to be preserved until the next year's competition shall have been gone through, when they may be destroyed under authority from the Inspector General of Cavalry.

18. In the event of the best Swordsman or Lancer of a regiment or troop becoming non-effective, his badge and the accompanying pay will lapse; but vacancies among the paid "Swordsmen" are to be filled by the next best in succession, as shown by the number of marks credited at the annual competition.

19. Commanding Officers are to be held responsible that every recruit, before being dismissed, goes through the preliminary drill that entitles a man to compete, and that every man in the regiment again goes through these drills, including loose play

in the school, mounted with sticks, during the winter months.

20. Rough Riders and Fencing Instructors are not to compete for prizes, as they receive extra pay for teaching.

21. In order that the sum now allowed as prize pay for good shooting may not be exceeded, the prizes are to be strictly limited to the following numbers, *viz.* :—

For Regiments at Home on an Establishment of

50 Serjeants, 9 Trumpeters,
496 Rank and File.

For Sword and Lance	For Musketry
1 Regl. Prize.	
8 Troop Prizes.	
27 Swordsmen.	19 Marksmen.

For Regiments in India on an Establishment of

54 Serjeants, 12 Trumpeters,
519 Rank and File.

For Sword and Lance	For Musketry
1 Regl. Prize.	
9 Troop Prizes { 8 Serv. Troops. 1 Depôt.	
28 Swordsmen { 25 Serv. Tps. 3 Depôt	19 Marksmen { 16 Ser. Tps. 2 Depôt.

22. The competion for prizes for the present year is to take place during the summer, and the Returns to be sent in after the autumn Inspection, when the rewards will be recommended to be made payable for six months from the 1st October next.

By Command of His Royal Highness
THE FIELD MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN CHIEF,
JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant General.

W. O. FORM No.

Regiment of _____

Annual Return of Swordsmanship in the above Corps, shewing the Men eligible by troops, and the Competition for the Regimental Prize.

Troop.	Abstract of Troop Returns.	Nos. Sergeants.	Nos. Trumpeters.	Nos. Rank and File.	Total Strength of Troop. Sergeants.	Total Strength of Troop. Trumpeters.	Total Strength of Troop. Rank and File.	Rank and Names of best Swordsmen of Troops, of Swordsmen and of Waiting Men by Troops, in order of merit, as shown by Troop Return.		Antagonist's Troop Letter.	Result of Competition for Regimental Prize. 1st Assault. 1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Opponent's Troop Letter.	2nd Assault. 1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Opponent's Troop Letter.	3rd Assault. 1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Aggregate Total Marks.	Recommended for
A	Numbers competing ...	3	1	35	10	2	63	Best of Troop...	Private Hopkins ...	C	0	0	1	1	1	3	F	1	0	1	0	1	3	G	½	½			½	½	⅝	2d.
	Did not pass preliminary Examination ...	1		16				Swordsmen ...	Private Orme ...																...	1		1		2	8	1d.
									Sergeant Henry ...																	Tied with						1d.
									Trumpeter Smith ...																	Corpl. Gore,						1d.
	Not qualified to compete ...	2	1	12				Waiting Men...	Corporal Hall ...																	Troop G., & repeated last assault. A. B., Lieut.-Col., Pres.						
									Private Bell ...																							
B	Numbers competing ...	5		32	6	1	61	Best of Troop...	Sergeant Knox ...	G	1	0	1	1		3	G	1	0	0	0	1	2	...							5	2d.
	Did not pass preliminary Examination ...	1	1	19				Swordsmen ...	Private Curr ...																							1d.
									„ Balls ...																							1d.
	Not qualified to compete ...			10				Waiting Men...	Private Donkin ...																							
									„ Heston ...																							
C	Numbers competing ...	5	1	31	5	1	57	Best of Troop...	Trumpeter Hunt ...	A	1	1	0	0	0	2	...							...							2	2d.
	Did not pass preliminary Examination ...			7				Swordsmen ...	Sergeant Ayres ...																							1d.
									„ Maile ...																							1d.
	Not qualified to compete ...			19				Waiting Men...	Private Don ...																							
									„ Thomas ...																							
D	Numbers competing ...	4		36	6	1	63	Best of Troop...	Private Slade ...	F	1	0	0	0	0	1	...							...							1	2d.
	Did not pass preliminary Examination ...	1		14				Swordsmen ...	Private Moore ...																							1d.
									„ Rooper ...																							1d.
	Not qualified to compete ...	1	1	13					„ Williams ...																							1d.
								Waiting men...	Private Lane ...																							
									„ Wood ...																							
E	Numbers competing ...	2		33	4	1	59	Best of Troop...	Sergeant Butler ...	H	1	1	0	0	0	2	...							...							2	2d.
	Did not pass preliminary Examination ...			17				Swordsmen ...	Private Saul ...																							1d.
									„ Nutter ...																							1d.
									„ Aygiss ...																							1d.
	Not qualified to compete ...		1	9				Waiting Men ...	Corporal Varden ...																							
									„ Irwin ...																							

F	Numbers competing	5	1	28	5	1	60	Best of Troop...	Corporal Wells	...	D	...	1	1	1	1	4	A	0	1	0	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2*d.*
	Did not pass preliminary Examination			20				Swordsmen ...	Sergeant Turban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*d.*
	Not qualified to compete			10					Private Roe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*d.*
								Waiting Men...	Private Darby	...																						
									„ Shaw	...																						
G	Numbers competing	5		34	6	1	60	Best of Troop...	Sergeant Stuart	...	B	0	1	0	0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2*d.*
	Did not pass preliminary Examination	1	1	17				Swordsmen ...	Sergeant Dutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*d.*
	Not qualified to compete			19					Private Morland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*d.*
									„ Hopley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*d.*
								Waiting Men...	Corporal Pike	...																						
									Trumpeter Barry	...																						
H	Numbers competing	4	1	33	6	1	63	Best of Troop...	Corporal Gore	...	E	0	0	1	1	1	3	B	0	1	1	1	1	4	A	$\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{0}{0}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{10}$			Best of Regiment.	3*d.*
	Did not pass preliminary Examination	2		18				Swordsmen ...	Corporal Gilpin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tied with	...	...	*Best of Troop (in*	2*d.*
	Not qualified to compete			12					Private Barry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Priv. Hop-	...	...	1*d. place of Gore)*	
									„ West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	kins, A. Tp.,	...	...	1*d.*	
								Waiting Men...	Corporal Sprant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	and repeated	...	...	1*d.*	
									Private Nash	...																last assault.			1*d.*	
									„ Jinks	...																A. B., Lieut.				
																										Col., Pres.				

Thirty men recommended for extra pay for Good Swordsmanship, for 186 , *viz.*,—One at Threepence; Eight at Twopence; and Twenty-one at One Penny.

_____ *President.*

Dated at _____

_____ of _____ 186 .

_____ } *Members.*

_____

Confirmed _____ *Insp. Genl. of Cavalry.*

Approved by Order of the
FIELD MARSHAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF,
Horse Guards, _____ of _____ 186 . } _____ *Adjt. General.*

W. O. FORM No.

_____ Troop _____ Regiment of _____

RETURN of SWORDSMANSHIP for the Year 186 .

Dated at _____ *the* _____ *of* _____ 186 .

RESULT OF COMPETITION FOR TROOP PRIZES FOR _____

Regimental Number.	Combatant Number.	RANK AND NAMES.	First Assault.							Second Assault.							Third Assault.							Fourth Assault.							Fifth Assault.							Totals of each Assault brought forward.						Remarks shewing best Swordsmen of Troop,—"Swordsmen"—and Waiting Men.
			Opponent's Combatant No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Opponent's Combatant No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Opponent's Combatant No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Opponent's Combatant No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	Opponent's Combatant No.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	Aggregate of Marks.	
	1	Sergeant Richards	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	2	" King	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	" Henry	19	1	0	1	0	1	3	20	1	1	1	0	0	3	23	0	1	1	1	0	3	27	0	0	1	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	0	11	*
	4	Trumpeter Smith	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	17	0	1	1	1	0	3	27	1	1	0	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	0	0	8	*
	5	Corporal Hall	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	12	1	1	0	0	1	3	30	1	0	1	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	0	0	10	†
	6	" Payton	13	1	1	1	1	0	4	16	0	1	0	0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	0	0	0	6	
	7	Private Armstrong	11	1	0	1	0	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	8	" Bell	9	1	0	1	1	1	4	31	1	0	1	1	0	3	16	0	0	1	0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	0	0	9	†
	9	" Berrey	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	10	" Brown	20	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	11	" Calvert	7	0	Foul hit	0	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	12	" Charles	15	0	1	1	0	1	3	16	0	0	1	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	0	0	0	5	
	13	" Griffith	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	14	" Hay	16	1	0	0	0	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	15	" Howe	12	1	0	0	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	16	" Hopkins	14	0	1	1	1	1	4	6	0	0	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	0	1	0	3	30	1	1	1	1	0	4	27	1	0	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	4	4	18	§
	17	" Jones	17	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	0	0	0	5	
	18	" King	18	0	0	1	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	19	" Kitching	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	0	2	
	20	" Layton	10	1	1	1	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	0	0	0	6	
	21	" Lawrence	33	0	1	1	1	0	3	30	0	0	0	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	0	0	0	5	
	22	" Long	23	0	0	0	1	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	0	0	1	

| | | |

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men qualified, but who did not pass the Preliminary Examination.				Men not qualified to compete.			
1	Pit. Stone ...		Failed in Posts.	1	Serjt. Staunton	7	Fencing Instructor.
2	„ Houlston		Ditto.	2	Corpl. Richards	7	In Hospital.
3	„ Rich ...		Ditto.	3	Serjt. Howe ...	15	Rough Rider.
4	Serjt. Brown ...		On the Recruiting Service.	4	„ Wilson ...	7	Gymnastic Instructor at Aldershot.
5	Pit. Parker ...		Failed in Riding.	5	Trumpr. Aimson	6	„ at Knellar Hall.
6	„ Kingston		Ditto.	6	Pt. Smith ...	10	Bâtman.
7	„ Steen ...		Failed in Fencing.	7	„ J. Robinson	5	Ditto.
8	„ Penlees ...		Ditto.	8	„ Jones ...	3	Not dismissed Riding Drills.
9	„ Evans ...		Failed in Leaping the Bar.	9	„ Hall ...	17	In Hospital last six months.
10	„ Giffiths ...		Ditto.	10	„ J. Smith ...	18	Bâtman.
11	„ Byrne ...		Ditto.	11	„ Curtis ...	21	Mess Waiter.
12	„ Longworth		Failed in Sword Exercise Mounted.	12	„ Hervey ...	22	Bâtman.
13	„ Burns ...		Ditto.	13	„ Penton ...	2	Not dismissed Riding Drills.
14	„ Stoneyhurst		Failed in Attack and Defence.	14	„ J. Hall ...	1	Not dismissed Drills. Recruit.
15	„ Bridgetown		Ditto.	15	„ Arthur	1	Ditto ditto.
16	„ Packman		Failed in Riding.				
17	„ Sayers ...		Ditto.				

Confirmed:

_____ *President.*

_____ } *Members.*

_____ 186 _____

The 10*th May* 1866.

No. 445 *of* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon G. King, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 11*th May* 1866.

No. 446 *of* 1866.—Assistant Apothecary James Duncan is permitted to resign his situation in the Subordinate Medical Department.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 8*th May* 1866.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, during the month of April 1866:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
Royal Artillery	Asstt. Surgeon W. H. Leslie...	24th March 1866	At the Burrakur Dâk Bungalow.
1st Battalion, 11th Foot ...	Ensign C. W. C. Kemeys Tynte	8th April 1866	At Fyzabad.
Bombay Staff Corps ...	Lieut.-Col. H. Bruce, C. B....	24th Feb. 1866	At Suez.

Calcutta, the 8th May 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service, in the month of April 1866.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.					
12th April 1866	(a) Arthur Leroux Whipple...	Lieutenant..	H. M.'s 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot ...	...	9th Sept. 1865...	Intestate	861 2 0	... ...	861 2 0					
27th ditto ...	(b) Alfred Bligh Parnell ...	Ensign ...	H. M.'s 1st Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers	...	29th Dec. 1865...	ditto	1,182 2 11	... ...	1,182 2 11					
	Total... ...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	2,043 4 11	... ...	2,043 4 11					

(a) Father, Dr. Whipple, Mulgrave Street, Plymouth, England.

(b) Next-of-kin, father, Hon'ble William H. Parnell, gentleman; 13, Bryanstone Square, London.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 30th April 1866.

H. D. BATTYE, *Captain*,
Offg. Presidency Pay Master.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of April 1866.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Amount remitted for payment in England. Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
20th April 1866	(a) Brenton Haliburton Smith	Captain ...	Late 67th Regiment, Native Infantry	...	3rd March 1866	Testate...	499 13 6	... ...	499 13 6					
25th ditto ...	(b) William Irwin	Major ...	Late 49th Regiment, Native Infantry	...	18th March 1866	Ditto ...	791 15 0	... ...	791 15 0					
30th ditto ...	(c) Richard Stainforth ...	Lieutenant..	Bengal Staff Corps...	...	14th Nov. 1865	Intestate..	1,491 0 11	... ...	1,491 0 11					
	Total	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	...	2,782 13 5	... ...	2,782 13 5					

(a) Sister, Susan Jane Smith, care of Messrs. Smith Preston & Co., 4, York Building, Liverpool, England.

(b) Next-of-kin, Kate Irwin, sister, Bangravia Square, Folkestone, Kent.

(c) Widow, Anna Phipps Stainforth, three children, and father, Rev. R. Stainforth, Rector of Whildrake, Yorkshire, England.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 30*th April* 1866.

H. D. BATTYE, *Captain,*
Offg. Presidency Pay Master.

B. E. BACON, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No. 132.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 8th May 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Oudh to British Burmah.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Mr. Marshall in Public Works Department Notification No. 296, dated 19th August 1865, is cancelled, *viz.*, from 18th April to 21st July.

No. 133.

Mr. J. P. Doyle, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to British Burmah.

No. 134.

The undermentioned subordinates are transferred from the Punjab to British Burmah:—

Mr. J. B. Daly, Supervisor, 2nd Grade.
Mr. J. Phillips, Overseer, 3rd Grade.

No. 135.

The 9th May 1866.

Mr. G. C. Cooke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana Circle of Public Works, is granted leave of absence to Europe on urgent private affairs for six months without pay, and preparatory leave from the date he availed himself of the same, to enable him to embark on the steamer leaving Bombay on the 14th May 1866.

No. 136.

Major C. Pollard, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, is promoted to the 1st Grade of the same class with effect from 1st April last.

No. 137.

The Notification No. 110 of 1866, replacing Major Pollard in his substantive rank of 2nd Class Superintending Engineer, is cancelled, and that Officer will continue to officiate in the 1st Class, *vice* Major Glover, transferred temporarily to the Telegraph Department.

No. 138.

Major W. S. Oliphant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Chief Engineer, British Burmah, is promoted to be Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to fill a vacancy caused by an augmentation of the establishment, subject to approval by the Secretary of State.

No. 139.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department of the Local Administrations, with effect from the 1st April 1866:—

To be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade:

Foord, Captain H. H., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad.

Heyman, Mr. J. S., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

Pemberton, Captain R. C. B., R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (Supernumerary attached to the Secretariat of the Government of India).

Prince, Mr H., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah (local rank).

To be Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade:

Fennessy, Mr J., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burmah (local rank).

Francis, Major A., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajpootana.

Swetenham, Captain G., R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad.

To be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade:

Campbell, Captain D. J. P., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mysore.

Doveton, Lieutenant H., R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana.

Palmer, Captain W. H. G., M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Mysore.

To be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade:

Bell, Mr. H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Bigsby, Lieutenant G. G. C., R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

DeGronsilliers, Mr. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Henry, Mr. J. H, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.

Johnston, Mr. F. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

O'Callaghan, Mr. F. L., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Rhind, Mr. R H., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Williams, Mr. F. J., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade:

Shepherd, Lieutenant C. E., General List, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade:

Walker, Mr. G., Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade:

Evans, Mr. C. A., Supervisor, 1st Grade, Straits Settlement.

To be Supervisor, 1st Grade:

Brown, Serjeant J., Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Mysore.

Venkatarutnum, Mr. D., Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Supervisor, 2nd Grade:

Barrow, Corporal P., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Cooper, Corporal R., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Fitzgibbon, Serjeant J., Overseer, 1st Grade, Mysore.

Griffiths, Conductor Q. S., Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.

Lennox, Serjeant W., Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.

Lindsay, Serjeant R. S., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Lyons, Serjeant C., Overseer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana.

McCawley, Serjeant J., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Park, Mr. J., Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah.

Paul, Serjeant J., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

Price, Mr. A., Overseer, 1st Grade, Mysore.

Riddock, Serjeant C., Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah.

Yates, Artificer T., Overseer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces.

To be Overseer, 1st Grade:

Henry, Mr. J. W. A., Overseer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah.

Hodgson, Mr. C., Overseer, 2nd Grade, Mysore.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

To be Controller, 3rd Class, 2nd Grade:

Westmorland, Lieutenant J. P., R. E., Controller, 3rd Class, 3rd Grade, Oudh.

To be Accountant, 1st Grade:

Barnes, Mr. F., Accountant, 1st Grade, Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department.

To be Accountant, 2nd Grade:

Heywood, Serjeant P., Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department.

James, Mr. G. A., Accountant, 3rd Grade, Straits Settlement (temporary rank).

To be Accountant, 3rd Grade:

Broderick, Mr. J. M., Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah.

D'Cruze, Mr. A. B., Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah.

Stevens, Mr. W., Accountant, 4th Grade, British Burmah.

No. 140.

The 10th May 1866.

Captain E. P. Gambier, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nusseerabad Division of Public Works, is granted one month's privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Captain A. S. Griffiths, S. C., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, will conduct the duties of the above Division during the absence of the Executive Engineer.

No. 141.

In accordance with Government General Order in the Military Department, No. 816 of 1865, the following Staff Officers of the Sappers and Miners are brought on the Public Works List as Supernumeraries:—

Captain P. Murray, R. E., as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant W. T. Stuart, S. C., as as Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant E. G. Clayton, R. E., as an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

No. 142.

The 11th May 1866.

Mr. N. A. R. Chambers is appointed to the Public Works Department, in the grade of Engineer Apprentice, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 4F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 7th May 1866.

Notifications.—With reference to Notification No. 3F., dated 29th March 1866, Dr. H. Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, during the prolonged absence on leave on medical certificate of Dr. D. Brandis, or until further orders.

No. 5F.

With reference to Notification No. 4F. of this date, Dr. H. Cleghorn received charge of the Office of the Inspector General of Forests, from Captain Williams, Royal Engineers, Under-Secretary, Public Works Department, on the forenoon of the 7th May 1866.

No. 6F.

The 10th May 1866.

Referring to Notification No. 4F., dated 14th February 1865, Mr. C. A. Dobbs is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Conservator in the Mysore Forest Department, from the 31st January 1866.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Topographical Survey of India.

No. $\frac{59}{341}$.

The 3rd May 1866.

The following promotions are made with effect from 1st instant:—

Messrs. A. Chennell and J. Ogle, Sub-Assistants, 3rd Class, to grade of 2nd Class.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Surveyor Genl. of India.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

No. 5.

The 7th May 1866.

The following appointment has been made with effect from 25th ultimo :—

Mr. Owen Vincent Norris, to be 3rd Class Sub-Assistant to fill an existing vacancy.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Supdt., G. T. Survey.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the University Medical Examinations :—

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Raj Mohun Banerjee	Medical College.
Hurish Chunder Gangooly ...	Ditto.
Radha Nath Bose ...	Ditto.
Anundolall Gangooly	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Beereshur Pahit	Medical College.
Behary Lall Ghose ...	Ditto.
Gooroo Doyal Doss Gupto	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Sen ..	Ditto.
Mohender Nath Sen	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Goopto ..	Ditto.

FIRST M. B EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ishan Chunder Roy	Medical College.
C. T. Peters	Ditto.
Kali Pada Gupto	Ditto.
Nobo Coomar Banerjee ..	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Fokeer Chunder Ghose .	Medical College.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chambers, E. W. . ..	Medical College.
Dwarka Nath Mookerjee ..	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee .	Ditto.
Haran Chunder Dutt .. .	Ditto.
Oghore Nath Mookerjee .	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Cally Coomar Doss . .	Medical College.
Chooney Lall Doss ..	Ditto.
Crump. H. W. . .	Ditto.
Gunga Prosand Mookerjee, B. A.	Ditto.
Judoo Bhooshun Mookerjee	Ditto.
Judoo Nath Mookerjee	Ditto.
Junnorunjun Paul	Ditto.
Lall Madhub Mookerjee .	Ditto.
Nundo Lall Dey	Medical College.
Omesh Chunder Mitter ..	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Gupto ...	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Mitter ..	Ditto.
Shama Churn Mookerjee ..	Ditto.
Tariny Churn Bhadoory	Ditto.
Troylokho Nath Ghose ..	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the University Junior Scholarships in the subject stated opposite their names :—

Raj Mohun Banerjee ..	In Chemistry.
Ishan Chunder Roy ...	„ Anatomy.
Hurish Chunder Gangooly	„ Physiology.
Kali Pada Gupto ..	„ Botany.
C. T. Peters. .	„ Materia Medica.

The undermentioned candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the University Senior Scholarship in the subject stated opposite their name :—

Haran Chunder Dutt .	In Medicine.
Gobind Chunder Chatterjee ...	„ Surgery.

Simla, Mooltan and Peshawur have been added to the list of places at which the Entrance Examination may be held.

The following subjects in languages are appointed for the examinations of 1868-69 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Tennyson ..	Lord of Burleigh.
Macaulay ..	Horatius Cocles.
Milton ...	Extract from Book V. of Paradise Lost.
Gray .	Hymn to Adversity. Ode on the Spring.
Wordsworth ...	Heart-leap Well.
Goldsmith .	Traveller.
Robertson .	History of America, Book II.
Smiles .	Self Help, Chapters 12 and 13.

Greek.

Homer ...	Iliad, Books I., II. and III.

Latin.

Cæsar de bello Gallico ...	Book II.
Eton Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo .	Part II., Extracts XXI. to LI. inclusive.
Cicero .	De Senectute.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupath, Part III., from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahábharata.

Upakramanika.

Bengali.

As in published Selections.*

Arabic.

As in published Selections.*

Persian.

Iqd i-gul.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

* Sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co

Urdu.

Major Fuller's Selections, Part I.*

Hindi.

Vidyankur.
Ramayana, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha	Chaps. 2nd and 3rd.
Nobin Chunder Sarangee	Universal History; Parts 1st and 2nd.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1868.

English.

Thomson	Castle of Indolence.
Addison	The Campaign.
Tickell	Elegy on Addison.
Cowper	Table Talk.
Robertson	History of America, Book I.
Paley	Reasons for Contentment.
Helps	Extracts from Companions of my Solitude and Friends in Council.

Latin.

Horace	Odes, Books I. and II. Ars Poetica.
Cicero	The second Tusculan Disputation.
Livy	Book XXIII.

Greek.

Thucydides	Book III.
Plato	Crito.
Sophocles	Antigone.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupath, Part III., from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahábharata.
Upakramanika.

Arabic.

As in published Selections.*

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1869.

English.

Shakspeare	Midsummer Night's Dream.
Scott	Rokeby.
†Wordsworth	Egyptian Maid. Tintern Abbey.
†Gibbon	Rome, Chapters I. and II.
†Burke	Speech on Financial Reform.
†Campbell	Rhetoric, Book II., Chapters V. and VI.; Book III., Chapter I., Sections I and II.

Greek.

Sophocles	Ajax.
Herodotus	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Tacitus	Annals, Book I.
Cicero	Pro Cluentio.
Juvenal	Satires I., III., IV., VIII., XIV.
Horace	Odes, Book IV.
Virgil	Æneid, Books VII. and VIII.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I.—XLI.
Isaiah I.—XXXIX.
Daniel I.—VII.
Proverbs

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambháva.
Veni Sanhára (omitting 2nd set).

Arabic.

As in published Selections.

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

English.

Chaucer	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer	Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book I.
Shakspeare	Henry IV., Part I., Macbeth.
Raleigh	History of the World, Book V., First 3 Chapters.
Bacon	Advancement of Learning.
Davis	Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne	Vulgar Errors.
Locke	Conduct of the Understanding.
Southey	Madoc.
Campbell	Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott	Ivanhoe.
Brougham	Speeches on Education and Slavery.
Carlyle	3 or 4 of Earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer	Iliad, first 12 Books.
Pindar	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus	Books II. and III., to the end of Chapter 66.
Thucydides	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato	Republic.
Aristotle	Politics.

Latin.

Virgil	Georgics; Æneid, first 6 Books.
Horace	Odes, Epodes, Satires I. (except 2 and 8), Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius	Satires.
Lucretius	Books I. and VI.
Catullus	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	Aulularia.
Terence	Andria.
Livy	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero	Orations against Catiline, first Book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	Histories.

* To be had at Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

† Published in one Volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

Sanscrit.

Kâlidâsa	Sakuntala and Meghaduta.
Bhavabhuti	Viracharita and Uttararama Charita.
Sudraka	Mrichchhakati.
Vana Bhatta	Kadambari.
Bharavi	Kiratarjuniya, I.—IV., XI.—XIV.
Magha	Sisupalavadha, I.—VI., XII.—XVI.
Sriharsha	Naishadha Charita, I.—V., IX.—XII., XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta	Kavyaprakasa.
Vishwanatha Panchanana	Bhasha Parichcheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	Jatteva Kaumudi.
Panini	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

History.

As a period:—The History of England during the reign of George III., as contained in—

(*a.*) Massey's History of England during the reign of George III.

(*b.*)—Knight's Popular History.

(*c.*)—Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

(*d.*)—Burke's Speeches and his Reflections on the French Revolution.

(*e.*)—Sir James Mackintosh's Vindiciæ Gallicæ.

Also the History of English Literature during this period.

2. May's Constitutional History.

3. Political Economy, as in McCulloch's Elements and J. S. Mill.

4. Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe.

5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Poetry.

Chaucer	The Knight's Tale.
Spencer	Faerie Queene, Book II., Chapters I. and II.
Pope	Dunciad, Book IV.
Collins	As in Richardson's Selections.
Wordsworth	Prelude, Books I. and II. Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, &c.
Tennyson	Idylls of the King, the last.

The Drama.

Shakspeare	Twelfth Night. Hamlet.
Ben Johnson	The Fox.
Sheridan	The Critic.
Byron	Manfred.
Taylor	Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

Prose.

Chaucer	Tale of Melibœus.
Milton	Areopagitica.
Swift	Drapier's Letters.
Gibbon	State of Ancient Germany (being Chapter IX. of the Decline and Fall).
Hume	Reign of Edward I.
Scott	Kenilworth.
Carlyle	Heroes and Hero worship, the part treating of Doctor Johnson.
Campbell	Rhetoric Book II., Chaps. IV., V., VI., VIII. and IX., and the whole of Book III.

The following text Books of Examination are appointed under the new Regulations:—

HISTORY.

Entrance Examination.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History (omitting Introductory Chapter).

First Examination in Arts.

Student's Hume.

B. A. Examination.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's Vol. 2 of History of India.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chapter 12, Section VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.

Wayland's Moral Philosophy.

Whately's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edwards's Zoology, 2 parts.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, *The 1st May 1866.* } J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A., *Registrar.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

First half of a Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{19}$02678 for Rs. 10. Payment stopped at the Mint.

LOST.

On March 1863, one half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{19}$01129 for Rs. 500.

LOST.

The left half of a Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{20}$64389 for Rs. 20. Payment stopped.

LOST.

In transit by post between Raepore and Kamptee, the second half of the Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{19}$71544 for Rs. 100.

LOST.

The first half of the Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{9}$59987 for Rs. 20, payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

SREE NARAUN ROY.

LOST.

The second halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{30}$66709, $\frac{A}{30}$30470, and $\frac{A}{30}$39635, for 100 Rupees each. No. $\frac{A}{23}$71308 for 50 Rs. Nos. $\frac{A}{25}$77733, $\frac{A}{9}$76073, $\frac{A}{25}$88966, $\frac{A}{25}$74989, $\frac{A}{25}$88968, $\frac{A}{25}$87521, and $\frac{A}{25}$88967, for 20 Rs. each; and No. $\frac{A}{19}$18557 for 10 Rs.

AJOODAH DOSS.
MOTHOOR DOSS.

LOST.

Second half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$74164 for Rs. 50. Payment stopped at the Mint.

LOST.

In transit from Bhaugulpore, the left half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{9}$68855 for Rs. 20, the payment of which has been stopped at the Mint.

HEAD CLERK.

Any Treasury, or other Public Officer, requiring a really good Head Clerk, a Native of Bengal, let him apply to the undersigned.

SEETAPORE, 1st *May* 1866. } S. WOOD, *Offg. Settlement Officer.*

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Claud Hamilton Hamilton, in our Firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo. The continuing Partners are Messrs. Charles Binny Skinner, Robert Jardine, John Skinner, James Richard Bullen Smith, and Thomas Henderson Wordie.

JARDINE, SKINNER & CO.

1st *May* 1866.

LOST

In transit the first halves of the undermentioned Currency Notes, *viz.*,—

No. $\frac{A}{9}$98983, Rs. 20; No. $\frac{A}{7}$95830, Rs. 10; No. $\frac{A}{19}$24638, Rs. 10; No. $\frac{A}{19}$20985, Rs. 10; No. $\frac{A}{19}$49357, Rs. 10.

Payment stopped at the Currency Office, Mint.

CALCUTTA, *The* 5th *May* 1866. } THACKER, SPINK & CO.

LOST.

Right hand halves of Calcutta Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{9}$ 98660, dated 11th July 1861, for Rs. 20.

Nagpore Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{17}$50833, dated 7th May 1862, for Rs. 10.

BHYROLALL SHAW.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The right half of Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{26}$21656, Lahore Circle, value Rupees twenty. Payment has been stopped.

C. H. BURT,
Loodhiana.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY FRANCIS BROWN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CALCUTTA, *The* 1st *May* 1866. } SCHOENE, KILBURN & CO.

TO CAPTAINS OF RIVER STEAMERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Telegraph Cable has been laid across the Berhampooter at Dhoobree.

The Dhoobree end of the Cable is about 100 yards below to the south of Rocky Point.

Masts indicating the line of Cable have been erected on both banks of the river, and Captains of River Steamers are requested to be particularly careful not to anchor in its vicinity.

Wilful damage to the Cable is punishable under Act VIII. of 1860,—to the provision of which Act, the attention of those concerned is therefore called.

T. G. GLOVER, *Major*, R. E.,
Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

NOTICE No. 139.

The Public are hereby informed that in despatching goods by the Government Bullock Train on the line from Carragolah to Pankabarry, they should consign them to the Colgong Railway Station, and forward the Railway Receipts for such goods to the Deputy Post Master of that Station. The Railway hire must in all cases be prepaid.

R. W. H. FANSHAWE, *Major*,
Offg. Post Master Genl., Bengal.

CALCUTTA, *The* 18th *April* 1866. }

WANTED

A Naib Jailor for Motiharee Jail, who knows English and understands accounts. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Application, with copies of testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be sent to the undersigned.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Magistrate.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will, on and after the 14th April, be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undermentioned Government Promissory Notes were lost some years ago, and that duplicates thereof have been applied for by Mrs. Cecilia Davis:—

G. P. Note	No.	35984 of	1854-55,	4	per cent.	Rs.	500,	Estate of T. H. Davis, Esq.
,,	,,	7800 of P. W. L.		5	,,	,,	500	,, Ditto.
,,	,,	11058 of 17716 of	1835-36,	4	,,	,,	1,500	,, E. J. Davis, Esq.
,,	,,	15700 of	1842-43,	,,	,,	,,	500	,, Ditto.
,,	,,	3487 of P. W. L.	1854-55,	5	,,	,,	500	,, Ditto.
,,	,,	899 of ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	500	,, Ditto.
,,	,,	1689 of 11610 of	,,	,,	,,	,,	1,000	,, Ditto.
,,	,,	1499 of 23256 of	1854-55,	4	,,	,,	500	,, Mr. F. Davis.
,,	,,	14240 of ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	500	,, Mrs. M. A. Wilson.

EDWARD H. SIMS,
Solicitor.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, Jummoo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters, a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances, if desired, will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 18.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Annual Cattle Fair held in the Mullannee District of Marwar.

From the Agent, Governor General, for Rajpootana States, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 500-102, dated Aboo, the 10th April 1866).

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a report (duplicate) from the Political Agent in Marwar, relating to the recent annual fair held in the Mullannee District of Marwar. Such reports are, I think, very essential, and Captain Impey's communication is not without considerable interest.

From CAPTAIN E. C. IMPEY, Political Agent, Marwar, and Superintendent, Mullannee, to COLONEL W. H. EDEN, Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana States,—(No. 45-16G., dated Camp Pallee, the 7th April 1866).

Having this year visited the annual cattle fair held in the Mullannee District of Marwar, I have the honor to submit the following account of it, which may be interesting and useful to Government.

2. This fair is held at Tilwarra, a village in Mullannee,—a District, as you are aware, dismembered from Marwar, and under the Civil charge of the Political Agent. It is known as the Tilwarra or Balotra fair,—Balotra being a border town of Marwar, 10 miles distant, the Hakim of which controls the arrangements for the fair and takes the dues thereof, in pursuance of the custom which prevailed before Mullannee came under British superintendence.

3. Tilwarra is on the right bank of the Loonee near the eastern frontier of Mullannee, and about 65 miles due west of Jodhpoor. The Loonee, a stream of salt water, runs rapidly in the rains over a wide sandy bed varying from a quarter of a mile to a mile in breadth. After the rains it gradually dries up, leaving in parts deep pools, in others a trickling stream, and elsewhere, as at Tilwarra, an apparently dry bed; under the sand, however, remains fresh water which becomes brackish as the hot season advances. Thus, during the fair held in March, fresh water is obtained with ease and in abundance, by digging holes into which, at a depth of four to six feet, fresh water percolates. Should, however, these water holes be sunk deeper, they fill with brine. This feature in the water is common to Mullannee and the neighbouring Salt Districts of Marwar, where only the rain and surface water is sweet, and salt springs lie at certain depths from the surface. It can be imagined how scarce fresh water becomes, and how dearly stored in April, May and June.

4. The fair is held in the deep sandy bed of the river, and this year occupied an area of about a mile by a mile and a half; the cattle were very closely packed; men and animals were encamped in the open in thick clusters, according to their Districts; a few rude huts of boughs sprinkled here and there forming their only protection from a blazing sun, and during one day a continuous driving sandstorm. The only tentage visible was the stretched sheeting that formed the lines of

bazar opened for the traders, whose shops numbered upwards of 900.

5. In enumerating the Districts from which the cattle and produce come, it will be best to class them and the traders in rotation, according to the numerical position they occupied in the fair.

6. Of the cattle, the bullocks constitute more than two-thirds. The following are the Districts from which they come for sale :—

1.—*Jalore*, of Marwar, on the south-west frontier bordering on Scinde, Pahlanpoor and Mullannee.

2.—*Nagore*, of Marwar, on the north-east frontier bordering on Bikanir and Shekhawattee.

3.—*Mullannee*, of Marwar.

4.—*Seewanna*, of Marwar, on its western frontier bordering on Mullannee.

5.—*Scinde*. The Thurr and Parkur Districts of Oomerkote, &c., bordering on the north and west of Mullannee.

6.—*Pahlanpoor* and other small States, under the Political Superintendent of Pahlanpoor.

7.—*Sirohi*.

8.—*Jeysulmir*.

7. Purchasers of bullocks come from—

1.—*Kutch Bhooj*.

2.—*The Punjab*.

3.—*Kattywar*.

4.—*Goozerat*.

5.—*Nagore of Marwar*.

But a large [illegible] trade in bullocks is carried on. The Nagore traders bring in full grown or nearly full grown cattle, and carry back large herds of young stock (yearlings to two years old) bred in Jalore, Mullannee, Scinde, Pahlanpoor and Sirohi; whilst the Jeysulmir cattle are of all ages. The neighbouring Districts of Marwar, like Nagore, principally furnish full grown stock and purchase young cattle. This proves that Goozerat and Nagore, which give their name to the first bred of kine in this part of India, really depend for supply on the large grass plains of Jalore, Mullannee, Scinde, and Pahlanpoor.

8. The great traders are the "Charuns,"—a religious sect from Kutch Bhooj,—who, from time immemorial, being exempted from payment of any taxes on their merchandize, carry off annually 20 to 30,000 head of cattle. The drovers from the Punjab are also large purchasers of full grown cattle.

9. The bullocks, especially those from Nagore, are very fine. Young cattle sell for 20 to 50 Rupees a piece, whereas the finer full grown, or even the two-year-old bullocks sell in pairs for 200 to 400 Rupees,—the latter being the price for an exceptionally fine yoke of oxen from Nagore or Jalore.

10. I took some pains to get an estimate of the number of bullocks present; but from the open position of the fair, it was impossible to do so accurately, without annoying or interfering with the traders. I believe, however, a lac to a lac and a half is an approximate estimate of the number of kine present on the chief day (the Bhur Mela). Of this number perhaps one-quarter may leave the fair unsold.

11. The camels take the second position in the fair. They came in herds from—

Jalore, of Marwar.	Kutch.
Pahlanpoor.	Seewanna, of Marwar.
Mullannee.	Jodhpoor, of Marwar.
Scinde, Thurr and Parkur.	Bikanir.
	Jeysulmir.

The Districts of Phalanpoor, Scinde and Kutch furnish young camels, while the other Districts supply those fit for work. From Mullannee come both classes.

12. Purchasers come from—

The Punjab.	Mullannee.
Marwar, all its Districts.	Jeysulmir.
	Bikanir.

The greatest number of camels by far goes to the Punjab; indeed, the Seikh traders buy nearly all those fit for work, while among the home Districts, there is a similar mutual trade as in bullocks. This shews the capability of some Districts for breeding, and others for rearing advantageously. Thus, Mullannee, Scinde, Pahlanpoor and Kutch are the chief breeding grounds, and *not* Marwar, Bikanir and Jeysulmir, to the extent generally supposed.

13. The price of camels now is high; as much as 200 Rupees is paid for a fine camel intended for riding, or for stud purposes; but the average price of a full grown one, at Tilwarra, was Rupees 100, and of a young one Rupees 40.

14. The horses, however, formed the most interesting feature of the fair. They came from—

Jalore, of Marwar, and Marwar generally.	Pahlanpoor.
Mullannee.	Scinde.
	Jeysulmir.

Sirohi.

I was quite surprised with the beauty, size and shape of the colts and fillies from the famous breeding Districts of Mullannee, Jalore, and the parts of Marwar bordering thereon.

15. The Mullannee breed is, as this fair proved, famed throughout Rajpootana and well known to native dealers. It is said to owe its origin to horses captured in forays into Kattywar, Scinde and Pahlanpoor, by Mullee Nath, the elder branch of the present Rajpoot Chief of Marwar, and the conqueror of Mullannee, and that the race has been carefully and jealously preserved pure. The horses are now bred by Mullee Nath's descendants, the petty Chiefs whose freeholds compose the Districts of Mullannee, and who own but slender allegiance to the Maharajah of Marwar. The horses have many points in common with Arabs and Kattywars; but while they have the docile qualities and the great endurance of the former, they exceed them in size, though they do not match them in beauty. In comparison with the Kattywar horse, I think temper, power, strength and endurance are in favour of Mullannee, though possibly the superiority in looks might be granted to a pure Kattywarree,—a horse now but rarely met with.

16. The Mullannee horses seem to be free from vice, and this and their wonderful powers of

undergoing toil and exposure, they owe chiefly to the manner in which they are reared. Bred in a tract of country where little arable land exists, they are allowed to roam by day over large grass plains, and are run in at night to the village yards. Stabling, the mares and colts have none, till, perhaps, they are tethered for extra feeding and dressing a short time before the fair, and numbers come rough and dirty without any preparation. They are hardy, docile, but high spirited. Their docility and freedom from vice, shows itself, especially in the mares and young stock which have not undergone the severe bitting and handling to which Rajpoots subject their horses in the *ménage*.

17. The race is so much appreciated in Rajpootana, that colts and fillies of one and two and a half years old fetched this year from 80 to 200 Rupees a piece, and some of them even higher. A Brahmin of Marwar gave Rupees 225 for one filly, and a filly bought for the eldest son of the Maharajah of Jodhpoor, cost Rupees 200,—the average price being about Rupees 125 for 18 months' old colts. Many were bought before they reached the fair: the approaches thereto having been beset by traders eager to secure the pick.

18. Some of this stock, as well as colts from the neighbouring Marwar Districts, especially Jalore, were bought as remounts for the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, the Deolee and Erinpoorah Irregular Forces, and the 2nd Bombay Cavalry; 150 to 300 Rupees, and in a few instances, higher were paid for 2 or 4-year old produce.

19. From Pahlanpoor, Kutch, and the small States contiguous thereto, came a considerable number of horses; but though well shaped, they averaged under charger height. Here and there a pure Kattywarree was shewn me, and many that had Kattywar blood in them. There were many merchants from Scinde: their horses were generally small, but powerful.

20. Jeypoor, Ajmere, Delhi, Marwar and Meywars ent purchasers. Competition was very brisk: bargains being quickly made to secure good produce. Rupees 450 was the highest price I heard of as given for a 3-year old, and Rupees 350 was refused, before I left the fair, for a chesnut 5-year old mare over 15 hands high.

21. I have been thus explicit regarding the horses from knowing that Government and Officers Commanding Cavalry Corps have of late years found difficulty in procuring remounts, and therefore I think it may be of service to bring to notice so considerable a breeding District, and so important a horse fair. Should Government wish to direct its attention to this fair, I would suggest that a Stud Officer, or some good judge of horses and of the requirements of Government, be allowed to attend it next year to inspect and report thereon. I believe such a course would, if horses are wanted and these answer the purpose, prove highly beneficial.

22. I have been so struck, both in my tours through Mullannee and my visit to the fair, with the horses, and the capability of the District for breeding, that with the consent of the Mullannee Thakoors, I am about to furnish them with an Arab stallion, and I hope, if on trial it be found advantageous to pay attention to the extension, improving and keeping up this breed, that two good thorough-bred English stallions may be allowed to the District. None but the best blood should be sent, else we shall injure what I believe to be already a very fine race of horses.

23. The number of horses estimated to have attended the Tilwarra fair this year, is 1,500.

24. Cattle forming the great staple of the fair, the merchandize present was comparatively small. It consisted of—

Country cloth from Marwar.
English cloth from Bombay.
Sugar from Bhowanee (Hissar).
Country hides from Pahlanpoor and Sirohi.
Tobacco from Goozerat.
Red Pepper ditto.
Cocoanuts ditto.
Opium from Kotah and Boondee.
Brass and iron vessels from Nagore (Marwar).
Rope from Marwar.
Gold and silver ornaments from Marwar.
Ivory from Goozerat.

Cloth, sugar, hides and tobacco being the four articles which came in any considerable quantity. Cheap prints and dyed cloths, chiefly manufactured in Marwar, find a large market to the north and east, whilst tobacco and sugar not being products of Marwar, Bikanir, Jeysulmir, or any of these sandy tracts, find here a ready sale. A fair trade is also carried on in opium and ivory,—the former being consumed largely by the people of this country, and the latter much used for bangles, carving and decoration.

*The famous Bikanir sugar-candy can scarcely be called a product. I believe it to be simply refined in Bikanir, and it is an article of luxury.

25. As the staple produce of the fair comes long distances, and consists chiefly of droves of animals, the proportion of men is small in comparison with other fairs where holy shrines and festivals attract a large concourse. Though it is impossible to set down with accuracy the number of people present, the attendance, I should say, was about 100,000. Though the police arrangements made by the Marwar authorities for keeping in order this multitude, were merely nominal, there was this year no disturbance, and scarcely any crime. One of my chief objects in visiting the fair, was to judge of these points for myself; serious complaints having been made to me of the loss of life and the thefts on previous years, owing to the defects in control.

26. The fair takes place in March, and lasts ten days; but the fifth is the day it is expected to fill, and then the shrine of Mullee Nath,—the Rahtore Chief, who, with his followers, came from Kanouj and conquered these Districts,—is visited by all Rajpoots and other Hindoos.

27. It is said that the money transactions in this fair, amount to 20 to 25 lacs, and these sums are advanced on the spot by the Marwaree bankers for drafts on them brought by the traders.

Government of Fort St. George.

Chinchona Operations in the Neilgherries.

Report on the Number, Distribution, and Condition of Chinchona plants on the Neilgherries, on the 28th February 1866.

Species.	Botanical names.	Commercial names.	No. of plants.	Value per lb. of dry bark in the London Market.	Remarks.
				s. d. s. d.	
1	C. Succirubra ...	Red bark	290,655	2 6 to 8 9	The number of plants planted out in the plantations, remain the same as in last month, namely, 244,871.
2	C. Calisaya Var Frutex ,, Vera	Yellow bark	18,151	2 10 to 7 0	
3	C. Officinalis Var Condamenia (C. Uritusinga)	Original Loxa bark..	8,219	2 10 to 7 0	
4	Do. Var Bonplandiana (C. Chahuarguera)	Select Crown bark...	675,028	2 10 to 7 0	
5	C. Crespilla	Fine Crown bark ...	4,380	2 10 to 6 0	The increase by propagation is 42,903, being 9,652 under the average of the last six months, making the total number of plants 1,026,796.
6	C. Lancifolia	Pitayo bark	198	1 8 to 2 10	
7	C. Nitida .. .	Genuine Grey bark..	2,786	1 8 to 2 9	
8	C. Species without name	Fine Grey bark ...	8,500	1 8 to 2 10	
9	C. Micrantha... ...	Grey bark	15,065	1 8 to 2 9	
10	C. Peruviana	Finest Grey bark ...	3,389	1 8 to 2 10	
11	C. Pahudiana... ...	Unknown	425	Unknown.	
		Total number of plants...	1,026,796		

TABLE II.—Memorandum of the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra, planted on the 2nd Denison Plantation at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862.

No. of plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th August 1862.	Height in inches on the 31st Jan. 1866.	Height in inches on the 28th Feb. 1866.	Growth in inches during Feb. 1866.	By whom planted.	Remarks.
1	23	131¾	132¼	½	His Excellency Sir W. Denison.	Table II. exhibits the growth of eleven plants of C. Succirubra, planted out by His Excellency the Governor and other gentlemen at Neddivuttum, on the 30th August 1862. The average growth of these plants, during the month, is $\frac{1}{12}$ths of an inch, or $\frac{1}{11}$th of an inch above the growth of last month.
2	16½	118½	116½	1		
3	19	121	122¼	1¼		
4	15	110½	111¼	¾		
5	27	135½	136½	1		
6	20	108	109	1		
7	20	123¼	124¼	1	J. W. Breeks, Esq.	
8	18	124¾	125½	¾	Dr. Sanderson.	
9	20	129¾	130¾	1	J. D. Sim, Esq.	
10	20	131	131¾	¾	Lieutenant McLeod.	
11	18	113½	114½	1	P. Grant, Esq.	
12	...	82½	83	½	Plant cut down for bark.	

TABLE III.—Showing the height of twelve plants of C. Officinalis planted on the Dodabetta Plantation at Ootacamund, on the 30th September 1863.

No. of plants.	Height in inches when planted on the 30th Sept. 1863.	Height in inches on the 31st Jan. 1866.	Height in inches on the 28th Feb. 1866.	Growth in inches during Feb. 1866.	Remarks.
1	19	109	110½	1½	One of the two plants cut down on the 20th of March 1863, for the bark submitted to Mr. Howard for analysis, has made strong shoots of 83 inches in height, giving the growth of half an inch during the month.
2	14½	97½	98	½	
3	28	110	111½	1½	
4	22	106½	108	1½	The twelve plants of C. Officinalis (a shrubby species) on the Dodabetta Plantation, gives an average growth of 2 1/12 inches, or ⅓ of an inch under that of last month.
5	21½	110½	113½	3	
6	28	121½	124	2½	The number of plants issued to the public during the month, is 250, making the total distributed 83,934.
7	22½	103½	106	2½	
8	21½	103	106½	3	
9	21½	116	118½	2½	
10	19½	107½	109½	2	
11	24	112	114½	2½	
12	24	111½	113½	2	

OOTACAMUND,
March 1866.

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,
Supt., Govt. Chinchona Plantations.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

NOTIFICATION

On Thursday, the 24th instant, being the Queen's Birthday, the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levee at Peterhoff at 11 o'clock A. M.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at their earliest convenience.

By Command,

MILITARY SECY.'S OFFICE,
SIMLA,
The 17th May 1866.

SEYMOUR BLANE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

NOTIFICATION

On Thursday, the 24th instant, at noon, the Viceroy and Governor General, as Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, will hold an Investiture of the Order, for the purpose of conferring on Sir William Mansfield, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief, the dignity of the Knighthood of the said Most Exalted Order.

The Civil and Military Officers of the Government, present at Simla, are invited to witness the ceremony.

W. MUIR,
Secy. of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
The 17th May 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th May 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII. OF 1866.

An Act to correct two clerical errors in the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the twenty-second Section of the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay, dated the 28th December 1865, is as follows:—"And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all *such* persons beyond such limits over whom the said High Court of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents;" And whereas it is expedient to correct the two clerical errors in such section which are hereinbefore indicated by italics: it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Clause substituted for Section 22 of revised Letters Patent of High Court of Bombay.

1. In lieu of the said recited section, the following shall be substituted:—

"And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all persons beyond such limits over whom the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 831.

Simla, the 11th May 1866.

Notification.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. T. F. Smith and H. B. Finlay, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh.

No. 852.

The 15th May 1866.

Erratum.—In Notification of this Department, No. 2205, dated the 6th of March last, for "Act XLII. of 1860," read "Act XI. of 1865."

No. 853.

Notification.—Under Section 3 of Act XI. of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes in the city of Lucknow, shall be the same as those of the municipality of Lucknow, excluding the Cantonments.

No. 856.

Mr. J. C. Duff, District Superintendent of Police, Wurdah, in the Central Provinces, has obtained eighteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate to England, with preparatory leave from the 11th to the 25th of April.

No. 858.

Moobaruk Ally, while officiating as Tehseeldar of Dhumteny in the Raepoor District in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class as described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

No. 899.

The 16th May 1866.

Three months' privilege leave, from the 18th of April, is granted to Lieutenant W. H. Wilkins, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Division, Central Provinces.

No. 901.

Lieutenant A. E. Dummler, R. E., is appointed 2nd Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, with effect from the 9th April.

No. 903.

The undermentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces, are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Chapter II., Section 22 of Act XXV of 1861:—

Mr. J. W. Tawney, Assistant Commissioner.
" J. W. Neill, ditto.
" G. J. Nicholls, ditto.
" W. A. Nedham, Extra Assistant Commissioner
" S. Hennessy, ditto.
" H. E. M. Impey, ditto.
Mahomed Boodun, ditto.

No. 905.

The undermentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces, are invested with the powers of a Magistrate, described in Chapter II., Section 2 of Act XXV. of 1861:—

Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, Assistant Commr.
Lieutenant W. Vertue, ditto.
Mr. T. Crawley, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Baboo Nobin Kristo Bose, ditto
Moonshee Buktawar Sing, ditto.

No. 907.

Major C. G. H. Coote, Superintendent of Police, Tavoy, has obtained privilege leave of absence for six weeks, from the 19th April 1866.

Major Coote made over charge of the Office of Superintendent of Police, Tavoy, on the afternoon of the 18th April 1866, to Captain C. W. Street, the Deputy Commissioner.

No. 909.

Major E. M. Ryan, Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, obtained privilege leave of absence from the 29th January to the 26th February 1866.

Major Ryan made over charge of his Office to Lieutenant G. A. Strover, Cantonment Magistrate of Rangoon, on the forenoon of the 29th January, and re-assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 26th February 1866.

No. 911.

Mr. A. B. Wynne, Assistant in the Geological Survey of India, availed himself of the twenty months' leave of absence granted to him in Orders of the 13th March last, No. 2381, and sailed from Bombay on the 14th April.

No. 913.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the whole of the Arms Act (Act XXXI. of 1860), as modified by Act VI. of 1866, is in force in the Province of Oudh. All Europeans, Americans, Eurasians, Parsees and Native Christians, are exempted from the provisions of Sections 26 and 32, in addition to the persons exempted under Section 27 of the former Act.

No. 954.

The 17th May 1866.

Doctor C. E. Pyster, Civil Medical Officer, Sandoway, British Burmah, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 956.

Surgeon Major D. T. Morton, returned to Port Blair from privilege leave on the 9th April, and resumed medical charge of the Settlement from Dr Gamack, on the forenoon of the same date.

No. 1007.

The 18th May 1866.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Police of British Burmah:—

Lieutenant Malcolm Furlong, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant Richard Charles Evanson, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

No. 1009.

The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the period specified against their names:—

Covenanted:

Mr. H. Hankey . ... 6 months.

Uncovenanted:

Mr. C. Galbraith ... ... 6 months.

The Secretary of State has also granted extensions of leave for six months each on private affairs, and without pay, to the undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants:—

Mr. C. A. Elliot.
" J. Vans Agnew.
" R. G. Currie.

No. 1016.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. R. Money to resign the Civil Service from the 10th instant.

No. 1032.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, Mr. A. L. M. Phillipps, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 11th ultimo.

No. 1035.

The following Native gentlemen in the Central Provinces, are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates and are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate, and are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class, to be exercised within the limits of their respective estates:—

Bhoop Sing, Zemindar of Pendra.
Bishnath Sing, " of Chapa.
Rugonath Sing, " of Lapa.
Luchmee Doss, Tahooddar of Lormee.

No. 1037.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. H. St. G. Tucker, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the public service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Oudh, and to place his services at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 1012.

Messrs H. B. Finlay, T. F. Harkness and H. St. G. Tucker, Junior Civil Servants, having passed in two languages within the prescribed interval after arrival in India, have each been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 800.

Mr. T. F. Harkness has also been presented with a Gold Medal of Merit for having passed in Oordoo with marked proficiency.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 491.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 16th May 1866.

Notification.—The following engagement for the suppression of the slave trade, recently concluded between the Government of India and the Chief of the Mijjertein Tribe of Somalis on the East Coast of Africa, is p blished for general information :—

Engagement concluded between Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Merewether, C. B., Political Resident, Aden, and Sultan Mahmood bin Yoosoof, Chief of the Mijjertein Tribe of Somalis, and elders of the said Tribe.

"Influenced by motives of humanity and by a desire to conform to the principles on which the great English Government is conducted, we lend a willing ear to the proposals of our friend Lieutenant-Colonel William Lockyer Merewether, C. B., Political Resident at Aden, that we should covenant with him and each other to abolish and prohibit the exportation of slaves from any one part of Africa to any other place in Africa or Asia or elsewhere, under our authority. We whose names and seals are set to this bond, as therefore in the sight of God and of men, solemnly proclaim our intention to prohibit the exportation of slaves from Africa by every means in our power, we will export none ourselves, nor permit our subjects to do so; and any vessel found carrying slaves, shall be seized and confiscated, and the slaves shall be released."

Signed this twentieth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (4th of the month Shawal 1282), at Bunder Mureeah.

(Sd.) SULTAN MAHMOOD YOOSOOF.

Witness to the above,

(Sd.) MOOSA BIN YOOSOOF OTHMAN.
" SAMUNTER OTHMAN.
" ADREES MAHMOOD.

(Sd.) W. L. MEREWETHER, *Lieut.-Col., Political Resident, Aden.*

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the 16th May 1866.

No. 736.

GENERAL.

The 14th May 1866.

Notifications.—The undermentioned Officers serving in the Central Provinces, have passed the prescribed departmental examination :—

For the Higher Standard :

Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas, Assistant Commr.
" W. Vertue, "
" T. Crawley, Extra "
Baboo Nobin Kristo Bose, " "
Moonshee Buktawur Sing, " "

For the Lower Standard :

Mr. J. W. Tawney, Assistant Commissioner.
" J. W. Neill, "
" G. J. Nicholls, "
" H. E. M. Impey, Extra "
" R. Hamilton, " "
" J. Hennessey, " "
" W. A. Nedham, " "
Mahomed Boodhun, " "
Mehndee Hossein, Tehseeldar.
Davee Pershad, "
Shunker Loll, "
Abdool Medjid, "
Asud Ally, "
Ibnool Hossein, "
Ramsurn Loll, "
Bappajee Balkrishna, "
Dadajee Jeywunt, "
Purshotum Rao, Clerk of the Commissioner's Court, Nagpore.
Gunput Rao, Clerk of the Commissioner's Court, Nerbudda Division.
Yacoob Ally, Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Baitool.
Gunput Rao Gurpuriah Misl Khwan, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Nagpore.

No. 738.

Major R. D. Ardagh, Commissioner of the Pegu Division in British Burmah, embarked for Europe on the 7th ultimo on board the French Steamer *Erymanthe.*

No. 739.

Appointment.—Captain W. B. Thomson, Settlement Officer of Seonee, is appointed to the charge of the Mundla Settlement in addition to his other duties.

No. 742.

Leave.—Two months' leave of absence on private affairs is granted to Mr. A. K. Collis, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 753.

The 16th May 1866.

Notifications.—The services of Lieutenant A. S. Roberts, of the General List, Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government with a view to his being appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

No. 765.

The 18th May 1866.

Mr. W. MacGeorge to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Hoshungabad District,

Central Provinces, during the period Mr. R. Hamilton officiates as District Superintendent of Police in the Wurdah District.

No. 767.

Fifteen months' leave to Europe on medical certificate is granted to Mr. H J. MacGeorge, Assistant Commissioner of Seonee in the Central Provinces, together with preparatory leave for twenty-five days from the 23rd ultimo, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 493.

Simla, the 11th May 1866.

Notifications.—The following Agreements with the Bank of Bengal are published for general information, by Order of the Governor General in Council.—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made the 14th day of April 1866 BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL of the one part and THE BANK OF BENGAL of the other part. WHEREAS by an Agreement bearing date the 26th day of September 1861, and made between the parties hereto, certain terms were agreed to having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of paying and receiving money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of Bengal, theretofore transacted at the Government Treasury at Fort William, and the establishment of an agency on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India in the issue and circulation and payment by the said Bank of Government Currency Notes for the Circle of Issue of Calcutta for a term of 5 years from the date of the said Agreement, with an option on the part of the said Secretary of State of renewal either with or without modification as might be agreed upon, and provisions were by the said Agreement made for the remuneration to be received by the said Bank in respect of the business and agency thereby transferred to and undertaken by them, and also the remuneration to be received by the said Bank in respect of their management of the Government business and agency which might thereafter be transferred to or undertaken by them at Branch Banks which they might afterwards establish at towns or places other than Calcutta. And whereas the said Bank having established Branch Banks at Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Nagpore, Benares, Mirzapore, Patna, Dacca, and Rangoon by various subsidiary Agreements made between the parties hereto, the said Bank undertook the business of receiving and paying money and acting as Bankers on behalf of the Government of India in the District in which the said Branches were established, in consideration of the payment by the said Secretary of State in Council to the said Bank of divers yearly sums amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 21,990. And whereas the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank have mutually agreed that from and after the 2nd day of January 1866, the [illegible] of the said Bank for the issue and circulation [illegible] payment of Government Currency Notes as under the said recited Agreement as the said [illegible] sidiary Agreements shall cease and determine; and that from and after the same day, the said Bank shall also cease to act under the said Agreement of the 26th day of September 1861, and the said Agreement shall on and from that day be rescinded and put an end to, save only as regards any act done or liability incurred thereunder. And it was also agreed that the conditions and term of years upon and for which the said Bank shall thenceforth continue to act as Bankers for the said Government and in the business of paying and receiving money shall be, as hereinafter stipulated and declared. And whereas it has been further agreed that the management of the business of the Registered Public Debt at Calcutta as heretofore carried on in the Loan Department by and under the superintendence of the Accountant General of the Government of India shall, from and after the said last-mentioned date, be transferred to the said Bank upon the terms hereinafter contained. Now these presents witness that for the purpose of carrying into effect the said Agreement, and in consideration of the premises, each of them, the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, doth and do for himself and themselves and his and their respective successors covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say :—

1st.—Save and except as regards any previous act done or liability incurred, the said Agreement of the 26th September 1861 and the said subsidiary Agreements in respect of the hereinbefore mentioned Branch Banks shall on and from the 2nd day of January 1866 be rescinded and cease to have any force or effect whatsoever. And on and from the same day, so much of the several subsidiary Agreements for the business of the Branches of the said Bank as relates to Government Currency Notes and the agency of the said Bank in the circulation and payment of such Notes shall be rescinded and wholly cease and determine.

2nd.—That as and by way of compensation to the said Bank for the surrender of their agency in respect of the Government Currency Notes and the commission and profits accruing therefrom, the said Bank shall receive from the said Secretary of State in Council payment at the rate of Rupees 2,25,000 per annum (being ¾ per cent. per annum on 3 crores of Rupees) on and from the said 2nd day of January 1866 until the 1st day of March 1867, when such payment shall cease and determine.

3rd.—That on and after the 2nd day of January 1866, the management and transaction of all business of the Registered Public Debt and Securities for the time being of the Government of India and the said Secretary of State in Council, and the performance of all duties relating thereto, lately done and performed in what is known as the Loan Department, by and under the superintendence of the Comptroller General of Accounts, including the calculation and payment of interest, the consolidation, division, cancellation and renewal of Government Securities, and the keeping of all books, registers and accounts, and conduct of all correspondence

to or necessary thereto, shall be trans- nd transacted by the Bank of Bengal at 's Principal Office in Calcutta; and the shall and will thenceforth until the 1st March 1874 act as Agents for the said Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India in and for the payment of so much of the interest or principal of the said Public Debt and Securities as may be or become for the time being payable at Calcutta, and as shall be provided for by the Government of India, and shall conduct such agency subject to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may from time to time be given to the said Bank by the Governor General in Council or any of the Officers of the Government of India authorized in that behalf, provided that such orders and directions shall be consistent with the provisions herein contained and shall be approved by or on behalf of the said Bank.

4th.—That as and by way of remuneration to the Bank for their undertaking and conducting the management of the business now carried on by the Loan Department as aforesaid, the said Bank shall be entitled to charge and shall half-yearly charge the said Secretary of State in Council with a commission at the rate of Rupees 3,500 per annum upon each crore of Rupees of that portion of the said Public Debt and Securities whereof the interest shall for the time being be payable in the Territories of British India elsewhere than at the Treasuries of or for the time being subordinate to or under the control of the Governments of Bombay and Madras, respectively; and the said Bank shall be also entitled to charge and collect for the use of the Bank all such fees and charges as are now demanded by the Loan Department, or as may hereafter from time to time with the consent of the Government of India be made payable for and upon the renewal, consolidation, division or otherwise of the Notes belonging to the said Public Debt and Securities, provided always that if that portion of the said Public Debt and Securities upon which the said Bank shall be entitled to charge commission as aforesaid shall in any year commencing from the 2nd day of January of that year be less than 30 crores of Rupees, then and so often as the same shall happen, the said Bank shall be entitled to have the remuneration for that year re-considered and re-adjusted by the said Secretary of State in Council, and to payment by Government of such remuneration as may be determined upon.

5th.—That from and after the 2nd day of January 1866, and until the 1st day of March 1874, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, respectively, formerly transacted at the General Treasury at Fort William and now at the Calcutta Office of the said Bank, shall continue to be carried on and transacted by the Bank of Bengal subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may from time to time be given to the said Bank by the Governor General in Council or any of the Officers of the Government of India authorized in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid, such account or accounts shall be continued in their books by the said Bank with the Government of India and Government of Bengal as shall be convenient or necessary, or as the Government of India shall from time to time direct.

6th.—That from and after the said 2nd day of January 1866, the cash balances then in the Bank of Bengal at their Calcutta Office of or belonging to the Government of India and Government of Bengal shall remain deposited with the said Bank, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, all moneys and balances which may be or become payable to or on account of those Governments, respectively, and the Bank shall transact at their principal Office in Calcutta all such business for the Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment and remittance of money and securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their customers.

7th.—That from and after the said 2nd day of January 1866, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and shipping specie remitted under the preceding clause, and for which costs and expenses contingent bills shall from time to time be submitted to the Comptroller General of Accounts at Fort William for the time being and be passed by him on approval.

8th.—That from and after the said 2nd day of January 1866, an average cash balance of 70 lacs of Rupees on the Government banking account at Calcutta shall during the continuance of this Agreement be maintained in the hands of the Bank so far as the same conveniently may be done, the whole of which balance the said Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ for its own benefit and profit subject to the provisions of their present Charter Act, and the said balance which shall from time to time be to the credit of the Government, shall appear in the books of the said Bank as the Government balance. But in case the Government cash balance in the hands of the said Bank shall on any day after the said 2nd day of January 1866 and previous to the 1st March 1867 be less than 50 lacs, and if on or after the said 1st day of March 1867 and during the continuance of this Agreement the day's balance shall be less than 45 lacs of Rupees, then and so often as the same shall happen, the said Bank shall be entitled to receive from the said Secretary of State interest on the difference between the amount of the actual Government cash balance of the day and the respective sums of Rupees 50 lacs and Rupees 45 lacs as the case may be, such interest to be reckoned at the lowest rate charged by the said Bank to the public on the day on which the difference may exist.

9th.—That for the purpose of ascertaining the Government cash balance for any day there shall be reckoned and included therein all gold, silver and copper coins of every kind current in British India, as well as sovereign and half sovereign, whether English or Australian, on that day in the hands of the said Bank on account or behalf of the Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, according to the daily statement, as heretofore rendered to the Comptroller General of Accounts by the Bank, but monies and balances appearing by the books of the Bank to the credit of public officers or servants of the said Governments, respectively, shall not be so included.

10*th*.—That from and after the 2nd day of January 1866, and until the 1st day of March 1874, the said Bank shall continue to act as Bankers for the Government of India and the Government of Bengal at Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Nagpore, Benares, Mirzapore, Patna, Dacca and Rangoon (at which places Branches of the said Bank have been established with the consent of the Governor General in Council) upon the same terms and conditions as in and by the respective subsidiary Agreements under which the said Branch Banks have been established are mentioned and provided concerning the same respectively, and as if the clauses and provisions of such respective Agreements were having regard to the alterations and arrangements effected by these presents herein repeated and incorporated. and the same shall accordingly be deemed to be and treated as if herein incorporated, provided always that notwithstanding anything in such Agreements contained, the Secretary of State in Council shall not on and from the 1st of March 1867 be bound to allow or pay the said Bank any sum whatever on account of subordinate establishments at the said Branch Banks, and the payments or allowances now made on that account and amounting for all the said Branch Banks to the sum of Rupees 24,990 shall as and from the date last-mentioned wholly cease and determine.

11*th*.—That the said Secretary of State in Council shall continue to pay or cause to be paid to the said Bank from the said 2nd day of January 1866, and until the 1st day of March 1874, the yearly sum of Rupees 43,606 in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said Bank at Calcutta, and at the several places where Branch Banks have been or shall be established as aforesaid, of the establishment of clerks and servants necessary for the carrying on the said Government banking accounts and business, and the said Bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said accounts except as by the 7th clause is authorized in that behalf.

12*th*.—That notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any of the said subsidiary Agreements appearing, the Government shall not be bound to keep any minimum balance at any of the said Branch Banks nor to allow the said Bank interest in lieu of keeping such minimum balance; and on the other hand, the said Bank shall be at liberty to employ for its own benefit and profit the whole of the balances however large for the time being appearing in the accounts of the said several Branch Banks which are now or may hereafter be established as Government balances, provided that the said several Branch Banks shall at all times be ready to meet and shall meet the drafts of the Government of India and Bengal, respectively, and their respective officers, to the extent of such balances respectively, but subject, however, to the conditions and stipulations contained in Despatch No. 3174, dated the 17th day of July 1863, from Edward Harbord Lushington, Esq., the Financial Secretary, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and which is to be taken as incorporated in these presents. But the safe custody of all unemployed cash balance from time to time in the hands of any Branch Banks shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in case of loss from war, disturbance or unavoidable cause.

13*th*.—That the books of account and minutes of proceedings of the Bank relating as well to the said Government banking account at the Head Office and Branch Banks and the business of the Public Debt and Securities as to the general accounts and business of the Bank shall from time to time and not less than once and not exceeding four times in any one year be submitted to the examination and audit of an officer or officers to be from time to time appointed or authorized by the Governor General in Council for that purpose; and the report of such officer or officers as to the state of the banking account between the Government of India and the Bank, or as to the cash balances for the time being in the hands of the Bank or as to the accounts of the business relating to the Public Debt and Securities, or as to any proceeding relating to the said banking account or business of the Public Debt and Securities respectively, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor General in Council, whose order, decision or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the Bank.

14*th*.—That the said Bank shall from the 2nd January 1866 cease to draw or purchase at their own risk Bills of Exchange or Letters of Credit payable out of British India.

15*th*.—That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage which may result from or arise in respect of or be occasioned by any theft, forgery, fraud, misrepresentation or concealment, or by any wrongful payment or satisfaction through mistake or by any error in calculation or any accident or mistake whatsoever made, done or committed on, to, or by the said Bank or any of its Officers or Agents, whether in conducting the business of the Public Debt and Securities, or in the payment of the interest thereof, or the renewal, consolidation, subdivision or cancellation of any Government Notes or Note or other security, shall, as between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the said Bank, rest solely and entirely with and shall be brone by the said Bank, who shall indemnify the said Secretary of State in Council against all losses, costs and charges therefrom arising.

16*th*.—That if at any time during the continuance of this Agreement the said Bank shall, with the consent of the Government of India, establish a Branch Office at any town or place other than those where a Branch Office of the said Bank of Bengal has been already established, the said Bank shall be entitled to and shall have the preference of acting as Government Bankers at all such towns or places in British India other than those which are for the time being subordinate to or under the control of the Governments of Bombay and Madras, respectively, and then and in every such case, the Government banking business to be taken up and performed by the said Bank at such Branch shall be carried on under and subject to the provisions of this Agreement, except in so far as the provisions of this Agreement may be modified or altered by any special subsidiary Agreement which the Secretary of State for India in Council, through the Governor General of India in Council, may from time to time enter into with the said Bank in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular Branch Bank.

17th.—That this Agreement shall have and take effect from the 2nd day of January 1866 until the 1st day of March 1874.

In witness whereof the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence Baronet Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath and Knigh tof the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India the Viceroy and Governor General of India for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council has hereunto set his hand and seal and the said Bank of Bengal have hereunto affixed their Corporate Seal the day and year first above written.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the said Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence Baronet the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council in the presence of

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Common Seal of the abovenamed Bank of Bengal was fixed hereto in the persence of us and also of David Cowie Henry Crooke and John Skinner three of the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal who in our presence have signed their names hereon in token of their having been so present.

DAVID COWIE,
HENRY CROOKE,
J. SKINNER,
Directors.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

J. GORDON,
Officiating Accountant, Bank of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made the 14th day of April in the year of our Lord 1866, BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL of the one part and the BANK OF BENGAL of the other part. WHEREAS by an Agreement bearing date the 26th day of September 1861, and made between the parties hereto, certain terms were agreed to having for their object the transfer to the said Bank of the business of paying and receiving money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of Bengal, theretofore transacted at the Government Treasury at Fort William, and the establishment of an agency on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India in the issue and circulation and payment by the said Bank of the Government Currency Notes, for the Circle of Issue of Calcutta, for a term of 5 years from the date of the said Agreement, with an option on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council of renewal either with or without modification as might be agreed upon, and provisions were by the said Agreement made for the remuneration to be received by the said Bank in respect of the business and agency thereby transferred to and undertaken by them, and also the remuneration to be received by the said Bank in respect of their management of the Government business and agency which might thereafter be transferred to or undertaken by them at Branch Banks which they might afterwards establish at towns or places other than Calcutta. And whereas by various subsidiary Agreements made by the parties hereto, the said Bank have established various Branch Banks at divers places in India, and the said Bank have undertaken the business of receiving and paying money and acting as Bankers on behalf of the Government of India in the Districts in which the said Branches were established, in consideration of the payment by the said Secretary of State in Council to the said Bank of divers yearly sums amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 24,990. And whereas by an Agreement bearing date the said 14th day of April 1866, and made by the said parties to these presents, the said parties have mutually agreed that from and after the 2nd day of January 1866, the agency of the said Bank for the issue and circulation and payment of Government Currency Notes as well under the said Agreement as the said subsidiary Agreements should cease and determine; and that from and after the same day the said Bank should also cease to act under the said Agreement of 26th day of September 1861, and the said Agreement should on and from that day be rescinded and put an end to, save only as regards any act done or liability incurred thereunder. And whereas the Bank of Bengal have established a Branch Bank at, amongst other places, Cawnpore in the North-Western Provinces, and the Governor General in Council has offered to the said Bank (who have accepted the same) the business of Bankers to the Government of India for the North-Western Provinces, and the terms on which such business shall be performed have been settled and arranged between the Governor General in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal. Now these presents witness that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by and on the part of the parties to these presents respectively to be paid and performed each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal doth and do hereby for himself and themselves and his and their respective successors convenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say:—

1st.—That the Bank of Bengal shall and will from and after the time when and during the term for which this Agreement shall come and continue in operation as hereinafter provided keep up a Branch Bank at Cawnpore aforesaid and provide suitable offices and buildings in the city of Cawnpore in a situation as near to the Revenue and other public offices of Government at Cawnpore as conveniently may be.

2nd.—That from and after the day to be appointed by notification as hereinafter mentioned, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, heretofore transacted by the Collector of the said District of Cawnpore, shall be carried on and transacted by the Branch Bank so established and to be kept up by the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of this Agreement and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may from time to time be given to the said Branch Bank or to the Bank of Bengal by the Governor General in Council or the Government of the North-Western Provinces or any of the officers of the Government of India authorized in that behalf; and for the purpose aforesaid such account or accounts shall be opened

n their books by the said Branch Bank with the Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces as the Government of India shall from time to time direct.

3rd.—That from and after the day so to be appointed by notification as aforesaid, the cash balance then in the Government Treasury at Cawnpore shall be deposited with the Branch Bank at Cawnpore, who shall also thereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, and subject to the orders of the said Governments, respectively, all monies and balances which but for these presents would have been received or held by the Collector of the District of Cawnpore; and the said Branch Bank at Cawnpore shall transact all such business for the Government of India and the Government of North-Western Provinces, respectively, regarding the receipt, collection, payment and remittance of money and securities and other matters as is usually transacted by Bankers for their customers, or shall be *bonâ fide* required for the exigence of the Government and for all departments of the public service at the station of Cawnpore; and also all such business regarding the receipt, collection, payment and remittance of money and securities for and on behalf of officers in the different Government departments, as has heretofore been usually transacted by the Collector of Cawnpore, and shall, and will transact all such last-mentioned business in such manner in respect both of Government and individual officers of Government as may be from time to time required by the orders for the time being of the Supreme or Local Government after due notice thereof given to the said Branch Bank.

4th.—That from and after the day appointed in the notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the said Branch Bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and remitting specie under the preceding clause, and for which costs and expenses contingent bills shall from time to time be submitted to the Comptroller General of Accounts at Fort William or to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, for the time being, and be passed by him on approval.

5th.—That by way of remuneration the said Branch Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ for its own benefit and profit all cash balances and monies placed at its disposal and received as aforesaid, subject to the provisions of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal or any future Act relating to the said Bank and also subject to the provision of the said Agreement bearing date the 14th day of April 1866, and made between the parties hereto, and to appropriate the profit arising from such employment without being charged with any interest in account. But the safe custody of the unemployed Government cash balance from time to time in the hands of the Branch Bank at Cawnpore so long as the same shall remain uninvested shall be at the exclusive risk of Government in case of loss from war, disturbance or unavoidable cause.

6th.—That all returns furnished by the said Branch Bank to the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, as also all official reports of the Bank's Inspector on the said Branch, shall at all times be accessible to the Auditor appointed by the Government of India under Clause 5 of the General Agreement with the Bank of Bengal hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited; and it shall also be in the power of the Government of India and the Government of the North-Western Provinces, respectively, at any time and as often as they may think fit to cause the accuracy of the Government balance in cash or securities to be inspected and verified by any officer duly authorized for that purpose but not otherwise to interfere with the ordinary banking operations carried on at the said Branch, and the report of such officer, if such as to require on the part of the said Bank an explanation, shall first be laid before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report; and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor General in Council whose order, decision or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the said Branch Bank and the Bank of Bengal, respectively.

7th.—That the whole responsibility for any loss or damage which may result from or arise in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said Branch Bank or by any of its Officers or Agents in conducting the Government banking business at Cawnpore aforesaid shall, as between the Secretary of state for India in Council and the said Bank of Bengal, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by the said Bank of Bengal, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for or in respect of any such loss or damage.

8th.—That this Agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained and the covenants hereby entered into shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council by notification in that behalf which shall be published in the *Calcutta* and *Local Government Gazette* within one calendar month from the date hereof, and shall continue in operation down to and inclusive of the 1st day of March 1874, and after that date this Agreement and the powers, authorities and convenants herein contained may, by notice in writing from the Governor General in Council to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal for the time being, be renewed with or without any modifications as may be agreed on between the Governor General in Council and the said Directors. In witness whereof, the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Baronet, Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath and Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, acting in the premises for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, has hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Bank of Bengal have hereunto affixed their Corporate Seal the day and year first above written

JOHN LAWRENCE

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED by the said Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence Baronet the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council in the presence of

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Common Seal of the abovenamed Bank of Bengal was fixed hereto in the presence of us and also of David Cowie Henry Crooke and John Skinner three of the Directors of the said Bank of Bengal who in our presence have signed their names hereon in token of their having been so present.

DAVID COWIE,
HENRY CROOKE,
J. SKINNER,
Directors.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.

J. GORDON,
Officiating Accountant, Bank of Bengal.

No. 504.

Monthly Statement of Accounts that have been received under the new system, up to 30th April 1866:—

Accounting Offices.	Up to what month.
Accountant General, British Burmah ...	February 1866.
Ditto Madras ...	Ditto.
Ditto Bengal ...	Ditto.
Ditto Punjab ...	Ditto.
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (Eastern Settlements) ...	Ditto.
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (India) ...	Ditto.
Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces ...	January 1866.
Accountant General, Bombay ...	Ditto.
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (Postal Department) ...	Ditto.
Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad	December 1865.
Accountant General, North-Western Provinces (for North-Western Provinces) ..	Ditto.
Military Department ..	Ditto.
Accountant General, North-Western Provinces (for Oudh) ...	November 1865.
Treasury and Departmental Accounts Branch (Telegraph Department) ...	Ditto.
Public Works Department ...	September 1865.

No. 520.

The 15th May 1866.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, Accountant General, Bombay, resumed charge of that office from Mr. C. E. Chapman, on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th May 1866.

No. 447 of 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Frontier Force, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry:

Captain L. Smith, of Her Majesty's 104th Bengal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Doing-duty Officer.

The 15th May 1866.

No. 448 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain William Cadell, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ... ... — For six months, under the new Regulations, from the 24th instant, or from date of embarkation at Bombay.

No. 449 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officers having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels in the Madras Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of Clause 2 of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Arthur Henry Webb ... .. — 18th February 1866.

No. 450 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officers having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels in the Bombay Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of Clause 2 of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Broome Salmon, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Stock, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Torrens Vincent ... ... — 18th Feb. 1866.

The 16th May 1866.

No. 451 of 1866.—G. G. O. No. 136, dated 12th February 1866, permitting Private William Haydown, of Her Majesty's 104 Foot, to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension, is cancelled.

No. 452 *of* 1866.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 83. *London, the* 17*th April* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*,—

Captain J. S. Robinson.

" A. D. Jennings, *viâ* the Cape.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, *viz.*,—

Major E. Oakes	Six months.
" W. T. Baker	
" F. W. Lambert	
Captain H. Macdonald	
" T. C. Graham	
Lieutenant J. G. Macleod	
" W. J. Cochrane	
Surgeon A. D. Campbell	
Assistant Surgeon B. Kendall	
Veterinary Surgeon H. C. Hulse	

3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, *viz.*,—

Capt. P. G. Cornish, from the 26th August 1865.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. T. Lawrence, from the 24th February 1866.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) DE GREY AND RIPON.

The 17*th May* 1866.

No. 453 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned soldiers of the Battery of Bengal (Local) Artillery, are admitted to pension as specified opposite to their respective names:—

Bombardier T. Morrow	One shilling (1*s*.) per diem each, payable in Europe.
Gunner T. Bradshaw	
" M. Barry	
" J. Barrett	
" J. Duffy	
" W. Dunn	
" R. Gorman	
" J. Hickson	
" J. Healey	
" S. Johnston	
" T. Murray	
" M. Thornhill	
" R. Walsh	
Bugler W. Shea	Equivalent to one shilling (1*s*). per diem each, payable in India.
Gunner D. McCarthy	
" S. Morriss	
" J. McFee	

No. 454 *of* 1866.—With reference to the Notification in the Foreign Department, No. 627, dated the 26th ultimo, the services of Major J. J. Fulton, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

The 18*th May* 1866.

No. 455 *of* 1866.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
4th Bengal Cavalry	Ressaidar Jye Gopal Sing	Woordie Major	23rd January 1866	Sulamut Ali Khan, deceased.

No. 456 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed.—

No. 383 *of the* 3*rd May* 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to Captain W. Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad . . . . . For twenty months.

This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 342 of the 13th April 1866, granting leave to Europe on medical certificate to Captain Smith.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 143.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th May 1866.

Notification.—Preparatory leave from the 16th June to the 20th July 1865, was granted to Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Oudh, to enable him to embark at Calcutta for Europe.

No. 144.

The 15th May 1866.

Errata.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 139 of the 9th May 1866, the following corrections should be made:—

Mysore to be substituted for Rajpootana, after the name of Sergeant W. Lennox. "2nd" for 1st Grade Accountant, after the name of Mr. Barnes. *I. P.* for J. P., after the name of Lieutenant Westmorland. *Heyward* for Heywood, promoted.

No. 145.

The 16th May 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. J. H. McRae, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Oudh, has been allowed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, an extension for a period of six months of the leave on medical certificate already granted him.

No. 146.

The 18th May 1866.

The following appointments and transfers are notified:—

Lieutenant S. C. Clarke, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Hassan Division, officiated as Executive Engineer of the Cudoor Division, Public Works, from the 2nd February to the 20th April 1866.

Lieutenant G. H. L. Pole, R. E., Assistant Engineer in charge of the Hurrihur Bridge, was appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Chittledroog Division, from the 1st February 1866.

Mr. W. B. Traill joined the Cudoor Division of Public Works, on the 15th April 1866 (this corrects Public Works Department Notification No. 121 of 1866).

Mr. A. Ram Rao, Engineer Apprentice, has been transferred from the Hassan to the Cudoor Division of Public Works, which he joined on the 2nd April 1866.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Topographical Survey of India.

No. 63.

The 9th May 1866.

Mr Edwin Alfred Wainright is appointed to be a Sub-Assistant Surveyor of the 3rd Class, with effect from 1st instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. E.,
Offg. Surveyor Genl. of India.

Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

No. 6.

The 8th May 1866.

The following promotion has been made, with effect from 1st instant:—

Mr. Charles Wood from 1st Class to Senior Sub-Assistant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. E.,
Supdt., G. T. Survey.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 8.

The 7th May 1866.

Lieutenant H. L. Smith, R. A., appointed in Home Department Notification No. 2966, dated 26th March last, to be a Probationary Assistant in the Revenue Survey Department, was directed, on the 28th idem, to do duty with the 4th Division, Central Provinces.

On the 23rd February last the following transfers were directed:—

Mr. W. Ivey, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Class (on temporary duty under the orders of the Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey), from the 5th Division, Lower Provinces, to the 4th Division, Central Provinces.

Mr. B. H. Billon, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, 1st Class, from the 6th to the 5th Division, Lower Provinces.

J. C. GASTRELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST

In transit by dâk, half of Allahabad Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{15}$83254, for Rs. 100—payment for which has been stopped at the Bank.

LOST

At Saugor last month, the first halves of Government Currency Notes of the Nagpore Circle, as follows:—

No. $\frac{A}{17}$46825, for Rs. (10) ten } of 1865.
No. $\frac{A}{17}$46824, for Rs. (10) ten }

Their payment has been stopped.

SAUGOR, The 4th May 1866. } J. KERR, *Brigade Major, Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl.*

LOST.

First half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$67509, for Rs. 50.

BABOO NOBOKISTO ROY.

Quarterly Report for the Quarter ending 31st March 1866.

eport on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants, in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in January 1866.

URDU.

No.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Mulock	N. W. P.	3rd Nov. 1865	6th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 2nd instant. Has to pass in a second language.
2	Blennerhassett	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not passed in any language.
3	Robinson	Ditto	10th Nov. 1865	16th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 2nd instant. Has to pass in a second language.
4	Thaine	Ditto	11th Nov 1865	Ditto	Passed in Hindi on 1st December 1865.
5	Priestley	Ditto	23rd Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 2nd instant Has to pass in a second language.
6	Knox	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
7	Williams	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not passed in any language.
8	Porter	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Passed on the 2nd instant Has to pass in a second language.
9	Wilkinson	Ditto	5th Dec. 1865	5th Dec. 1865.	Not passed in any language.
10	Martin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
11	Charles	B.	15th Dec. 1865	21st Dec. 1865	Ditto ditto.
12	Tucker	N. W. P.	5th Dec. 1865	5th Dec. 1865	Ditto ditto.

HINDI.

1	Smith	N. W. P.	10th Nov. 1865	16th Nov. 1865	Not passed in any language
2	Low	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Passed in Urdu on 1st Dec. 1865.
3	Purser	Ditto	23rd Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 2nd instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu with "marked proficiency" on 1st December 1865. Entitled to a Medal of Merit. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in one month
4	Finlay	Ditto	5th Dec 1865	5th Dec. 1865	Not passed in any language.
5	Harkness	Ditto	Ditto	11th Dec. 1865	Ditto ditto.

BENGALI.

1	MacDonnell	B.	3rd Nov. 1865	6th Nov. 1865	Not passed in any language.
2	Oldham	Ditto	23rd Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 2nd instant Has to pass in a second language.
3	Toynbee	Ditto	27th Nov. 1865	Ditto	Not passed in any language.
4	Stevens	Ditto	16th Oct. 1865	23rd Oct. 1865	Studying at Buxar. Passed in Urdu on 1st December 1865

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants, in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in February 1866.

URDU.

No.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Blennerhassett..	N. W. P.	3rd Nov. 1865	6th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
2	Thaine ...	Ditto ...	11th Nov. 1865	16th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 1st December 1865. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in two months. Studying for Honors in the Urdu language.
3	Oldham ...	B. ...	23rd Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Passed in Bengali on 2nd January 1866.
4.	Williams ...	N. W. P.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant, with "marked proficiency" in Urdu. Entitled to a Medal of Merit. Has to pass in a second language.
5	Wilkinson ...	Ditto ...	5th Dec. 1865	5th Dec. 1865	*Absent* on medical certificate. Not passed in any language.
6	Martin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
7	Charles ...	B. ...	15th Dec. 1865	21st Dec. 1865	Ditto ditto.
8	Tucker ...	N. W. P.	5th Dec. 1865	5th Dec. 1865..	Studying at Seetapore. Not passed in any language.

HINDI.

1	Mulock ...	N. W. P.	3rd Nov. 1865	6th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 2nd January 1866. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in two months.
2	Smith ...	Ditto ...	10th Nov. 1865	16th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
3	Robinson ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Urdu on 2nd January 1866.
4	Low ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st December 1865. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in two months.
5	Priestley ...	Ditto ...	23rd Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 2nd January 1866. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in two months. Studying for Honors in the Urdu language.
6	Knox ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
7	Porter ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Urdu on 2nd January 1866.
8	Finlay ...	Ditto ...	5th Dec. 1865	5th Dec. 1865	Not passed in any language.
9	Harkness ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11th Dec. 1865	Ditto ditto.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants, in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in February 1866,—concluded.

BENGALI.

No.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	MacDonnell ...	B. ...	3rd Nov. 1865	6th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
2	Toynbee ...	Ditto ...	27th Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Not passed in any language.
3	Stevens ...	Ditto ...	16th Oct. 1865.	23rd Oct. 1865	Studying at Buxar. Passed in Urdu on 1st December 1865.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants, in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in March 1866.

URDU.

No.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	MacDonnell ...	B. ...	3rd Nov. 1865	6th Nov. 1865	Passed in Bengali on 1st February 1866.
2	Smith ...	N. W. P.	10th Nov. 1865	16th Nov. 1865	Passed in Hindi on 1st February 1866.
3	Oldham ...	B. ...	23rd Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Bengali on 2nd January 1866. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.
4	Wilkinson ...	N. W. P.	5th Dec. 1865	5th Dec. 1865	Not passed in any language.
5	Priestley ...	Ditto ...	23rd Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Passed in Hindi on 1st February 1866. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 2nd January 1866. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in two months. Studying for Honors in the Urdu language.
6	Knox ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
7	Tucker ...	Ditto ...	5th Dec. 1865	5th Dec. 1865	Studying at Seetapore. Not passed in any language.

Report on the Examination of the Junior Unpassed Civil Servants, in Urdu, Hindi and Bengali, held in March 1866,—concluded.

HINDI.

No.	Names.	Division of Presidency.	Date of arrival at Calcutta.	Date of Initiatory Examination.	REMARKS.
1	Blennerhassett..	N. W. P.	3rd Nov. 1865	6th Nov. 1865	Passed in Urdu on 1st February 1866.
2	Robinson ...	Ditto ...	10th Nov. 1865	16th Nov. 1865	Passed in Urdu on 2nd January 1866.
3	Williams ...	Ditto ...	23rd Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed with "marked proficiency" in Urdu, on 1st February 1866. Entitled to a Medal of Merit. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.
4	Porter ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed on the 1st instant. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 2nd January 1866. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.
5	Finlay ...	Ditto ...	5th Dec. 1865	5th Dec. 1865	Passed on the 1st instant. Has to pass in a second language.
6	Martin ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Passed in Urdu on 1st February 1866.
7	Harkness ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	11th Dec. 1865	Not passed in any language.
8	Thaine ...	Ditto ...	11th Nov. 1865	16th Nov. 1865	Passed in Urdu on 1st February 1866. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Hindi on 1st December 1865. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in two months. Studying for Honors in the Hindi language.

BENGALI.

1	Toynbee ...	B. ...	27th Nov. 1865	27th Nov. 1865	Not passed in any language.
2	Charles ...	Ditto ...	15th Dec. 1865	21st Dec. 1865	Passed in Urdu on 1st February, 1866.
3	Stevens ...	Ditto ...	16th Oct. 1865	23rd Oct. 1865	Studying at Buxar. Passed on the 23rd February 1866. Qualified for the Public Service, having passed in Urdu on 1st December 1865. Gained a donation of Rs. 800 for passing in two languages in three months.

By Order of the Board of Examiners,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 1866.

W. N. LEES,
Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

No. 750.

Published by Order of His Excellency the Governor General,

SIMLA,
HOME DEPARTMENT;
The 11*th May* 1866.

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the University Medical Examinations :—

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Raj Mohun Banerjee	Medical College.
Hurish Chunder Gangooly ...	Ditto.
Radha Nath Bose	Ditto.
Anundolall Gangooly	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Beereshur Palit	Medical College.
Behary Lall Ghose	Ditto.
Gooroo Doyal Doss Gupto ...	Ditto.
Kedar Nath Sen	Ditto.
Mohender Nath Sen	Ditto.
Nobin Chunder Goopto ...	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Ishan Chunder Roy	Medical College.
C. T. Peters	Ditto.
Kali Pada Gupto	Ditto.
Nobo Coomar Banerjee ...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Fokeer Chunder Ghose ...	Medical College.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Chambers, E. W.	Medical College.
Dwarka Nath Mookerjee ...	Ditto.
Gobindo Chunder Chatterjee ..	Ditto.
Haran Chunder Dutt	Ditto.
Oghore Nath Mookerjee ...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Cally Coomar Doss	Medical College.
Chooney Lall Doss	Ditto.
Crump. H. W.	Ditto.
Gunga Prosaud Mookerjee, B. A.	Ditto.
Judoo Bhooshun Mookerjee ..	Ditto.
Judoo Nath Mookerjee .	Ditto.
Junnorunjun Paul .	Ditto.
Lall Madhub Mookerjee ...	Ditto.
Nundo Lall Dey	Ditto.
Omesh Chunder Mitter ..	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Gupto ...	Ditto.
Ram Chunder Mitter	Ditto.
Shama Churn Mookerjee . .	Ditto.
Tariny Churn Bhadoory ..	Ditto.
Troylokho Nath Ghose .	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the University Junior Scholarships in the subject stated opposite their names :—

Raj Mohun Banerjee . .	In Chemistry.
Ishan Chunder Roy ...	„ Anatomy.
Hurish Chunder Gangooly	„ Physiology.
Kali Pada Gupto	„ Botany.
C. T. Peters. . .	„ Materia Medica.

The undermentioned candidates have evinced sufficient merit to entitle them to the University Senior Scholarships in the subject stated opposite their names :—

Haran Chunder Dutt ..	In Medicine.
Gobind Chunder Chatterjee ...	„ Surgery.

Simla, Mooltan and Peshawur have been added to the list of places at which the Entrance Examination may be held.

The following subjects in languages are appointed for the examinations of 1868-69 :—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Tennyson ..	Lord of Burleigh.
Macaulay ...	Horatius Cocles.
Milton ..	Extract from Book V. of Paradise Lost.
Gray ...	Hymn to Adversity. Ode on the Spring.
Wordsworth ..	Heart-leap Well.
Goldsmith .	Traveller.
Robertson ...	History of America, Book II.
Smiles ...	Self Help, Chapters 12 and 13.

Greek.

Homer ...	Iliad, Books I., II. and III.

Latin.

Cœsar de bello Gallico ...	Book II.
Eton Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo ..	Part II., Extracts XXI. to LI. inclusive.
Cicero . .	De Senectute.

Hebrew.

Book of Genesis.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupath, Part III., from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahábharata.

Upakramanika.

Bengali.

As in published Selections.*

Arabic.

As in published Selections.*

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul.

Iqd-i-Manzum.

Urdu.

Major Euller's Selections, Part I.*

Hindi.

Vidyankur.

Ramayana, 3rd and 4th Books.

Oorya.

Hitopadesha ...	Chaps. 2nd and 3rd.
Nobin Chunder Sarangee ..	Universal History, Parts 1st and 2nd.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1868.

English.

Thomson ...	Castle of Indolence.
Addison ...	The Campaign.
Tickell ...	Elegy on Addison.

* Sold by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

Cowper	..	Table Talk.
Robertson	..	History of America, Book I.
Paley	...	Reasons for Contentment.
Helps	...	Extracts from Companions of my Solitude and Friends in Council.

Latin.

Horace	...	Odes, Books I. and II. Ars Poetica.
Cicero	...	The second Tusculan Disputation.
Livy	...	Book XXIII.

Greek.

Thucydides	...	Book III.
Plato	...	Crito.
Sophocles	...	Antigone.

Sanscrit.

Extracts in Rijupath, Part III., from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurana and Mahábharata.
Upakramanika.

Arabic.

As in published Selections.*

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1869.

English.

Shakspeare	...	Midsummer Night's Dream.
Scott	...	Rokeby.
†Wordsworth	...	Egyptian Maid. Tintern Abbey.
†Gibbon	..	Rome, Chapters I. and II.
†Burke	...	Speech on Financial Reform.
†Campbell	...	Rhetoric, Book II., Chapters V. and VI.; Book III., Chapter I., Sections I and II.

Greek.

Sophocles	...	Ajax.
Herodotus	...	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Tacitus	...	Annals, Book I.
Cicero	...	Pro Cluentio.
Juvenal	...	Satires I., III., IV., VIII., XIV.
Horace	...	Odes, Book IV.
Virgil	...	Æneid, Books VII. and VIII.

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms I.—XLI.
Isaiah I.—XXXIX.
Daniel I.—VII.
Proverbs

Sanscrit.

Kumára Sambháva.
Veni Sanhára (omitting 2nd set).

Arabic.

As in published Selections.

HONOR AND M. A. EXAMINATIONS, 1867.

English.

Chaucer	...	Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Spencer	...	Faerie Queene, First 3 Cantos, Book I.
Shakspeare	...	Henry IV., Part I., Macbeth.
Raleigh	...	History of the World, Book V., First 3 Chapters.
Bacon	...	Advancement of Learning.
Davis	...	Nosce-te-ipsum.
Browne	...	Vulgar Errors.
Locke	...	Conduct of the Understanding.
Southey	...	Madoc.
Campbell	...	Gertrude of Wyoming.
Burke	...	Reflections on the French Revolution.
Scott	...	Ivanhoe.
Brougham	...	Speeches on Education and Slavery.
Carlyle	...	3 or 4 of Earlier Biographical Reviews.

Greek.

Homer	...	Iliad, first 12 Books.
Pindar	...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus	...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles	...	Ædipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides	...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes	...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus	...	Books II. and III., to the end of Chapter 66.
Thucydides	...	Books VI. and VII.
Demosthenes	...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato	...	Republic.
Aristotle	...	Politics.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics; Æneid, first 6 Books.
Horace	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I. (except 2 and 8), Epistles I. De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9).
Persius	...	Satires.
Lucretius	..	Books I. and VI.
Catullus	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus	...	Aulularia.
Terence	...	Andria.
Livy	...	Books XXI. to XXV.
Sallust	...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero	...	Orations against Catiline, first Book of letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	...	Histories.

Sanscrit.

Kâlidâsa	...	Sakuntala and Meghaduta.
Bhavabhuti	...	Viracharita and Uttararama Charita.
Sudraka	...	Mrichchhakati.
Vana Bhatta	...	Kadambari.
Bharavi	...	Kiratarjuniya, I.—IV., XI.—XIV.
Magha	...	Sisupalavadha, I.—VI., XII.—XVI.
Sriharsha	...	Naishadha Charita, I.—V., IX.—XII., XVII.
Mammatha Bhatta	...	Kavyaprakasa.
Vishwanatha Panchanana	...	Bhasha Parichcheda and Siddhanta Muktavali.
Vachaspati Misra	...	Jatteva Kaumudi.
Panini	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi of Bhattoji Dikshita.

* To be had at Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.

† Published in one Volume by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

History.

As a period :—The History of England during the reign of George III., as contained in—

(*a.*) Massey's History of England during the reign of George III.

(*b.*)—Knight's Popular History.

(*c.*)—Stanhope's Life of Pitt.

(*d.*)—Burke's Speeches and his Reflections on the French Revolution.

(*e.*)—Sir James Mackintosh's Vindiciæ Gallicæ. Also the History of English Literature during this period.

2. May's Constitutional History.

3. Political Economy, as in McCulloch's Elements and J. S. Mill.

4. Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe.

5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1868.

English.

Poetry.

Chaucer	... The Knight's Tale.
Spencer	... Faerie Queene, Book II., Chapters I. and II.
Pope	... Dunciad, Book IV.
Collins	... As in Richardson's Selections.
Wordsworth	... Prelude, Books I. and II. Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, &c.
Tennyson	... Idylls of the King, the last.

The Drama.

Shakspeare	... Twelfth Night. Hamlet.
Ben Johnson	... The Fox.
Sheridan	... The Critic.
Byron	... Manfred.
Taylor	... Philip Van Artevelde, Part I.

Prose.

Chaucer	... Tale of Melibœus.
Milton	... Areopagitica.
Swift	... Drapier's Letters.
Gibbon	... State of Ancient Germany (being Chapter IX. of the Decline and Fall).
Hume	... Reign of Edward I.
Scott	.. Kenilworth.
Carlyle	Heroes and Hero worship, the part treating of Doctor Johnson.
Campbell	... Rhetoric Book II., Chaps. IV., V., VI., VIII. and IX., and the whole of Book III.

The following text Books of Examination are appointed under the new Regulations :—

HISTORY.

Entrance Examination.

Marshman's History of India, Vol. I.

Yonge's Landmarks of Ancient History (omitting Introductory Chapter).

First Examination in Arts.

Student's Hume.

B. A. Examination.

Elphinstone's History of India.

Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's Vol. 2 of History of India.

Schmitz's Greece and Rome.

History of the Jews, as in Taylor's Manual of Ancient History, Chapter 5, and Chapter 12, Section VII.

Mental and Moral Science.

Payne's Elements of Mental Philosophy.

Wayland's Moral Philosophy.

Whately's Elements of Logic.

Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

Milne Edwards's Zoology, 2 parts.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, *The 1st May* 1866. } J. SUTCLIFFE, M. A., *Registrar.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

The right-hand half of a Lahore Currency Note for Rupees 100, No. $\frac{A}{50}$34188, dated 5th May 1864. Apply to District Superintendent, Police, Ferozepore, Punjab.

LOST

In transit, second halves of the following Allahabad Circle Government Currency Notes dated 8th May 1862 :—Nos. $\frac{A}{18}$532, $\frac{A}{18}$11531, $\frac{A}{18}$11530, and $\frac{A}{18}$27506, for Rs. 10 each.

ROORKEE, *The 4th May* 1866. } J. G. MEDLEY, *Major*, R. E., *Principal, Thomason College.*

LOST OR STOLEN.

The right half Government Bank Note No. $\frac{A}{50}$70177, value Rupees One Hundred. Payment has been stopped.

The 10th May 1866. RANKEN & Co.

NOTICE.

Lost a Currency Note of Allahabad Circle, No. $\frac{A}{18}$03603, for Rupees 50 (fifty).

BAMA CHURUN CHATTERJEE,
Overseer, 1st Allahabad Division, P. W. D.

LOST.

The right-hand halves of Government Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{A}{24}$10117 and $\frac{A}{24}$05904, for Rs. 50 each. Payment stopped.

The 8th May 1866. D. S. WATSON.

LOST.

Right-hand half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{50}$70787, for Rs. 100.

Right-hand half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$97608, for Rs. 50.

Left-hand half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{18}$75368, for Rs. 100.

Payment of which has been stopped at the Mint.

MESSRS. BEGG, DUNLOP & Co.

LOST.

Half of Government Currency Note No $\frac{A}{13}$70054, for Rs 100. Payment of which has been stopped at the Mint.

MESSRS. BEGG, DUNLOP & CO.

LOST.

Halves of Government Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{A}{9}$13755 and $\frac{A}{9}$18341, for Rupees 20 each; and No. $\frac{A}{7}$40361, for Rs. 10.

J. P. HUBERT.

LOST

The following Government Currency Notes:—

Right-hand halves—

Nos. $\frac{A}{13}$11063, 51609, 39082.. @ Rs. 100 each.

" $\frac{A}{11}$78584, 84998, 73005, 73166, 02567, 41928, 02281 ... @ Rs. 50 each.

" $\frac{A}{9}$75160, 28495, 38876, 63500, 66622, 78823, 51151, 07961, 63191, 69634, 36711, 36847, 31742, 60310, 79217, 80285, 67322, 69253, 65519, 18114 .. @ Rs. 20 each.

" $\frac{A}{6}$01236, 47772, 91372,
" $\frac{A}{7}$36118, 83511, 86980,
" $\frac{A}{10}$03502, 03505, 03506, 06811, 06812, 06813, 06841, 06845, 06816, 06817 ... .. @ Rs. 10 each.

Left-hand halves—

Nos. $\frac{A}{13}$38908, 49003, 19916, 29082 . @ Rs. 100 each.

" $\frac{A}{11}$56660, 62311, 33685, 19762 ... .. @ Rs. 50 each.

" $\frac{A}{9}$35200, 42338, $\frac{A}{10}$00118, 19691 .. ... @ Rs. 20 each.

" $\frac{A}{6}$36587, 50641, 11058, 02735, 02540, 91381,
" $\frac{A}{7}$68862, 50457, 59976, 27913, 49585, 66972, 83515 ... @ Rs. 10 each.

Payment stopped.

TO CAPTAINS OF RIVER STEAMERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Telegraph Cable has been laid across the Berhampooter at Dhoobree.

The Dhoobree end of the Cable is about 100 yards below to the south of Rocky Point.

Masts indicating the line of Cable have been erected on both banks of the river, and Captains of River Steamers are requested to be particularly careful not to anchor in its vicinity.

Wilful damage to the Cable is punishable under Act VIII. of 1860,—to the provision of which Act, the attention of those concerned is therefore called.

T. G. GLOVER, *Major*, R. E.,
Offg Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

HEAD CLERK.

Any Treasury, or other Public Officer, requiring a really good Head Clerk, a Native of Bengal, let him apply to the undersigned.

SILCHAR, 1st *May* 1866 } O. WOOD, *Offg. Settlement Officer.*

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Claud Hamilton Hamilton, in our Firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo. The continuing Partners are Messrs. Charles Binny Skinner, Robert Jardine, John Skinner, James Richard Bullen Smith, and Thomas Henderson Wordie.

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1st *May* 1866.

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During the absence from Calcutta of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India, of until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station.

No. 19.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Wreck of the Emigrant Ship "Countess of Ripon."

PUBLIC.
No. 27.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 17*th March* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,

I forward, fo[illegible]

Despatch from Governor of Barbado[illegible] 25th January 1866, No. 441, and enclo[illegible]
Ditto ditto, dated 26th Janu[illegible] No. 442.
Letter from Emigration Commissione[illegible] 14th February 1866, and enclosure.

safe arrival of the coolies at [illegible]

2. The very praisewo[illegible] dentially unattended with [illegible] exerted themselves in this tr[illegible]

Governor Walker, to Mr. Cardwell.

No. 441.

WINDWARD ISLANDS;
Barbados, the 25*th January* 1866.

SIR,

I regret to have to inform you that the ship *Countess of Ripon*, with coolies on board for St. Vincent and Grenada, was wrecked on the north-east coast of this Island, a little before daylight, on the morning of Saturday the 20th instant.

2. When the wreck was first reported to me, it was stated that, so high was the sea in the neighbourhood of the vessel, it was utterly impossible for any boats from the shore to approach her.

3. I soon afterwards learned that the crew of the wrecked ship had succeeded in launching their large life-boat, and were engaged in passing the coolies through the broken sea to the shore boats lying inside the reef. In this manner the whole of the women and children, and a number of the men, amounting altogether to 176, were landed before night closed in.

4. In the mean time, although assured by the Reports I received from the scene that everything possible was being done by the Police Magistrate and the gentlemen and people of the parish, I directed the Harbour Master to go up to the spot and see whether he could be of any use; and I put it to Captain Hume, the Senior Naval Officer, whether he might not move in the direction of the wreck and see whether any assistance could be rendered from seaward. Captain Hume's Report will shew you the extent to which he was instrumental in saving life, and I feel much indebted to him and to Lieutenant Oxley whom he put in charge of the ship's boats.

5. The same exertions on the part of the crew of the *Countess of Ripon*, were renewed in the life-boat at daylight on Sunday morning; and before 3 o'clock every coolie was landed, and the crew taken off on board the *Wolverine*, without the loss of a single life, or even injury to a limb. It is the wonder of everybody that upwards of 500 souls, many of them helpless women and children, were brought safely through the high sea which was running all the while.

6. I enclose the Report of the Police Magistrate of the District where the wreck occurred, and from which you will be gratified to learn how well everybody behaved. Mr. Watts says little of himself; but his exertions were incessant, and beyond all praise; and the sympathy and kindness exhibited to the poor coolies by the Negroes, both men and women, was very affecting.

7. Having managed to get them all into town, I sent off the people destined for St. Vincent in three good schooners, under the charge of the Medical Officer of the *Countess of Ripon*, on Monday; and these I hope are by this time comfortably housed and provided for. The people for Grenada sailed yesterday in three equally good vessels, under charge of Mr. Geddy, the 2nd Officer of the *Countess of Ripon*, who is so creditably mentioned by Captain Hume, and whose admirable conduct at the wreck in saving these poor people, and afterwards tending them in town, makes me very anxious to serve and reward him.

8. The sick remain in Barbados. One child, about a year old, died in town on Sunday, owing, it is supposed, to the exposure of the long land journey. Most of the sick are in hospital, and will be forwarded, as they recover, to their destinations.

9. The Master of the ship is dangerously ill: but a preliminary investigation has been made of the circumstances attending the wreck, of which I enclose a copy, and upon which I have directed a more formal enquiry to be instituted so soon as the Captain may be in a condition to appear before the Court.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. WALKER.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD CARDWELL,
&c., &c., &c.

A.

Captain Hume, to Governor Walker.

H. M. S. "WOLVERINE;"
dos, the 22nd January 1866.

our request, I left Carlisle Bay
the 20th instant, and proceeded
ing to the strong breeze and
and two rockets when abreast
know there was help at hand,
own the exact position of the
hat night, for the sea was run-
outlying dangers, or to think

wreck to the southward, the
d reckoned on. I immediately
steamed towards the wreck, and approached as near as the reef would allow me; despatched two cutters and a gig under the command of Lieutenants C. L. Oxley and William H. Lelley, giving Lieutenant Oxley orders that, should he on reaching the wreck find more boats would be of service, to hoist the ensign at the main, and I would immediately send the launch and yawl, and to bear in mind that his duty was to save life, and on no account to risk the boats or their crews for any other purpose.

The wreck was lying just inside a reef, with her bow to the sea; had she been in any other position, the sea must have made a clean sweep over her.

Lieutenant Oxley returned on board at 3 P. M., bringing one mate and 24 men, the crew of the wreck; with him. He states that, "when he first got on board the wreck, there were over three "hundred souls on board,—about one hundred and fifty having been landed the previous evening. The "discipline, very good; the Captain, Officers, and crew doing their utmost to save life. The conduct of

"Mr. Geddy, the 2nd Mate, and the crew that worked the life-boat, was highly creditable, for this boat "did nearly all the work, as the sea was running too high to allow other boats alongside. Our second "cutter, in charge of Mr. Alexander Cook, Midshipman, had nearly all the crew thrown out of her in "attempting to go alongside, so I anchored the two cutters astern of the ship, and ran a hawser from "the ship, and made it fast to the boats, and worked a life-buoy with hauling lines along the hawser, "by which means over seventy coolies were hauled into the boats.

"Everybody did their best; the native boats with their crews worked very well, receiving the "coolies from the life-boat and landing them."

In conclusion, I beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the conduct of Mr. Geddy, and the crew of the life-boat, which were partly Barbadians, having myself observed their untiring zeal in saving life.

I have, &c.,

His Excellency James Walker, Esq., (Signed) F. A. Hume, *Captain.*
Governor.

B.

Police Magistrate, to Colonial Secretary.

Parish of Saint Philip,
The 24th January 1866.

Sir,

I have the honor now to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that the sick coolies, 17 in number, with 9 children, have been forwarded to town, which completes a total of 479 emigrants wrecked in the ship *Countess of Ripon;* and, although exposed to much danger by the position of the ship, and the reefs and surf to pass over, all were landed in the vessel's life-boat by being trans-shipped to the boats of the fishermen, without the slightest accident, not even a scratch on the body of one of them.

I should be wanting in duty to the inhabitants of the District, did I not report the sympathy and kindness exhibited by all towards the unfortunate people cast on our shores. The richest proprietor and the poorest laborer vied with each other to do all they could to alleviate their sufferings. Whilst offering this general expression, I would particularize the kindness and services of many gentlemen. Mr. Shepherd, of Prices, and churchwarden of the parish, was prominent in his attentions; but particularly to the sick, and supplied sugar, wine and other necessaries for their immediate wants. Mr. Joseph Connell, of "Oughtersons," paid great attention to all; but particularly the sick, and supplied them with brandy and other articles: his services called forth the special thanks of Dr. Lealy. Mr. John Connell, of "Hatton," furnished many articles of food; amongst which there was a large supply of fresh ginger, which wa[illegible] into tea, and each of the coolies on being landed, wet and cold by the surf, had a cup of it he[illegible] personal exertions in obtaining carts and waggons from the various estates i[illegible] was the principal cause of my being able to forward so many [illegible] "Sandfords," was most kind to the women who w[illegible] for them, and sat up nearly the [illegible] and other member[illegible] supply of co[illegible]

I cann[illegible] his person[illegible] buted in [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] son, Mr [illegible] gave th[illegible] White [illegible] the Police, and the sick [illegible]

Last, though not least, I cannot o[illegible] Sarah Maynard, of Mapp's Estate. One of the [illegible] breast; her condition was such that nature refused to give tha[illegible] required. This woman came forward most cheerfully and supplied from her bre[illegible] milk, and suckled it day and night since they landed, and, I believe, saved the life of the [illegible] creature.

I have, &c.,

J. R. Holligan, Esq., (Signed) F. Watts,
Colonial Secretary. *Police Magistrate.*

C.

Barbados,
Parish of Saint Philip.

Report of a preliminary enquiry taken before me, this 23rd day of January 1866, touching the wreck of the ship *Countess of Ripon*, on the east coast of this Island, according to the provisions of "an Act to make provision for enquiry into the cause of wrecks occurring on the coasts of this Island."

The ship *Countess of Ripon*, belonging to the port of London, Stuart master, the owners being Alleyne and Son, of London, burden 1,209 tons, left the port of London on the 31st of May 1865, bound for Calcutta, and arrived there on the 2nd September following. She discharged her general cargo, and took 12,000 bags of rice for Demerara, and 508 coolies for Saint Vincent and Grenada. She left Calcutta on the 5th November, and called at Saint Helena on the 26th December. She had a prosperous voyage; and on Friday, the 19th of January 1866, an observation was taken at noon, and she was found to be in 13° 11′ North Latitude, and Longitude 57° 12′, and about 150 miles from Barbados; the Island then bearing due west and the course of the ship west by south, half south, and making 9½ knots per hour.

During that afternoon, the ship took in stern-sails and reduced her speed to about 8 knots per hour. She kept the same course during the night, and at 5 minutes to 5 o'clock on Saturday, she struck on a reef on the east coast of the Island.

A look-out was kept on deck, and at the mast head from 11 o'clock on Friday night until the ship struck, to endeavour to see the light on the south joint of the Island; but the night being very dark and hazy, it was not seen. Currents were duly considered by the Captain, and the course steered was thought sufficient to enable the ship to clear the south point of Barbados, at least 20 miles, and then to have run direct for the Island of Saint Vincent.

The question now for consideration is the cause of the wreck of this noble ship. Was it in consequence of the false calculations made on board, with respect to latitude and longitude, and the distance from the Island? Or was it the deceptive northerly currents running to the windward of the Island, and so prevalent at this season of the year? I am of opinion that all possible precaution was exercised with the look-out on board, and to the course the ship was steered, and to the bearings of the Island of Barbados, and that the unfortunate circumstance of the ship being wrecked, is entirely to be attributed to the deceptive currents she encountered.

Within my own experience of twenty-five years, several ships have been wrecked under the circumstances; the northerly currents running four knots an hour, whilst calculations were only made for one knot an hour.

I was at the scene of the wreck a few hours after it took place, and remained in charge of the coolies until all were landed. I feel gratified in reporting the noble conduct of Captain Stuart, his Officers and crew. The ship was in a most dangerous position, and no shore boat could approach the wreck in consequence of the violent breakers of the sea.

The life-boat of the ship conveyed every passenger to a certain distance in safety from it, and they were then trans-shipped to the fishing boats out of danger, and brought to the shore.

This work continued from Saturday at 10 o'clock until Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, during which period, to the credit be it said of all concerned on board, that 479 coolies were landed without the slightest accident occurring, amongst whom were some 26 sick people in a most deplorable and emaciated condition.

(Signed) F. WATTS,
Police Magistrate.

Cardwell.

WINDWARD ISLANDS;
Barbados, the 26th January 1866, 6 A.M.

il Steamer has brought me reports from
lth and spirits, of all the coolies from the

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. WALKER.

Mr. Murdoch, to Sir Frederic Rogers.

EMIGRATION BOARD,
The 14th February 1866.

SIR,

The 24th January.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, the copy of a letter received this morning from the Surgeon of the cooly ship *Countess of Ripon*, reporting the loss of that ship on a reef on the south-east coast of Barbados, and the safe landing of all the coolies in Barbados, and their subsequent conveyance to Saint Vincent and Grenada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. W. C. MURDOCH.

SIR FREDERIC ROGERS, BART.,
&c., &c., &c.

Dr. Carroll, to Mr. Walcott.

ST. VINCENT, WEST INDIES,
The 24th January 1866.

SIR,

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the total loss of the ship *Countess of Ripon*, with coolies to this Island and Grenada, on the morning of the 20th instant, on the reef of the south-east coast of Barbados. I am, however, happy to add that every life has been saved, and so far as I have ascertained, not the slightest injury has happened to one of the coolies. This lamentable occurrence took place at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 20th instant, and is attributed by the Captain to the extraordinary set of the current, for which he states he made what he thought ample allowance. Immediately on the ship striking, I had all the coolies who happened to be on deck sent below, while efforts were being made to get the ship off. After some time spent in these exertions, it was found that she was making water fast, and all hope of saving her was abandoned. I immediately recommended the disembarkation of the coolies, commencing with the women and children. A frightful surf was boiling about the ship, and no shore-boat could come alongside. One of our boats was lost after making her first trip, and the whole day we proceeded with the life-boat, which was the only boat that could come alongside. The women and children were one by one lowered in a man's arms, who was made secure in the bight of a rope. About 4 P. M. the life-boat was stove, and we were obliged to give up for a time. We then had rafts constructed, in case the extremity of the ship parting should arrive. On the morning of the 21st the life-boat having been repaired, we recommenced and landed the few remaining women, children and sick. We then had the assistance of the boats of H. M. S. *Wolverine*, and the disembarkation of the men was rapidly proceeded with. By 11 A. M. every cooly was out of the ship. I then took a turn round every part of the ship to make sure that all the coolies were out, and then proceeded to abandon her myself. As I hope to return by the next mail to England, I shall defer further particulars until then. The coolies have been sent on to this Island and Grenada by coasters. I must bear witness of the admirable good order and discipline of the coolies under these trying circumstances. There was no more noise and confusion throughout than if it were an ordinary muster at sea. And with regard to the crew, I must say I never saw men act with greater devotion and skill than they did, indeed such as to reflect credit on the name of British seamen.

I have, &c.,

MR. WALCOTT,
&c., &c., &c.

(Signed) J. CARROLL,
Late Surgeon Supdl., "Countess of Ripon."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Trade at Gwadur.

From C. GONNE, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Simla,—(No. 84, dated the 20th April 1866).

I am directed to forward to you, for submission to the Government of India, as containing information worthy of record, the accompanying copy of a printed Report dated the 31st January last, prepared by Lieutenant Ross, Assistant Political Agent at Muscat and Khelat, on the nature of the trade at Gwadur and the probable amount of its revenues.

Report on the nature of the Trade at Gwadur and the probable amount of its revenues.

Gwadur is the chief port of Central Mekran, the trade of which is conducted by Hindoo and Khojah merchants residing at Gwadur, who have agents at all the principal stations of the adjacent Districts, *viz.*, at Kej, Punjgoor, Boleidi, Sami, Toomp, Kolanch, Kontadar, Kolwah and Baho.

The seasons are very variable in Mekran as regards the fall of rain, which causes great fluctuations in the trade between Gwadur and the interior; but the principal commodities, wool and goats' hair, can always be reckoned on, and are almost entirely exported,—the native manufactures from these staples being inconsiderable. Another unfailing item is supplied by the useful bush named *Pesh* which, I believe, is a species of aloe, and which grows in abundance throughout this part of Mekran. From its leaves are manufactured bags, matting and a variety of useful domestic articles, whilst the stones of its fruit called *Koner* are exported in quantities to Muscat, whence they are sent to Mecca and made into rosaries.

The supply of the various kinds of grain and of cotton and ghee, is very variable. During plentiful seasons sufficient is grown to leave a surplus for exportation after the wants of the population are supplied. In dry years, on the contrary, scarcely any of these articles are produced, and the inhabitants are obliged to resort to Gwadur for their supply, when the merchants will have foreseen and provided for the demand.

The following are the commodities,—the produce of the interior brought to Gwadur for consumption there, and for exportation:—

Wool.	Wheat.	Pesh stones.
Goats' hair.	Barley.	Pomegranate.
Cotton.	Jowari.	Rine and seeds.
Ghee.	Moong.	Ispungar, or Issofgool.
Hides.	Salt.	
Dry dates.	Pesh leaves.	Woollen bags.
Fresh dates.	Matting.	Gum.
Rice.	Mat bags.	Fruit.

Of these, probably about half to the following value are consumed in Gwadur:—

	Rupees.
Ghee, maunds 1,000	28,000
Dates, bags 5,000	10,000
Grains	10,000
Salt	500
Fresh dates and other fruit	1,000
Woollen bags, mod cine, &c.	500
Total Rupees ...	50,000

The remainder will appear in the List of Exports.

The above are the commodities contributed by the interior of Mekran to the commerce of Gwadur, and are brought in by Kafilas, the goods having been previously collected at the different depôts by the agents alluded to.

The fish trade of Gwadur surpasses the other branches in value. Both the quality and quantity of the fish caught on this coast, are such as to render the fisheries famous. The greater part of the fish is prepared in its different forms for the Indian market, but a large quantity is consumed on the spot and carried into the interior. Shark fins, which are brought in in abundance, are said to find their way to China, and the oil is principally kept for use on the timbers of the native craft.

In the List of Imports common blue and white cotton fabrics largely predominate. Grain comes next; but, as already stated, the quantity imported is according to the seasons. In the present estimate a dry season is supposed with respect to this item. Owing to the poverty and simple habits of the great body of the inhabitants, the quantity of other goods imported is very small.

A wide margin should be allowed for error in the following estimate of the value of the trade of Gwadur, as for some reasons the acquisition of accurate information is difficult. The only merchant who could supply such from his books, is the farmer of the revenue interested in making the trade out as small as possible, and who would be, no doubt, unwilling to submit his books for minute inspection. Some other dufturs also, which might have been obtained, were burnt in a recent fire. The following are, what after due inquiry are, considered the probable quantities and value of exports and imports :—

Exports.			(Yearly average).
Salt fish ...	10,000 nungs	... Rs.	50,000
Ditto to Mekran	3,000 do.	... „	15,000
Fish roe	.. ...	... „	10,000
Shark fins ..	... ...	... „	10,000
Fish oil	300 maunds	... „	3,000
Wool	4,000 do.	... „	48,000
Goats' hair	500 do.	... „	6,000
Ghee	200 do.	... „	5,600
Hides	200 koorees	... „	6,000
Cotton (uncleaned)	200 bales	... „	3,000
Dried dates, of the 1st sort, kharac		... „	300
Matting	2,000 koorees	... „	3,000
Mat bags	10,000 bastas	... „	20,000
Pesh stones	140 maunds	... „	700
Pomegranate, Rind	300 do.	.. „	900
Ispungar or Issofgool	225 do.	.. „	700
Gum	20 do.	... „	200
GRAINS { Wheat, Barley, Jowari, Moong, Rice, }	In plentiful seasons only.		
Total value of Exports,	Rupees ..		1,83,000

Imports.

Cotton cloths, blue and white, from India,	Rs.	1,00,000
GRAINS { Rice, Wheat, Barley, Jowari, Moong, }	„ ... „	40,000
Carried over Rs.	...	1,40,000
Brought forward,	... Rs.	1,40,000
Dates, dry	„	10,000
Sugarcandy and goor Oil ... . Copper .. .. Brass ... . Lead ... ... Iron ... ... Steel .. .. Gunpowder ... . Sulphur .. ... Tamarind ... . Turmeric ... . Cocoanuts ... ... Bamboos ... ... Spices, pepper, &c. ... .. Perfumes . ... Indigo, Henna and other dyes Coffee . . .. Cummin seed, drugs ... Cutlery and hardware ...	„	80,000
Total value ...	Rs.	1,80,000
Total value of Exports	„	1,83,000
„ Imports	„	1,80,000
Produce of Mekran brought in and consumed at Gwadur ..	„	50,000
Value of the trade, Rs.	...	4,13,000

There are about thirty native vessels belonging to the port of Gwadur. In these, the salt fish and other articles exported are conveyed to the west coast of India, Muscat and the Persian Gulf, but not further. In former times American barques occasionally called and took away cargoes of wool.

Revenue.

With certain exceptions, the general principle adopted for the taxation of the trade of Gwadur is the levying of an *ad valorem* duty of four* per cent. on all imports and exports. The former not being liable to further duty on leaving the town, nor the latter on arrival from the interior. On one occasion an attempt was made to reverse this order of things, but so much dissatisfaction was caused that it was abandoned in a few months.

This rule, however, does not apply to the produce of the fisheries,—the tax on which is as follows :—

One-tenth of all fresh fish landed is taken by the revenue farmer.

The salt fish is packed for exportation in what are termed "Nungs," which vary in size and value according to the size and quality of the fish; some "Nungs" contain 500 fish, some only 50, and thus value ranges from 2 to 8 Rupees. A duty of from 2 annas and 8 pies to 3 annas on each Nung is levied.

Salt fish for the interior is taxed by the camel load. Each camel load, 4 to 5 annas.

The following is an estimate of the revenue realized by the taxation of the fish trade :—

Tax of one-tenth on fresh fish	Rs.	1,000
Export duty on 10,000 Nungs, salt ...	„	1,700
Inland duty on 3,000, of nearly 8 per cent.	„	1,200
Export duty on fish roe	„	400
Ditto on shark fins	„	400
Ditto fish oil	„	120
Total Rupees . .		4,820

Matting and mat bags are taxed at the rate of 1 anna 4 pies per package.

Fresh dates and other fruit brought from the interior, are subject to a duty of about 4 per cent.

* Certain privileged persons pay quarter per cent. less.

The preceding are the regular customs duties imposed by the Sultan of Muscat, and which the farmer of the revenue is authorized to exact.

The present farmer or rather sub-farmer bought the lease at the rate of 5,250 Reals, or about 11,150 Rupees per annum, from Jewundass Gopaldass, Mowjee of Muscat. His expenses in collecting the dues may be put at Rupees 1,000. He is further charged with its payment of the Governor and his establishment, amounting to 600 Reals, or 1,400 Rupees yearly. Jewundass Gopaldass, if I have been correctly informed, obtained the lease from His Highness Syud Thoweynee for 3,600 Reals, or 7,650 Rupees a year, but of this I am not certain. The lease was for three years, and that term having lately expired, it will be resold to the highest bidder.

In addition to the regular customs, the Sultan has, for the past three years, derived a small sum from a special duty imposed on Pesh leaves, matting and mat bags brought from the interior. This separate branch of the customs is also farmed out. The farmer, a Khojah merchant, paying 250 Reals a year, and according to his own account, collecting 400 Reals, probably much more.

The only other source of revenue is a dye monopoly, for which the Sultan receives 100 Reals yearly.

The following Table shows the probable amount of revenue actually collected, working from the preceding estimates :—

Taxes on the produce of fisheries ..	Rs. 4,820
Export duty on 2,000 koreos of matting	„ 166
Ditto on 10,000 bastas of mat bags	„ 830
Ad valorem duty of 4 per cent. on other exports	„ 3,800
Ditto on imports	„ 7,200
Duty on fresh dates and fruit	„ 40
Carried over Rs. . .	16,856
Brought forward	Rs. 16,856
Special tax on Pesh leaves, matting and bags	„ 1,000
Dye monopoly	„ 212
Total amount of revenue collected	Rs. 18,068

which would appear to be distributed as follows :—

Profit of lessee, Gopaldass			3,500
Profit of Sub-lessee	Rs. 3,306		
Expense of collection .	1,000		
Salary of wali and sepoys	1,400		
			5,706
Profit of farmer of Pesh tax . ..	Rs. 370		
Collection of do. .	„ 100		
			470
Received by His Highness the Sultan by lease of customs	Rs. 7,650		
Ditto Pesh tax	„ 530		
Dye monopoly	„ 212		
			8,392
Total Rupees			18,068

The amount received by His Highness the Sultan represents the clear annual profit he draws from the port of Gwadur, after all expenses connected with its Government are defrayed.

(Sd.) E. C. Ross, *Lieut.*,
Asstt. Pol. Agent at Muscat and Khelat.

GWADUR,
The 31st Jan. 1866.

No. 10 of 1866.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

True copy submitted to Government, in reference to Mr. Secretary Gonne's letter No. 3101 of the 19th December 1865.

2. The Commissioner considers the Report very creditable to Lieutenant Ross.

COMMR.'S OFFICE,
CAMP POHAR,
The 24th Feb. 1866.

(Sd.) S. MANSFIELD,
Commissioner in Sind.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comfort and convenience of Passengers by Railways in India.

THE following papers relating to the measures taken to provide for the comfort and convenience of passengers on Indian Railways, are published for information, in continuation of those which appeared in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 5th May 1866, referring to sanitary matters.

Committees were appointed by the Local Governments to investigate the sanitary state of the Railway Stations in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and to make recommendations for their improvement. The Reports submitted entered fully into details, Station by Station, and have been largely acted upon, but it has not been considered necessary to publish them.

Quarterly inspections of the open lines in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, are made by Officers of the Consulting Engineer's Department, and their special attention is given to the points noticed in Circular No. 13 of 1864.

Papers connected with the steps taken in the Punjab for securing the co-operation of public spirited individuals in the construction of wells and groves, seraies and dhurmsalas and other conveniences for native travellers, were published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 27th May 1865.

Circular No 13 of 1864, dated Simla, the 27th August 1864.

The Governor General in Council directs me to invite the attention of the Lieutenant Governor to the following points relating to the administration of the Railways in
on which the action of the Officers of the Railway Companies seems called for :—

2. *Crowding 3rd Class Carriages.*—The Governor General in Council has reason to believe that, in very many cases, a much larger number of passengers are forced into the 3rd Class Carriages than they are intended to contain. His Excellency in Council considers that the proper remedy to apply to this very objectionable practice, is to cause the number of passengers which every 3rd or 4th Class Carriage is intended to contain, to be distinctly painted on the exterior of such carriage, and to make it a regulation of all Railways that the servants of the Company are prohibited from

putting more than the regular number of passengers into any carriage or compartment, and are bound to see that more than the proper number are not carried in any carriage.

3. *Uniform for Officials.*—On all Railways of which the Governor General in Council has received any accounts, very great difficulty is experienced on the part of the public in ascertaining who are the responsible Officers of the Railway Company attached to the Trains or the Stations. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it should be made compulsory on certain classes of servants to wear such an uniform dress or distinguishing badge on all occasions on which they are on duty, as will at once indicate them to the public; and that the Company should at once take the necessary steps to enforce this Rule.

The classes to which the Governor General in Council would apply this Rule, are as follows:—

1.—Persons in charge of Stations, whether under the name of Station Master, or Superintendent, or other designation, and their Deputies and Assistants.

2.—Guards of all sorts.

3.—Porters in the Company's service available for carrying passengers' luggage within the Station.

4.—Where Porters are authorized by the Company's Agents to ply for hire at Railway Stations, they should be provided with a badge, and should be bound to exercise their calling under suitable rules.

4. *Accommodation at Stations for Native Passengers.*—The Governor General in Council is informed that there has been generally too little attention paid to the provision for the necessary wants of native travellers by Railway. The following points seem to call for notice:—

1.—The provision of a reasonable amount of accommodation in the shape of latrines and urinaries at all Stations according to their magnitude.

2.—The arrangement, at all Stations where there are Refreshment-Rooms for 1st Class Passengers, for the supply of food and water for all classes in a manner suitable to the habits of the natives of the country.

3.—The provision, at all important Stations where large numbers of passengers habitually collect, of proper accommodation in the way of seraies, with suitable attendants for the management of the same. This duty will devolve on the Local District Officers.

5. *Terminal Stations.*—At the large Terminal Stations arrangements should be made for the supply of vehicles and porters for passengers in a regular and orderly manner. The vehicles should be duly authorized by the Company's Officers to ply at fixed rates, which should be exhibited on printed placards at the Stations, and, if possible, in the carriages, and should be compelled to arrange themselves in order in front of the Station under the direction of the Railway Police, so that no confusion should be allowed to arise in passengers obtaining vehicles or leaving the Station. The porters, in like manner, should be marshalled by the Railway Police, and should not be permitted to crowd the platforms or approaches to the Stations. A very little attention to these points would, His Excellency in Council feels certain, lead to a great increase to the convenience of all classes travelling by rail.

In all matters relating to arrangements to be made for these purposes outside of the Railway Stations, the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police should be requested to co-operate with the Railway Authorities: and the Local Governments should issue such orders as may effectually secure this object.

6. *General arrangements of the management as regards the convenience of passengers.*—The Governor General in Council considers that it is a most important part of the duty of the Consulting Engineer and his Deputies to inspect the working arrangements of Railways with a view to bringing to notice and correcting any irregularities or inconveniences to which passengers may be subject when travelling by rail. The civility of the Railway Company's servants, the cleanliness of the carriages, the provision of lights in the carriages and on the platforms at night, the prevention of overcrowding, the proper working of the arrangements at the Terminal Stations for the supply of vehicles and porters, the cleanliness of the Stations, waiting-rooms and latrines, the character of the refreshment-rooms, and all other like matters, should be watched in behalf of the legitimate claims to consideration of all classes of travellers. The Government of India has no wish to suggest that the Government Officers should, in any way, interfere with the detailed management or assume a position that could be held to weaken the entire responsibility of the Railway Company's Officers for the due control of all the matters referred to. But considering the position of the 3rd Class Passengers, who form nine-tenths of the travellers by rail in India, and the complete absence of that powerful check on the management which in England is exercised by the public itself, the Governor General in Council considers it to be the duty of the Government to cause its Inspecting Officers to supply this want, and to press on the Railway Officers reasonable recommendations for the correction of any defects which may come to light. The Railway Officers will, without doubt, appreciate properly all suggestions made in this spirit; but in the event of due attention not being paid to them, the support of the Local Government should be invoked, as a last resource, the Secretary of State should be invited, to interpose. The Government of India has every confidence that the management of Railways in all parts of India will be conducted in a manner that will give satisfaction to the public, and fulfil the requirements of the trust placed in the hands of the Railway Companies; but if occasion should require, the Government must firmly insist on the removal of all just causes of complaint; and in that behalf, must exercise the powers given to it under the Railway Contracts, if necessary.

7. The Governor General in Council requests that the points to which allusion has been made in this letter, may receive the early and careful attention of the Government of

. The opinion of the Railway Agent should be invited as to the proposal

to add to the Regulations under Section 29 of Act XVIII. of 1854, rules on the first two subjects referred to, the prevention of crowding in the carriages, and the compulsory wearing of uniform by officials on duty with trains or in Stations. The suggestions made, if approved, may, however, with advantage at once, be carried out.

8. With regard to the other matters to which reference has been made, the Government of India will be glad to hear what measures have been already taken, and are now deemed necessary by the Lieutenant Governor of
after suitable enquiry.

Copy forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, for information.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta,—(No. 2348, dated Bombay Castle, the 11th October 1864).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Government of India Circular No. 13R. of 1864, and to state in reply that copies have been sent to all the Railway Companies in this Presidency, and their co-operation invited to the subjects treated of therein.

2. I am further desired to make the following observations:—

3. As to the over-crowding 3rd Class Carriages, the means suggested in the Circular for preventing this, had been already anticipated by this Government several years ago for the Railways in this Presidency.

4. As to uniform for Railway officials, this is now worn by guards and porters; but it appears to His Excellency in Council that there will be some difficulty in making Station Masters wear either a uniform or a badge, for the Europeans would think that it would be derogatory, and as to Parsee and Purvees (Hindoos), there may be caste objections. It would, however, be very desirable, if possible, to have this order carried out, so that passengers may always know at once, more easily than at present, who the Station Master is.

5. With regard to seraies, not much has yet been done in this Presidency; at some Stations native gentlemen have contributed their cost, and it is hoped that at others Local Funds will be able to supply what is necessary. The provision of these and the supply of food and water are, in the opinion of this Government, a liability of the District Funds rather than of the Railway Company, and the Government of India seem, in this Circular, also thus to consider it.

6. As to the general instructions for Government Officers to inspect and to travel frequently along the line, I am desired to observe that the Consulting Engineer's Department has, for the last two years, been very short-handed in the way of Inspecting Officers or Assistants, while the amount of office and audit work has so increased as to prevent the Consulting Engineer or his Deputy doing much out-door work. One of the Assistants lately sanctioned by the Government of India will, however, now be principally employed in this duty.

From the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, —(No. 7512, dated Nagpore, the 10th March 1865).

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter No. 36, dated February 1865, received from the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, on the subject of providing the "accommodation at Sta-"tions for native passengers," alluded to in Government Circular No. 13R. of 1864.

2. As regards latrines and urinaries, I am to explain that the Chief Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has informed the Chief Commissioner that these are now being constructed at all the stopping Stations on the opened line, and will be added to similar Stations on lines under construction.

3. The Chief Engineer also explains that 3rd Class waiting-rooms will be added to all Stations where the traffic calls for them.

4. The Chief Engineer has addressed the Government of Bombay on the subject of refreshment-rooms for Europeans; and with the views expressed by the Deputy Consulting Engineer concerning refreshment-rooms for natives, Mr. Temple entirely concurs.

5. I am to add that seraies with wells are being provided for at all principal Stations,—the wells being, of course, first attended to.

From the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, N. E Extension, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to the Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department,—(No. 36, dated Nagpore, the February 1865).

In reply to your docket No. 6396 of the 26th January, paragraph 4, of Government of India Circular No. 13 of 1864, in the Public Works Department, relates to the only points calling for remark with reference to the administration of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces.

The accommodation at Stations for native passengers, is therein classified as—

1*st.*—Latrines and urinaries.
2*nd.*—Refreshment-rooms.
3*rd.*—Seraies.

The provision of the first and second rests with the Railway Company, and has hitherto been neglected; the third has received the due consideration of the Local Government.

Latrines and urinaries for native passengers are indispensable to the comfort of all classes. They have been included in the lately designed plans of the Nagpore and Wurdah Stations, but ought to be added to all Stations which have waiting-rooms. I have already brought this want to the notice of the Consulting Engineer.

As regards the second description of accommodation, the want of waiting-rooms, or sheds for 3rd Class Passengers, is more pressing than that of refreshment-rooms.

On the branch line, 3rd Class waiting-rooms are in course of construction at Nagpore and Wurdah, and have been recommended at Kowtah and Sindee. On the main line, Jubbulpore and Hinda have 3rd Class waiting-rooms provided, but similar accommodation ought to be added at Lallbagh, Kundwah, Burh, Sewnee, Etarsee, Sohagpore, Gurrawarra and Nursingpore.

As no refreshment-rooms have been provided by the Railway Company at any of their Stations for

1st Class Passengers, the disregard shewn to the comfort of travellers is not confined to natives.

Passengers entering or leaving the train at intermediate Stations, will be able to obtain refreshment at seraies. Third Class Passengers are not allowed to leave the carriages during short stoppages of five minutes, but water is supplied to those who want it in the carriages, and light refreshment is generally procurable in the same way from the trays or baskets of small dealers.

I do not think that it would be advisable to have refreshment-rooms for natives in close proximity to the platform, where the clamour and confusion certain to prevail would be opposed to the peace and comfort of 1st Class Passengers, and to the order which ought to exist at Stations.

If good seraies exist near the Stations, the owner of the seraies shop will probably establish a stall or booth within the Station limits which will satisfy both the requirements and prejudices of all classes.

With regard to the construction of seraies, the orders of the Chief Commissioner appear to provide for all that is necessary. I would suggest that the wells and tanks should be at once proceeded with. The presence of water will induce people to encamp on the ground. The seraies shop will be established in the vicinity of the Station, and native passengers will be provided with refreshments.

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 30, dated the 4th April 1865).

We have the honor to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a letter (No. 254R., dated 25th March 1865) addressed to the Government of Bengal, regarding the ill-treatment to which native passengers have been sometimes subjected when travelling by rail, and we would beg you to draw the attention of the various Railway Boards to the matter, in view to the issue of stringent orders to their Agents in India, to dismiss summarily any servant who may be convicted of such offences.

From CAPTAIN E. C. S. WILLIAMS, R. E., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 254R., dated the 25th March 1865).

In continuation of previous correspondence (marginally noted) regarding alleged instances of misconduct on the part of Railway officials towards the native public, I am directed to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, that, at a Station near Bhaugulpore, a native gentleman was not long since hurried out of a carriage and not allowed time to get out his property, which was thrown out and scattered by the way side as the train was slowly moving off, in spite of his remonstrances. Though the Governor General in Council is fully satisfied of the truth of the story, it is unfortunately not possible to authenticate it officially.

To Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 801R., dated 15th December 1864.

From Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 166G., dated 13th February 1865.

To Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 229R., dated 17th March 1865.

Vide "Calcutta Gazette" Supplement of 12th April 1865.

2. The Governor General in Council must again urge on the Lieutenant Governor the importance of doing all that can be done towards removing such a blot upon the administration of the Railways within his jurisdiction. It is intolerable that the inhabitants of the country should be subject to insult or ill usage when travelling by Railway, and I am to desire that it may be impressed upon the Consulting Engineer and his Deputies that the Governor General in Council looks to them to ensure the removal of these causes of complaint, which are alike injurious to the Railway Company and discreditable to its Officers, and, indeed, to the British character generally. Active enquiries should be made by the Government Officers when on tours of inspection, as to the conduct of the subordinate Railway officials, and it should be publicly made known to all classes frequenting the Railways that the Government is determined to protect persons from ill usage, and invites travellers to substantiate cases of bad treatment in order that the offenders may be brought to punishment.

3. The Secretary of State will be addressed, and his attention drawn to the scandal that arises from such conduct on the part of the Railway officials, with a request that he will induce the Railway Boards to give stringent orders to their Agents in India summarily to dismiss any servant who may be convicted of such offences.

From CAPTAIN F. S. TAYLOR, R. E., Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 423G., dated the 3rd April 1865).

I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 254R., dated 25th ultimo, and in reply to state that the observations and orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in reference to alleged instances of misconduct on the part of Railway officials towards the native public, will be communicated to the Consulting Engineer and to the several Agents for their information and guidance; and that the Railway authorities, as well as the Executive Officers of Government, will again be urged to take every possible means of preventing the ill-treatment of the native passengers by subordinate Railway officials.

I am at the same time to refer you to my letter No. 377G., dated 25th ultimo (*vide* "Calcutta Gazette" Supplement of 12th April 1865), and to previous correspondence on the subject, to shew that the welfare of the travelling public engages the careful attention of the Lieutenant Governor, and that special arrangements have been made for the frequent inspection of the line by a competent and responsible Officer of the Government.

The reports of this Officer, which are already before the Government of India, will serve to shew that these anonymous complaints are, for the most part, very much exaggerated, and that every facility is given to the public and to every individual passenger, to make known their complaints and to obtain speedy and effectual redress.

From MAJOR J HOVENDEN, R E., Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 564G, dated 26th April 1865).

In reply to your letter No. 254, dated 25th March, commenting on an instance of misconduct on the part of some Railway officials towards a native gentleman at a Station near Bhaugulpore, I am directed to forward the explanation furnished on the subject by the Agent, East Indian Railway, and I am to state that this Government will continue to urge on the Railway Officers the absolute necessity of protecting the public.

From C. STEPHENSON, ESQ, Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway, to Consulting Engineer to Government of Bengal, Railway Department,—(No. 3195 G., dated the 12th April 1865).

I have the honor to acknowledge Joint Secretray's No. 424G. of April 3rd (*not published*), giving cover to a letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, intimating that, at a Station near Bhaugulpore, a native gentleman was not long since hurried out of a carriage, and not allowed time to get out his property which was thrown out and scattered by the way side as the train was slowly moving off, in spite of his remonstrances.

I regret very much that the Government of India has been unable to give some clue by which the Company might have been able to follow up this case, and determine its authenticity; but in the absence of every material element necessary for the purpose, the Traffic Manager professes his inability to obtain information.

I enclose copy of a notice *(not published)* issued so far back as 1858, from which it will be seen that the Company has long ago issued those orders which it is now proposed to urge on them through the Secretary of State. Indeed, the instructions of the Board of Directors of this Company have at all times conveyed the same views in reference to the public, as are embodied in their No. 71 of 1864, of which I enclose a copy *(not published)*; and there is no ground for the position assumed in the Under-Secretary's letter, that the Company is unwilling to protect its passengers from ill-treatment.

The case in question, as described by the Under-Secretary, would involve considerable difficulty of proof, even if the date and train and other particulars were at hand. The discovery by a passenger, that he was passing his intended destination, just when the train has set in motion to leave it, has occurred to European gentlemen on many Railways, and your own experience will confirm the fact that nine out of ten will prefer jumping out at a risk, which few believe to exist, to being carried on to the next Station. Whether this may have occurred or not in the case in question, it would be exceedingly difficult to find out by whom his property was thrown out after him and scattered by the way side, as the train was slowly moving off. It is scarcely credible that any Railway official would get into a moving train for the purpose of operating thus on a stranger's property, and at considerable risk to himself in getting out again, except in the interests of the owner.

Since writing the above, the following report has reached me :—

> "The up-mail train of the 2nd instant.—A native passenger, having a ticket for Badun Station, but neglecting to get out till after the train was in motion, on seeing his mistake, opened the carriage door and jumped from the train; in doing so, he got one of his feet taken off, and the other seriously bruised."

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 359R, dated the 17th May 1865).

Referring to your letters Nos. 423G. and 564G., dated respectively the 3rd and 26th April 1865, relating to alleged instances of misconduct on the part of Railway officials towards the native public, I am directed to state that the Government of India rely upon steps being persistently taken by the Government of Bengal to enforce observance by the Railway officials of the rules which have been laid down by the Government of India and the Railway Boards of Directors, for the protection and proper treatment of native passengers.

2. I am at the same time to add that the notice issued in 1858 by the Agent, would seem to have been addressed to the servants of the Engineer Department of the Railway, and not to those of the Traffic Department, with whom only rests the comfort and proper treatment of passengers.

Extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 960R., dated the 26th October 1865).

Para. 3.—"The subject of Vernacular Time Tables and the absence of seraies, have already been noticed by the Lieutenant Governor. The first have been introduced in Madras. The construction of seraies should be pressed forward from local resources, as there can be no doubt of their aiding in the development of traffic."

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, R. A, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 981R., dated the 28th October 1865).

Referring to the Despatch No. 58 *(not published)*, dated 19th September 1865, addressed by the Government of Madras to the Secretary of State, recommending that the Railway Companies should be permitted to execute, out of their capital, such works as the construction of feeder-roads and choultries for native travellers in the immediate vicinity of the principal Railway Stations, I am directed to communicate the views of the Government of India, and to state that the Secretary of State has also been addressed in the same sense.

2. Regarding the construction of feeder-roads by Railway Companies, the Government of India has, on a previous occasion, expressed an opinion adverse thereto, and the Secretary of State has

concurred therein. It is true that this was done in the interests of the Companies to relieve them of a burden which it was considered had been placed on them unduly; but the principle is as fairly applicable in the one case as the other, that it involves an objectionable application of the funds of the Company.

3. The Government of Madras is already aware, from the correspondence that passed in the case of the proposed hotel at Coimbatore, of the views of the Secretary of State as to the application of capital funds to the construction of hotels generally, within which category choultries may be fairly included. As already intimated, such conveniences should, wherever possible, be provided from Local Funds. But it is believed that the Local Funds of the Madras Presidency are as yet too poor to provide the whole cost of such buildings, as to the necessity of which at some of the Railway Stations, the Governor General in Council entertains no doubt.

4. Under these circumstances, the Government of India would have no objection to the making of moderate grants-in-aid from Imperial Funds, within the limit of the annual Budget grant, towards the construction of choultries where urgently required on Railways, as also of minor feeder-roads leading to them, but leaving the repairs and maintenance in both cases to be borne by Local Funds. Such a practice is not generally to be approved, but it is the less objectionable, perhaps, in the case of guaranteed Railways, as the effect of the provision of such conveniences on the revenue yielded, may be such as to diminish the payments of guaranteed interest.

From D. I. Noad, Esq., Secretary, London Board, E. I. Railway, to the Agent, East Indian Railway Company,—(No. 64, dated September 1865).

The Board have taken into consideration the important question of providing seraies and dâk bungalows, so prominently brought forward in the Quarterly Report of Major Hovenden, and they desire me to put you in possession of their opinion.

The subject is forced on them as much by a reference to the interest of the Railway itself as the public, inasmuch as the want of this accommodation cannot fail to affect the popularity and the returns of the undertaking, while a proper attention to the comforts of travellers must result in encouraging their resort to it.

I am, therefore, desired to inform you that the proposal of erecting seraies at the distance of about 100 miles apart, and of dâk bungalows at the end of each section of 150 or 200 miles, has their full concurrence. But having laid down this general principle, they leave it to your judgment, in conjunction with Mr. Power and the Government Consulting Engineer, to determine the particular localities for these erections, the plan on which they are to be built, the subsequent establishment to be attached to each, and the scale of charges which may be necessary to make them in a great measure, if not altogether, self-supporting. They desire the seraies and dâk bungalows, which are considered to be the most complete and convenient at any of the Presidencies, be adopted as your model, and they trust that you will be able to commence your operations without any loss of time.

From Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Dickens, R. A., Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and to Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(Nos. 984-5R., dated the 28th October 1865).

In forwarding, for your information, the enclosed copy of the letter No. 64 of 1865, from the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company to their Agent in India, I am directed to prohibit any application whatever of the capital of this Railway Company to the construction or maintenance of either seraies or dâk bungalows at any of the Stations on the line.

2. The Government of India has no doubt that accommodation of this nature, and particularly for natives, is wanted in the vicinity of some of the Stations, but there can be no more legitimate application of Local Funds than in supplying such wants, and with the large funds of this class at the disposal of the Local Government, the Governor General in Council entertains no doubt that measures will be taken to erect such buildings wherever shown to be really necessary, on attention being drawn to the subject.

3. It is observed from a recent communication from the Government of Bengal that the Lieutenant Governor has already moved in the matter, and has again directed the attention of Civil Officers to the construction of seraies at the principal Railway Stations.

No. 1567G., dated 21st September 1865. *(Not published).*

From the Government of India, to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 102, dated the 16th November 1865).

Referring to the Despatch No. 58 of 1865, addressed to you by the Government of Madras, recommending that feeder-roads and choultries for native travellers in the immediate vicinity of the principal Railway Stations, may be constructed by Railway Companies out of capital, we have the honor to enclose, for your information, copy of a letter which has, under our orders, been addressed to that Government.

2. Applying the principles which have, in other instances, been laid down as to the inapplicability of Railway Funds to such purposes, we have indicated a means by which the want may be met, *viz.*, by moderate grants from Imperial Funds-in-aid of Local Funds, where the urgency of the case is unquestionable, and the Local Funds themselves are, as in Madras, inadequate as yet to bear the whole cost of such works. It would be inexpedient that this course should become general; but it is, perhaps, less open to objection in the case of guaranteed Railways, as some direct return for the outlay may be looked for in the increased revenue derivable from the additional passenger traffic that may be expected by the provision of such conveniences, and the consequent reduction in the payments of guaranteed interest.

3. We take the present opportunity also of drawing your attention to the letter from the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company to their Agent, No. 64 of 1865, authorizing him to take measures for the construction of dâk bungalows and seraies at the principal

Railway Stations on that line, and beg to state that, acting in accordance with what we believe to be your views on the subject, and our own convictions, or the utter absence of any necessity for such a course of proceeding in the Provinces of Bengal and the North-West, where the Local Funds are so rich, we have prohibited any application whatever of the Railway Company's capital to such purposes. A copy of your Secretary's letter to those Governments, is also enclosed for your information.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H DRUMMOND, R. E., Under-Secretary to the Government of North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 294, dated the 15th November 1865).

With reference to your letter No. 985R., dated 28th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the action which has been taken by this Government towards providing seraie accommodation for 3rd Class Passengers, may be seen in Resolution No. 137N., dated 15th August last *(not published)*, at page 31 of the volume of Proceedings for that month.

2. Funds for the construction of six seraies in the Districts of Allyghur and Boolundshuhur have been voted by the local Committees, and by a Report since received from the Officiating Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, it is learnt that, in the Allahabad District, the Magistrate and Collector recommends that a seraie and well be built at Bharwarce Station, at a cost of Rupees 2,000 from the Nuzool Fund; that at Sirsa Station, a Native Honorary Magistrate, Ajoodhea Buksh Singh, has volunteered to build a seraie; and that at Newahee Station, a seraie is to be built at the expense of the Rajah of Manda.

3. At Futtehpore a dâk bungalow has been sanctioned in the Public Works Department, and the Magistrate and Collector recommends that the expense of a seraie be defrayed from the Arms Fund.

4. At Malwa and Mowhar Stations in the Futtehpore District, no wells or seraies exist; but the Magistrate will ascertain whether any Zemindar or other person is willing to build them.

5. In the Cawnpore District there is no accommodation at the Stations of Sirsoul and Jheenjuk, and the Magistrate states that there are no private individuals who are likely to come forward to build wells and seraies.

6. The Commissioner will look to the wants of these two stations, during his tour of inspection. All other stations have been provided for.

7. From the Commissioners of the Benares and Agra Divisions, reports have not yet been received, but their attention has again been called to the subject.

8. I am desired by the Lieutenant Governor to point out that it is not practicable in all cases to meet the want of seraie accommodation from Local Funds.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, R. A, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to Under-Secretary to Government of North Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, —(No. 1039R., dated the 1st December 1865).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 294, dated 15th November 1865, on the subject of the provision of seraies and dâk bungalows on the East Indian Railway. The Government of India is sanguine from what is reported to have been done and to be doing in the matter, that each station really requiring a seraie will, at no distant period, be supplied with such from Local Funds.

Circular No 17, dated 5th December 1865.

Read—

Letter from Under-Secretary to the Government of Punjab in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 407, dated 10th November 1865,—*(not published)*.

Read again—

Public Works Department Railway Circular No. 13, dated 27th August 1864.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No 2348, dated 11th October 1864.

Letter from Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 357, dated 21st March 1865,—*(not published)*.

OBSERVATIONS.—From the replies which have been received to paragraph 3 of Public Works Department Railway Circular No. 13 of 27th August 1864, on the subject of the use of uniform by officials on duty, it is evident that, however desirable, the practice would be the source of much dissatisfaction amongst the higher grade of Station Masters. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that it shall rest with Local Governments to excuse the use of uniform by this class of Officers, on the representations of the Railway Agents. At the same time, as it would be an undoubted convenience to passengers to be able to recognize without difficulty the Station Masters at large, as well as at small, Stations, the wearing of some badge might be substituted, and this point the Local Governments are requested to consider in communication with the Railway authorities, whose co-operation in the matter should be invited, so that this convenience to the public may be secured in some way.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Observations be communicated to the Local Governments noted in the margin, for consideration and further action.

Madras.	N. W P.
Bombay	Punjab.
Bengal.	

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H DRUMMOND, R. E, Under-Secretary to Government of North-Western Provinces in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—(No. 5, dated the 6th January 1866).

In continuation of my letter No. 294, dated 15th November last, and with reference to your No. 1039R., dated 1st December, I am directed to communicate to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the result of the enquiries made of the Commissioners of the Agra and Benares Divisions, relative to seraie accommodation for native travellers at Railway Stations in their respective divisions.

2. *Agra Division.*—At "Jullaisur Road," the Local Committee will provide a seraie and well, and will complete them within the current year from the Nuzzool Funds if money is available, otherwise their cost will be included in next year's Budget

3. The Burhun Village actually infringes on the Station enclosure, and travellers can obtain

shelter at the Châopal, or in the bazar. The village belongs to the Rajah of Amah, who has consented to construct a seraie and enclosure.

4. The Collector of Agra states that the Road and Ferry Fund Committee have set aside the sum of Rupees 1,000 from the funds at their disposal, for the construction of a seraie at the Ferozabad Station.

5. Thakoor Hookum Sing, of Jharkee, has constructed a small seraie at Toondla, which is sufficient for the purpose required.

6. The Commissioner reports that there is no immediate necessity for constructing an expensive seraie at the Agra Station, as there are several at present in existence the property of natives.

7. At Etwah there is a large new *pucka* seraie so near the Railway Station, that another is not required. There is also a well just outside the Station gate, and near this it is proposed to build a small Barradurree, where intending passengers may rest for an hour or so.

8. At Bhurtna a seraie is in progress, close to the Tehsil which is itself adjacent to the Railway Station.

9. At Juswuntnuggur a seraie is required, and the Commissioner reports that Mr. Hume will, in a few days, proceed thither to see what arrangements can be made.

10. At Utchulda and Phuppoond Road Stations little accommodation is as yet required for native travellers; but at both these Stations small *kutcha* buildings will be built by some of the Zemindars, and Mr. Hume expects that, before the next hot weather, all necessary arrangements will have been completed.

11. Mr. Colvin, the Officiating Collector of Mynpoory, intends visiting the Bhudan Station during his cold weather tour, and will then report on the requirements for native passengers there, and the best manner of meeting them.

12. At Shekoabad, the existing arrangements, both for European and Native travellers, are reported to be very bad. For the latter, there is no accommodation whatever, and the dâk bungalow, for the former, is a mile and a half from the Station. The Magistrate has proposed to the Sudder Court to sell the existing dâk bungalow to them for the new Moonsiff's Court House, which has been sanctioned at Shekoabad. It is said to be well adapted for this purpose, and he suggests that the purchase money be appropriated towards building a new dâk bungalow close to the Station. He likewise suggests that a portion of the expense of building a seraie for native travellers, which is much required, be defrayed from the Municipal Revenues of Shekoabad. The amount which can be fairly spent from this source will not be sufficient to complete the work; but the Magistrate thinks that he will be able to obtain assistance from some native gentlemen, which will enable him to do so. The plans and estimates are stated to be under preparation.

13. *Benares Division.*—The Magistrate of Mirzapore has sent an extract from the Proceedings of the Local Funds' Committee, from which it appears that the Committee are of opinion that there is no immediate necessity for seraies at the 3rd Class Stations of Puharee and Ahrowra Road. The 3rd Class Station of Gaipoora is in the domains of the Rajah of Kuntit, and the manager of the estate has proposed to apply for sanction to defray the expense of constructing a seraie from the surplus collections of the estate.

14. The Magistrate of Benares reports that a seraie is being built at the Rajghât Terminus by Rainarain Dass, at a cost of Rupees 12,000, and he has every hope that rest-houses will be built and wells sunk at Sukuldeah and Mogulseraie by two of the gentry of Benares.

15. The Magistrate of Ghazeepore states that he has not yet been able to visit the Pergunnahs in which the Railway Stations are situated, but hopes to do so in the beginning of next month, and will then submit the Report called for.

16. It would appear from the above that, with the exception of the seraie at the Rajghât Terminus, nothing has been yet done in this Division towards securing accommodation for native passengers at Railway Stations; but the Commissioner intimates that the subject shall not be lost sight of by him.

17. In conclusion, I am to state that the satisfaction of the Government, at the public spirited conduct displayed by him, will be communicated to Rainarain Dass of Benares, through the Commissioner of the Division.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, —(No. 237R., dated Fort William, the 2nd March 1866).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 179G. and 321G., dated respectively the 26th January and 13th February 1866 *(not published)*, submitting and referring to the Inspection Report of the East Indian Railway for the last quarter of 1865; and, whilst observing that most of the points calling for remedial measures appear to have been noticed by the Lieutenant Governor, to communicate the following remarks :—

*

3. The Governor General in Council notices with disapprobation that the sanatory arrangements are still very backward. The Consulting Engineer, it is observed, exculpates the Railway authorities, because of omissions on the part of the Government Inspecting Officers; but this course of action cannot be approved by the Governor General in Council. The blame for omissions and delays to do work which ought to be done, must rest with those whose business it is to do the work. The fact of the Government Officer failing to do his duty, can be no excuse for the Railway Company's Officers failing to do theirs.

4. As regards the continued delay in arranging for the proper lighting of Stations, it is to be observed that, if the best form of platform lamp is still a disputed question, the Railway authorities should be required to adopt the best available lamp without further delay.

5. The Government of India will defer expressing any opinion on the suggested modifications in the train service, which would involve the abolition of the second through mail train, until the Agent and the Bengal Government have maturely considered the subject.

6. The analytical paper regarding through-booking, does not appear to the Government of India to be so valuable as it might be made. It seems there are three sections of this Railway affected by the re-booking arrangements at Jamalpore and Allahabad, *viz.*, Calcutta to Jamalpore, Jamalpore to Allahabad, and Allahabad to Delhi. The paper prepared by the Consulting Engineer shows the number who booked from the Calcutta and Burdwan section to the Allahabad and Delhi section, and *vice versâ*; but what is wanted to prove the vexatiousness of the enforced through-booking, would appear to be the number of passengers who proceed from one section to another. There may be some difficulty in getting out the *actual* numbers, but some approximation might, perhaps, be arrived at by taking the numbers for one week, who enter the Booking Office at the re-booking Stations *from the platform* after the arrival of the trains, and adding the number of those who were disappointed.

7. The objection to doing away with the re-booking Stations is, it is believed, to some extent founded on the great number of Stations that each Office would then have to book for, and the consequent delays and difficulties. There appears to be reason in this, considering the capacity of the Booking Clerks, as demonstrated by the tardy manner in which they issue tickets. It is observed with satisfaction, however, in the Traffic Manager's letter No. 294 of the 24th ultimo *(not published)*, that the system of through-booking is being gradually expanded as a demand shows itself.

8. It is not known precisely to what the Agent alludes in the 3rd paragraph of his letter No. 938G. *(not published)*, in which he speaks of the erroneous conclusions arrived at by the Government of India, that the representatives of the Company are unwilling to remedy a grievance, or rectify an abuse when it is pointed out

9. I am directed to enclose, for communication to the Agent, and for such use as they may prove in considering the question of the re-organization of the Police, copies of the papers noted in the margin, on the subject of Police arrangements on the Bombay Railways.

Extract, paras 4 to 8, of Committee Proceedings, Bombay Consulting Engineer's Office, dated 5th July 1865.

Copy of letter from Under-Secretary to Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, to Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 3609, dated 3rd November 1865.

10. I am to suggest that the remarks of the Traffic Manager in his Report No. 294, to the Agent, under the heads Lighting of Stations, Fencing of Mirzapore Station, and Lamps for retiring places, may be commended to the Agent's special notice.

11 The Governor General in Council observes that the serious delays in the passenger train service, which occurred in November and December, should have been specially noticed by the Consulting Engineer.

12. The Report itself, and your letter submitting it, having been published in the *Gazette* (*vide* "Calcutta Gazette" Supplement dated 31st January 1866), I am to suggest that your subsequent letters Nos. 212G. and 321G., with enclosures, and this reply, together with the petition referred to in No. 212G., should be similarly published.

RAILWAY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 5. *London, the 31st January* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Herewith are transmitted copies of letters received from such of the Railway Boards as have replied to a Circular which I caused to be addressed to them upon the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 4th April last, No. 30, regarding the treatment of native passengers.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY HOUSE,
ALDERMAN'S WALK,
NEW BROAD STREET, E. C.;
No. 2369. *London, the 7th June* 1865.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Directors of this Company to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter of the 7th May last.

The Board were quite unware of the native passengers having any cause of complaint against the management in India. They are prepared to take the most strenuous measures to prevent their passengers, either native or otherwise, being subjected either to ill-treatment or ill-usage, and they propose to address the enclosed letter No. 14 of 1865, to Mr. Palmer, to which they desire me to request the sanction of the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) D. I. NOAD,
Secretary.

No. 44 of 1865. *London, June* 1865.

To the Agent, East Indian Railway Co., Calcutta.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company, to hand you enclosed copy of a letter which they have received from the Secretary of State, directing their attention to the manner in which the native passengers are treated.

If it be true that the natives are subjected either to ill-treatment or insult, the Board cannot express too strongly an opinion on the subject. They desire you to give your immediate attention to the matter, and to deal summarily with any of the Company's officials who may be guilty of so gross dereliction of duty.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) D. I. NOAD,
Secretary.

Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

18, GRESHAM STREET,
LONDON, E. C.,
The 7th June 1865.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of the 27th ultimo, informing me

that the Government of India has called the attention of Sir Charles Wood to the frequent ill-treatment by subordinate officials of native passengers travelling by the several Indian Railways.

The Board of the Eastern Bengal Railway concur in the principle, that all classes of passengers should receive proper attention and civility; they are, however, glad to observe from the correspondence received from their Agent, that no case of the kind referred to has been ever brought to his notice as having occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) I. T. WOOD,
Secretary.

Great Southern of India Railway Company.

2, LEADENHALL STREET, E. C;
No. 103. *London, the 30th May* 1865.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India,
&c., &c., &c.,
India Office.

SIR,—I am instructed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 27th May, stating that the Government of India has called the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the ill-treatment by subordinate officials of the native passengers travelling by the several Indian Railways.

In reply, I am desired to assure you that the Directors will do all in their power to check the occurrence of such cases on this line, and will accordingly issue such instructions to their Agent as will, they trust, obviate any cause of complaint under this head being brought against the Officers of the Company.

I may remark that a letter on this subject was addressed, on 21st August 1858, to the Secretary of the Hon'ble East India Company.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) H. W. NOTMAN,
Secretary.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

3, NEW BROAD STREET, E C.;
No. 110. *London, the 10th June* 1865.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Board of Directors to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Dufferin's letter of the 27th ultimo, upon the subject of the alleged ill-treatment by subordinate officials of the native passengers travelling by the several Indian Railways.

2. I am desired to state in reply that, although the Board have not had their attention called to the occurrence of any instance of the kind upon this Company's Railway, they entirely concur in the sentiments expressed by Sir Charles Wood and the Government of India, that all classes of passengers are entitled to receive proper attention and civility from their servants. The Board will forward to the Agent in Bombay a copy of Lord Dufferin's letter, in order that he may take whatever measure may appear to him to be necessary to accomplish the end in view.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) T. R. WATT.

Scinde Railway Company.

GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET;
No. 1882. *The 9th June* 1865.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Lord Dufferin's letter of the 27th May, in regard to the conduct of subordinate officials towards native passengers travelling by the Indian Railways, and in reply I have to request that you will do me the favor to convey to the Secretary of State for India in Council, the assurance of the Directors that the necessary instructions shall be sent by an early mail to the Agents of the several undertakings of this Company.

I am, &c.,

(Sd.) W. P. ANDREW,
Chairman.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

10, LIVERPOOL STREET,
NEW BROAD STREET;
No. 903. *London, the 25th August* 1865.

To the Under-Secretary of State for India.

SIR,—Referring to your Circular letter of the 27th May 1865, as to the alleged ill-treatment of natives, I have now the honor to enclose a copy of a reply thereto by this Company's Managing Agent received by the last mail from India, by which it will be seen that no complaints have been made respecting this Company's officials, and that strict measures have been adopted to prevent any such treatment as that referred to in your letter.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) J. A. BAYNES,
Secretary.

From C. CURREY, Esq., Managing Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, to J A BAYNES, Esq, Secretary, —(No 3377, dated Bombay, the 22nd July 1865)

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 616, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State, as to the alleged ill-usage of native passengers by subordinate officials on Indian Railways, and in reply I beg to say that no complaint of the above character has reached me in reference to this Railway, that the Traffic Manager has given strict instructions to the staff with a view to the proper treatment of native passengers, and that severe notice will be taken of any case in which those instructions are shewn to have been disregarded.

RAILWAY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 9. *London, the 8th February* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have had under consideration in Council your Excellency's Despatch of the 16th November last, No. 102, relative to the construction of feeder-roads and choultries for native travellers in the vicinity of Railway Stations, and to the propriety or otherwise of employing Railway capital in the execution of such works.

2. The view of the Madras Government, on the latter question, appears to me to have been somewhat misapprehended. Their recommendation, as I understand it, is, that when other funds and agency are not immediately available for the purpose, the Railway Company's Officers should be permitted to construct feeders and choultries, with Railway capital, the expenditure incurred in consequence being subsequently reimbursed by Government to the Companies. This plan, however, appeared to me to be open to objection, and I have so informed the Madras Railway Company, who were prepared to adopt it.

3. With respect to the letter from the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company to their Agent, authorizing him to construct seraies and dâk bungalows with Railway capital, I must explain that that letter was forwarded with my approval. Upon reconsideration, however, I am disposed to adopt the view which you have taken, that the cost of erecting and maintaining such buildings should be borne by Local Funds. This course will apply equally to choultries in the Madras Presidency, where the difficulty arising out of the scantiness of Local Funds will be provided for by the arrangement, that grants-in-aid from Imperial Funds shall be made in case of necessity.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of these papers be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with the intimation that grants of the nature indicated in the correspondence, must be met from the Public Works Budget grant of the year, and that the previous sanction of the Government of India should be applied for in all cases in which it is desired to make grants for such purposes in aid of Local Funds.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Oudh.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Commissioner, Mysore.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 16th May 1866.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.
The Hon'ble W. Muir.
The Hon'ble H. P. A. B. Riddell.

The Hon'ble MR. RIDDELL took the oath of allegiance and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT LETTERS PATENT AMENDMENT ACT.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend two clerical errors in the Letters Patent of the High Court of the Presidency of Bombay, dated the 28th December 1865. He said the Letters Patent contained this sentence, which it had been ascertained occurred in the engrossed copy, "And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all *such* persons beyond such limits over whom said High Court of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents." It might be supposed that these were blunders of the law stationer. The Bill simply corrected the two mistakes, and provided that the High Court of Judicature of Bombay should have "ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all persons beyond its limits over whom the said High Court had judicature *at Bombay* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents." He would read the Section of the Letters Patent which give legislative power in this respect to the Council of the Governor General:

Power of Indian Legislature preserved.

"44. And we do further ordain and declare that all the provisions of these Our Letters Patent are subject to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, exercised at meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations and also of the Governor General in cases of emergency, under the provisions of an Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Our Reign, chapter sixty-seven, and may be in all respects amended and altered thereby."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the comment of business,

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 16th May 1866.

RAILWAY. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 9. *London, the 8th February* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Para. 1. I have had under consideration in Council your Excellency's Despatch of the 16th November last, No. 102, relative to the construction of feeder-roads and choultries for native travellers in the vicinity of Railway Stations, and to the propriety or otherwise of employing Railway capital in the execution of such works.

2. The view of the Madras Government, on the latter question, appears to me to have been somewhat misapprehended. Their recommendation, as I understand it, is, that when other funds and agency are not immediately available for the purpose, the Railway Company's Officers should be permitted to construct feeders and choultries, with Railway capital, the expenditure incurred in consequence being subsequently reimbursed by Government to the Companies. This plan, however, appeared to me to be open to objection, and I have so informed the Madras Railway Company, who were prepared to adopt it.

3. With respect to the letter from the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company to their Agent, authorizing him to construct seraies and dâk bungalows with Railway capital, I must explain that that letter was forwarded with my approval. Upon reconsideration, however, I am disposed to adopt the view which you have taken, that the cost of erecting and maintaining such buildings should be borne by Local Funds. This course will apply equally to choultries in the Madras Presidency, where the difficulty arising out of the scantiness of Local Funds will be provided for by the arrangement, that grants-in-aid from Imperial Funds shall be made in case of necessity.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of these papers be forwarded for information to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, with the intimation that grants of the nature indicated in the correspondence, must be met from the Public Works Budget grant of the year, and that the previous sanction of the Government of India should be applied for in all cases in which it is desired to make grants for such purposes in aid of Local Funds.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner, Oudh.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Commissioner, Mysore.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 16th May 1866.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
The Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
The Hon'ble W. Grey.
The Hon'ble G. N. Taylor.
The Right Hon'ble W. N. Massey.
The Hon'ble Colonel H. M. Durand, C. B.
The Hon'ble W. Muir.
The Hon'ble H. P. A. B. Riddell.

The Hon'ble MR. RIDDELL took the oath of allegiance and the oath that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT LETTERS PATENT AMENDMENT ACT.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend two clerical errors in the Letters Patent of the High Court of the Presidency of Bombay, dated the 28th December 1865. He said the Letters Patent contained this sentence, which it had been ascertained occurred in the engrossed copy, "And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all *such* persons beyond such limits over whom said High Court of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents." It might be supposed that these were blunders of the law stationer. The Bill simply corrected the two mistakes, and provided that the High Court of Judicature of Bombay should have "ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all persons beyond its limits over whom the said High Court had judicature *at Bombay* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents." He would read the Section of the Letters Patent which give legislative power in this respect to the Council of the Governor General:

Power of Indian Legislature preserved.

"44. And we do further ordain and declare that all the provisions of these Our Letters Patent are subject to the legislative powers of the Governor General in Council, exercised at meetings for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations and also of the Governor General in cases of emergency, under the provisions of an Act of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Years of Our Reign, chapter sixty-seven, and may be in all respects amended and altered thereby."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the comment of business,

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then introduced the Bill, and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. MAINE then also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

SIMLA,
The 16th May 1866.

No. 21.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATIVE

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th May 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XXIII. of 1866.

An Act to correct two clerical errors in the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble

WHEREAS the twenty-second Section of the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay, dated the 28th December 1865, is as follows :—"And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all *such* persons beyond such limits over whom the said High Court of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents;" And whereas it is expedient to correct the two clerical errors in such section which are hereinbefore indicated by italics: it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Clause substituted for Section 22 of revised Letters Patent of High Court of Bombay.

1. In lieu of the said recited section, the following shall be substituted :—

"And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary* original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all persons beyond such limits over whom the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1106.

Simla, the 21st May 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. J. H. Belchambers received charge of the Office of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the afternoon of the 8th instant, from Mr H. T. Prinsep.

No. 1107.

Captain M. Proctor, District Superintendent of Police Sooltanpore, Oudh, returned on the 14th of November last from the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 3128, dated the 24th of October, and received charge of the District Police on the afternoon of the 15th of November.

This cancels Notification No. 4757, dated the 6th of December 1865.

No. 1109.

Assistant Surgeon Parker, 16th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, took charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon of Toungoo from Assistant Surgeon W. P. Kelly, on the afternoon of the 8th March 1866.

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Under Section 8 of Act V of 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Revd Samuel Knowles, of the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, Goudah, to solemnize marriages within the Province of Oudh.

No. 1113.

Mr. W. Lane, of the Bengal Civil Service, has reported his departure from India per Steamer *Caradoc*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 23rd ultimo.

No. 1161.

The 23rd May 1866.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 491, dated the 2nd instant, relative to the resumption of duty by

Captain H. H. Godwin Austen, for "27th ultimo" read "27th March."

No. 1163.

Notifications—Mr. R. Hamilton, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Wurdah District, in the Central Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. C. Duff.

No. 1166.

Mr. J. E. Harrison, in civil medical charge of the Sumbulpore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the limits of the Jail of that District.

No. 1193.

The 25th May 1866.

The undermentioned Police Officers serving in the Central Provinces, have passed the prescribed departmental examination :—

For the Lower Standard :

Lieutenant R. W. E. Burrowes, Officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Lieutenant H. Martin, Officiating District Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. F. Henderson, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police.

No. 1195.

Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sandoway District, made over charge of his office to Captain W. W. Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner, on the afternoon of the 14th April 1866.

No. 1197.

Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley has obtained five days' leave in extension of the preparatory leave granted to him in Notification No. 33, dated the 13th ultimo.

No. 1199.

The services of Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley, Assistant Superintendent, Police, British Burmah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the 2nd instant,—the date on which he was permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate.

No. 1202.

Major Barnett Ford, Superintendent of Port Blair, is appointed to be a Marriage Registrar under Act V. of 1852, within the limits of the Settlement.

No. 1205.

Thakoor Sheolall and Nagojee Bullar, residents of the Dumoh District, are appointed Honorary Magistrates, and are invested with the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 1st Class, to be exercised within the limits of the Dumoh District.

No. 1207.

The undermentioned 1st Class Native Doctors are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces :—

Ameer Khan,
Abdool Kader Khan,
Purwashiree Dyal.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 520.

POLITICAL.

Simla, the 21st May 1866.

Notification.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 16, dated 17th March last, transmitting copy of a Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, and also copy of a Treaty of Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Prussia, is published for general information :—

POLITICAL.
No. 16.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, the 17th March 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copy of a Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, and also copy of a Treaty of Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Prussia.

Dated 16th December 1865.

Dated 16th August 1865.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) DE GREY AND RIPON.

Treaty of Commerce between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Austria.

With the Final Protocol.

SIGNED AT VIENNA, DECEMBER 16, 1865.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Vienna, January* 4, 1866.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of regulating and extending the commercial relations between their respective States and Possessions, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., the Right Honourable John Arthur Douglas, Baron Bloomfield of Oakhampton and Redwood, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c., Alexander Count Mensdroff-Pouilly, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold, with the military decoration belonging to the Commander's Cross of the same Order, Knight of the Order of Maria Theresa, and Possessor of the Cross of Military Merit, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General in His Imperial Majesty's Army, Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs ; and Bernhard, Baron Wüllerstorf-Urbair, Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown of the Second Class, Rear-Admiral in His Imperial Majesty's Navy, Privy Councillor, and Minister for Commerce ;

Who, after communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

During the continuance of the present Treaty, the subjects and commerce of Austria shall enjoy within all the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, including Her Majesty's Colonies and foreign possessions, the same advantages which have been conceded to French subjects and commerce by the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, signed at Paris on the 23rd of January, 1860, and to the subjects and commerce of the States of the Zollverein by the Treaty between Her Majesty and His Majesty the King of Prussia, representing the sovereign States and territories united to the Prussian system of customs and contributions, signed at Berlin on the 30th of May, 1865 ; and further, Austrian subjects and commerce shall be placed in all other respects on the footing of the subjects and commerce of the most favoured nation.

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreiches von Grossbritannien und Irland, u. s. w., auf der einen Seite, und Seine Majestät der Kaiser von Oesterreich, König von Ungarn und Böhmen, u. s. w., auf der anderen Seite, von dem gleichen Wunsche beseelt, die Handelsbeziehungen zwischen Ihren beiderseitigen Staaten und Besitzungen zu regeln und auszudehnen, haben beschlossen einen Vertrag zu diesem Zwecke einzugehen und zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt, nämlich :—

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreiches von Grossbritanien und Irland, den sehr ehrenwerthen Johann Arthur Douglas, Baron Bloomfield von Oakhampton and Redwood, Pair von Irland, Mitglied Ihrer Britischen Majestät höchst ehrenwerthen geheimen Rathes, Grosskreuz des höchst ehrenwerthen Bath Ordens, allerhöchst Ihren ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter bei Seiner Kaiserlich Königlich Apostolischen Majestät ;

Und Seine Majestät der Kaiser von Oesterreich, König von Ungarn und Böhmen, den Herrn Alexander Grafen von Mensdorff-Pouilly, Grosskreuz allerhöchst Ihres Leopoldordens mit der Kriegsdecoration zum Commandeur Kreuze, Ritter des Maria Theresien Ordens und Besitzer des Militär verdienst Kreuzes, Komthur des höchstehrenwerthen Grossbritannischen Bath Ordens, allerhöchst Ihren Feldmarschall Lieutenant, Geheimer Rath und Kämmerer, Minister des Kaiserlichen Hauses und der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten ; und den Herrn Bernhard Freiherrn von Wullerstorf-Urbair, Ritter allerhöchst Ihres Ordens der Eisernen Krone zweiter Classe, allerhöchst Ihren Contre-Admiral, Geheimen Rath und Minister für Handel und Volkswirthschaft ;

Welche, nach gegenseitigen Mittheilung ihrer in guten und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, die nachstehenden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben :—

ARTIKEL I.

Während der Dauer des gegenwärtigen Vertrages werden die Unterthanen und der Handel Oesterreichs innerhalb aller Gebiete und Besitzungen einschliesslich den Colonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät dieselben Vortheile geniessen, welche den Unterthanen und dem Handel Frankreichs durch den zu Paris am 23 Januar 1860, unterzeichneten Vertrag zwischen Ihrer Majetät und dem Kaiser der Franzosen, den Unterthanen und dem Handel der Zollvereinstaaten durch den in Berlin am 30 Mai, 1865, zwischen Ihrer Majestät und dem Könige von Preussen als Vertreter der dem Preusischen Zoll-und Steursysteme beigetretenen Souverainen Staaten und Gebiete zugestanden worden sind, und es werden ferner die Unterthanen und der Handel Oesterreichs in allen übrigen Beziehungen auf gleichen Fuss mit den Unterthanen und dem Handel der meist begünstigten Nationen gesetzt.

Article II.

From and after the 1st January, 1867, British subjects and commerce shall, within the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, be placed in every respect upon the footing of the most-favoured nation, and share in all the advantages and favours which are enjoyed by the commerce and subjects of any third Power.

From this rule are excepted :—

a. Advantages such as those which, for the sole purpose of facilitating frontier traffic, are at present conceded, or may hereafter be conceded, to the States of the German Zollverein, or to other neighbouring States; and also those reductions of, or exemptions from Customs duties which are valid only at certain parts of the frontier, or for the inhabitants of particular localities.

b. Those advantages which belong, or may hereafter be conceded, to the subjects of the German Confederation, in virtue of Federal Treaties and Federal Laws.

c. Those special and ancient privileges which are enjoyed by Turkish subjects, as such, for Turkish commerce in Austria.

Article III.

The Austrian Customs Tariff (the present system of calculating Customs duties by weight being maintained) shall be so regulated that the duty to be levied upon articles the produce or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, upon their importation into the Austrian States, shall, from the 1st of January, 1867, not exceed 25 per cent. of the value, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into Austria as far as the Austrian Customs frontier; and for this purpose there shall serve as basis the average value of the articles included under one and the same denomination in each position of the future Austrian Tariff.

From and after the 1st of January, 1870, the maximum of these duties shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the value, with the additions above defined.

The articles of State monopolies (tobacco, salt, gunpowder), and further, the goods comprised in Classes 1 and 7 of the present Austrian Tariff, are excepted from these maxima.

Article IV.

Commissioners from both Governments shall meet not later than the month of March 1866, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the values and additional charges, and they shall take as the basis of their calculations the average prices at the principal centres of production and commerce of the United Kingdom for the year 1865.

Three years after the duties fixed by Treaty shall have come into operation, each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to claim a revision of the values.

Artikel II.

Von und nach dem 1 Januar 1867, sollen britische Unterthanen und Handel in den Staaten Seiner Kaiserlichen Königlichen Majestät in allen Beziehungen auf den Fuss der meist begünstigten Nation gesetzt werden und sollen denselben alle Vortheile und Begünstigungen zu Theil werden, welche dem Handel und den Unterthanen irgend einer dritten Macht zukommen.

Ausgenommen hievon sind :—

a. Solche Begünstigungen, welche lediglich zur Erleichterung des Grenzverkehres den Staaten des deutschen Zrllvereins oder anderen Nachbarstaaten gegenwärting zugestanden sind oder kunftig zugestanden werden könnten, sowie jene Zollermässigungen oder Zollbefreiungen, welche nur für gewisse Grenzen oder für die Bewohner einzelner Besitztheile Geltung haben.

b. Jene Begünstigungen, welche den Unterthanen der deutschen Bundesstaaten kraft der Bundesverträg und Bundesgesetze zustehen oder künftig eingeräumt werden sollten.

c. Jene besonderen althergebrachten Begünstigungen welche den turkischen Unterthanen als solche fur den turkischen Handel in Oesterreich zukommen.

Artikel III.

Der oesterreichische Zolltarif soll unter aufrechthaltung seines gegenwärtigen Gewichts-Zoll Systemes mit der Massagabe geregelt werden, dass der von Artikeln der Urproduktion oder der Industrie der Staaten Ihrer britischen Majestät bei deren Einfuhr in die oesterreichischen Staaten zu erhebende Zoll vom 1 Januar, 1867, angefangen 25 procent des Werthes mit Zuschlag der Transports, Versicherungs, und Commissions Spesen, welche die Einfuhr nach Oesterreich bis zur oesterreichischen Zollgrenze erfordert, nicht übersteige, und es soll dabei der durchschnittliche Werth der in jeder Position des künftigen oesterreichischen Tarifes unter einer und derselben Benennung vorkommenden Artikel zur Grundlage genommen werden.

Von und nach dem 1 Januar, 1870, soll das Maximum dieser Zölle 20 procent des Werthes sammt Zuschlag nicht übersteigen.

Ausgenommen von diesen Maximalsätzen sind die Gegenstände der Staats-Monopolien (Tabak, Kochsalz, Schiesspulver), ferner die in den Klassen 1 und 7 des gegenwärtigen oesterreichischen Tarifes enthaltenen Waaren.

Artikel IV.

Zur Ermittlung und Feststellung der Werthe und des Zuschlages sollen längstens im Monate März 1866, Commissarien der beiderseitigen Regierungen zusammentreten und es sollen dabei die Durchschnittspreise der Hauptstapelplätze des vereinigten Königreiches des Jahres 1865 zur Basis dienen.

Jeder der kontrahirenden Theile soll das Rechhaben, drei Jahre nachdem die vertragsmässig festt gesetzten Zölle in Kraft getreten sein werden, eine Revision der Werthe zu verlangen.

ARTICLE V.

Those duties of the future Austrian Tariff to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1867, to which England attaches a special interest, shall form the subject of a supplementary Convention to be concluded between the two Contracting Parties.

The articles of State monopoly, as also the goods subject to fiscal duties included in Classes 1 and 7 of the present Tariff, remain also here excepted.

ARTICLE VI.

Internal imposts which are levied in the territory of one party on the production, preparation, or use of any article, whether on account of the State or on account of municipalities and corporations, shall under no pretext affect the productions of the other party in a higher or more onerous degree than the same productions of native origin.

ARTICLE VII.

The Contracting Parties agree that every reduction in their Tariffs of import or export duties, and every privilege, favour, or immunity which either Contracting Party may hereafter grant to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Contracting Party, with a reserve, however, of the exceptions enumerated in Article II., *a* and *b*.

ARTICLE VIII.

The subjects of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects in regard to charges on loading and unloading, to warehousing, and to the transit trade, as also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

ARTICLE IX.

The subjects of one of the two High Contracting Powers shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the same protection as native subjects in regard to the rights of property in trade marks, and other distinctive marks, as well as in patterns and designs for manufactures.

ARTICLE X.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to determine hereafter, by a special Convention, the means of reciprocally protecting copyright in works of literature and the fine arts within their respective dominions.

ARTICLE XI.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the 1st of January, 1867; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or

ARTIKEL V.

Diejenigen Zollsatze des Künftigen, am 1 Januar, 1867, in Wirksamkeit tretenden oesterreichischen Zolltarifes, an welchen England ein besonderes Interesse hat, sollen den Gegenstand einer zwischen den beiden kontrahirenden Theilen abzuschliessenden Nachtrags-Convention bilden.

Die Gegenstände der Staats-monopole, so wie die mit Finanzzöllen belegten Waaren der Classe 1 und 7 des gegenwärtigen Zolltarifes bleiben auch hier ausgenommen.

ARTIKEL VI.

Innere Abgaben, welche in dem einen der kontrahirenden Theile, sei es für Rechnung der Staates oder für Rechnung von Communen und Corporationen auf der Hervorbringung, der Zubereitung oder dem Verbrauche eines Erzeugnisses lasten, dürfen Erzeugnisse des anderen Theiles unter keinem Vorwande höher oder in lästigerer Weise treffen als die gleichnamign Erzeugnisse des eigenen Landes.

ARTIKEL VII.

Die kontrahirenden Mächte kommen überein, dass jede Ermässigung ihres Einoder Ausfuhr Zolltarifes sowie jedes Privilegium, jede Begünstigung oder Befreiung, welche einer der vertragsschliessenden Theile den Unterthanen und dem Handel einer dritten Macht zugestehen würde gleichzeitig und unbedingt dem anderen Theile zukommen soll, vorbehaltlich der im Artikel II. unter *a* und *b* bezeichneten Ausnahmen.

ARTIKEL VIII.

Die Unterthanen des einen der vertragsschliessenden Theile, sollen in den Staaten und Besitzungen des anderen gleichmässige Behandlung mit den eingebornen Unterthanen in Beziehung auf Ein- und Ausladungs-gebühren, Einlagerung, Transithandel, und ebenso in Beziehung auf Ausfuhrs-Prämien Erleichterungen und Rückzölle geniessen.

ARTIKEL IX.

Die Unterthanen der einen der beiden vertragsschliessenden Mächte, sollen in den Gebieten der anderen hinsichtlich des Eigenthumsrechtes an gewerblichen Marken und anderen Bezeichnungen so wie an Mustern und Modellen fur Industrie-Erzeugnisse den gleichen Schutz geniessen wie die eigenen Unterthanen.

ARTIKEL X.

Die kontrahirenden Mächte behalten sich vor, nachträglich durch eine besondere Uebereinkunft die Mittel zu bestimmen, un den Autorsrechten an Werken der Literatur und der schönen Künste innerhalb ihrer Gebiete den gegenseitigen Schutz angedeihen zu lassen.

ARTIKEL XI.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll fur den Zeitraum von zehn Jahren, vom 1 Januar, 1867, an, in Kraft bleiben, und falls keine der hohen kontrahirenden Machte zwolf Monate vor Ablauf des besagten Zeitraumes von zehn Jahren der anderen die Absicht kundgegben haben wird, die Wirksamkeit des Vertrages aufhoren zu lassen soll derselbe fur ein weiteeres Jahr in Kraft bleiben und sofort vom Jahr zu Jahr bis zum Ablaufe eines Jahres von dem Tage an

other of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce, by common consent, into this Treaty, any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

ARTICLE XII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Vienna, in three weeks or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Vienna, this sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(L. S.) BLOOMFIELD.

gerechnet, an welchem die eine oder andere der hohen kontrahirenden Mächte ihre Absicht angekündigt haben wird, denselben aufhören zu lassen.

Die hohen vertragsschliessenden Theile behalten sich das Recht vor durch gemeinschaftliches Uebereinkommen, an diesem Vertrage jede Modification vorzunehmen, welche mit dem Geiste und den Grundsätzen desselben nicht im Widerspruche stehen, und deren Nutzlichkeit die Erfahrung dargethan haben wird.

ARTIKEL XII.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifizirt werden und es sollen die Ratifikations-Urkunden binnen drei Wochen oder wenn möglich fruher, in Wien, ausgewechselt werden.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmachtigten denselben unterzeichnet und ihre Siegel beigedruckt.

So geschehen zu Wien, den sechszehnten December im Jahre des Herrn Eintausend achthundert und funf und sechszig.

(L. S.) ALEXANDER GRAF MENSDORFF-POUILLY, *F. M. L.*

(L. S.) BERNHARD BARON WULLERSTORF, *C. Admiral.*

Final Protocol

Upon proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day between Great Britain and Austria, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers made the following Declarations:—

I. The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria declared that in virtue of Article XIII. of the Treaty of Customs and Contributions Union of the 23rd December, 1863, between Austria and Liechtenstein, the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day would apply equally to the Principality of Liechtenstein, and the British Plenipotentiary accepted this declaration.

II. In order to avoid any future doubt as to the intention of Article III., the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers agreed to the following explanation:—

In the construction of a Tariff of specific duties by weight within fixed *ad valorem* rates, it is necessary to determine what shall be the unit of value to which each specific duty shall be applied.

In adopting the basis of value established by Article III., it is understood that it is not intended to depart from the general principle of the Article, *viz.*, the application of certain maximum *ad valorem* rates of duty to all articles of British produce and manufacture, but to guard against the necessty of making separate provision for every variety of each article, thereby creating minute and inconvenient subdivisions in the Tariff.

With this view it becomes necessary to group together those different qualities and descriptions of the same article or of similar articles which, from

Schluss Protocoll.

Bei der Unterzeichnung des am heutigen Tag zwischen Grossbritannien und Oesterreich abgeschlossenen Handelsvertrages haben die beiderseitigten Bevollmachtigten die nachfolgenden Erklärungen niedergelegt:—

I. Die Bevollmachtigten Seiner Majestat des Kaisers von Oesterreich eklarten dass der heute abgeschlossene Handelsvertrag auch für das Fürstenthum Liechtenstein Geltung habe in Uebereinstimmung mit Artikel XIII. des am 23ten December, 1863, erneuerten Zoll- und Steuer - Vereins Vertrages zwischen Oesterreich und Liechtenstein; und der Grossbritannische Bevollmächtigte hat diese Erklärung angenommen.

II. Um jedem künftigen Zweifel über die Absicht des Artikels III. vorzubeugen haben sich die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten über nachstehende Erläuterung geeignet:—

Bei der Aufstellung eines Tarifes von specifischen Gewichts - zöllen innerhalb bestimmter Werthsätze ist es nothwendig die Wertheinheit zu bestimmen auf welche jeder specifische Zoll angewendet werden soll.

Man ist darüber einverstanden dass es bei Annahme der im Artikel III. festgesetzten Werthsgrundlage nicht beabsichtigt wird von dem allgemeinen Grundsatze des Artikels, nämlich, davon abzuweichen dass alle Artikel der britischen Produktion oder Industrie nur mit Zöllen belegt werden sollen, welche gewissen Maximalsätzen ihres Werthes entsprechen, sondern es soll die Nothwendigkeit vermieden werden, für alle Verschiedenheiten jedes Artikels besonders vorzusehen und dadurch kleinliche und unzukömmliche Unter-Abtheilungen des Tarifes hervorzurufen.

Im Hinblicke darauf wird es nothwendig solche verschieden en Qualitaten und Bezeichnungen desselben Artikels oder ähnlicher Artikel zusam-

their approximation in value and general resemblance in character, it is found possible to include under one and the same denomination in one position of the Tariff.

But it is understood that in fixing the denominations in each position of the future Austrian Tariff, they shall be so arranged that the duty affixed to any one position shall not exceed the "maximum" rates fixed by Article III. of the Treaty upon the average value of any kind of goods of commercial importance included under any one denomination in such position, unless by common consent it is considered expedient or necessary.

III. With reference to Article IV., the Plenipotentiaries likewise agreed that if it shall be found that the prices of any kinds of goods have been essentially disturbed by exceptional causes during the twelve months of the year 1865, the Commissioners of the two Governments shall endeavour to find such a basis of value as shall be considered to correspond to a fair average value for future years.

In the case of textile manufactures (the prices of which have been seriously deranged during the late war in the United States of America) it is agreed that if the average prices of the year 1865 be taken as a basis of value, either Contracting Party may claim a revision of such valuation after the 1st of January 1868.

IV. The British Plenipotentiary then declared that:

Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament the abolition of the duties payable on the importation of wood and timber into the United Kingdom, and also the reduction of the duties payable on wine in bottle to the amount of those payable on wine in wood upon importation into the United Kingdom.

V. The Imperial Austrian Plenipotentiaries on their part declared that:

The duty upon the export of rags from the States and Possessions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall, from and after the 1st of July, 1866, be reduced to two florins the Zollcentner; and that:

The duty upon the importation of salted herrings into the States and Possessions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall, from the 1st of February, 1866, be reduced to 50 kreutzers per Zollcentner, gross weight.

In witness whereof the Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol in duplicate form, to which, after it had been duly read, they affixed their signatures.

Vienna, this 16th day of December, 1865.

(L.S.) BLOOMFIELD.

menzufassen von denen es möglich befunden wird sie vermöge ihres annähernd gleichen Werthes und ihrer allgemeinen Gleichartigkeit unter eine und dieselbe Benennung in eine Position des Tarifes einzubeziehen.

Man ist aber daruber einverstanden dass bei der Feststellung der Benennungen des kunftigen oesterreichischen Tarifes diese so eingerichtet sein sollen, dass der in jeder Position ausgesetzte Zoll den im Artikel III. des Vertrages festgesetzten Maximalsatz nach dem durchschnittlichen Werthe jeder fur den Handel wichtigen Gattung von Waarren, welch unter einer Benennung in diese Position einbezogen sind, nicht ubersteigen soll, ausser es ware dies durch gemeinschaftliche Uebereinstimmung fur zweckmassig oder nutzlich erkannt worden.

III. Zu Artikel IV. ist man ebenso ubereingekommen das wenn erkannt werden sollte dass die Preise irgend einer Waarengattung durch ausserordentliche Ursachen wahrend der zwolf Monate des Jahres 1865, wesentlich gestort worden sind, die Commissare der beiden Regierungen trachten sollen eine derartige Werthsgrundlage fur solche Waarengattungen zu finden wie sie einem billigen Durchschnittswerthe fur folgende Jahre als entsprechend angesehen werden kann.

Hinsichtlich der Webe und Wirkwaaren (deren Preise wahrend des letzten Krieges in den vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika wesentlich geandert worden sind) ist man ubereingekommen dass wenn die Mittelpreise des Jahres 1865, als Werthsgrundlage angenommen werden jeder der kontrahirenden Theile nach dem 1 Januar, 1868, eine Revision der Bewerthung derselben verlangen kann.

IV. Der königliche grossbritannische Bevollmächtigte erklärte ausserdem:

Ihere britische Majestät verpflichtet sich dem Parlamente die Abschaffung der für die Einfuhr von Werk und Bauholz in das vereinigte Königreich zu zahlenden Zölle, und ebenso die Ermassigung der für Wein in Flaschen zu zahlenden Zölle auf den Betrag der auf Wein in gebünden bei der Einfuhr in das vereinigte Königreich zu entrichtenden Zolle zu empfehlen.

V. Die kaiserlichen oesterreichischen Bevollmachtigten erklarten ihrerseits:

Der Zoll auf die Ausfuhr von Hadern aus den Staaten und Besitzungen Seiner Kaiserlichen Koniglichen Majestat soll von und nach den 1 Juli, 1866, auf 2 Gulden per Centner herabgesetzt werden.

Der Zoll auf die Einfuhr von gesalzenen Haringen in die Staaten und Besitzungen Seiner Kaiserlichen Koniglichen Majestat wird vom 1ten Februar, 1866, angefangen auf 50 Kreuzer per Centner sporco herabgemindert.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Unterzeichneten Bevollmachtigten das gegenwartige Protokoll in doppelten Ausfertigung aufgenommen und dasselbe nach erfolgter Vorlesung vollzogen.

Wien, den 16ten December, 1865.

(L.S.) ALEXANDER GRAF MENSDORFF-POUILLY, *F. M. L.*

(L.S.) BERNHARD BARON WUDLERSTORF, *C. Admiral.*

Treaty of Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Prussia.

SIGNED AT GASTEIN, AUGUST 16, 1865.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Berlin, February* 24, 1866.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Prussia, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire to develope the stipulations relative to the reciprocal treatment of navigation now in force under the Treaties concluded between them on the 2nd of April, 1824, and the 2nd of March, 1841, upon the basis of the alterations in their Navigation Laws which have since taken place, have entered into negotiation for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Francis Baron Napier of Merchiston, a Peer of Scotland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Prussia, &c. ;

And His Majesty the King of Prussia, M. Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schonhausen, President of his Ministry of State, and Minister of Foreign Affairs ;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

British ships and their cargoes shall, in Prussia, and Prussian ships and their cargoes shall, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place or origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

It is, however, agreed that the preceding stipulation shall not affect the rights connected with fishery belonging exclusively to the subjects of either country within their respective marine territorial limits, nor the local immunities enjoyed in Great Britain, not by British subjects generally, but only by certain privileged classes in certain ports.

Every favour or exemption which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant in these respects to any other Power, shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the other party.

ARTICLE II.

The stipulations contained in the preceding Article are also to be applied to the Colonies and Foreign Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same ; but as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and Foreign Possessions the coasting trade of

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, einer Seits, und Seine Majestät der König von Preussen anderer Seits, von dem Wunsche geleitet, die auf die gegenseitige Behandlung der Schiffahrt bezüglichen Bestimmungen der am 2nd April 1824 und 2nd März 1841 zwischen Ihnen abgeschlossenen Verträge auf Grund der seitdem eingetretenen Veränderungen Ihrer Schiffahrts-Gesetze weiter auszubilden, haben Verhandlungen zu diesem zwecke eröffnen lassen und zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt, nämlich.

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland den sehr ehrenwerthen Francis Baron Napier von Merchiston, Pair von Schottland und Baronet von Nova Scotia, Mitglied Ihrer Britischen Majestät Geheimen Raths, Ihrer Majestät ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter bei Seiner Majestät den Könige von Preussen, &c.

Und seine Majestät der König von Preussen der Herrn-Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schönhausen, Allerhöchst Ihren Präsidenten des Staatsministeriums und Minister der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten.

Welche, nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung Ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, die nachsteheuden Artikel vereinbart und abgeschlossen haben.

ARTIKEL I.

In Preussen sollen britische Schiffe und deren Ladungen und in dem Vereinigten Königreiche von Grossbritannien und Irland sollen preussische Schiffe und deren Ladungen, gleichviel woher die schiffe kommen oder wohin sie gehen und wohur die Ladungen stammen oder wohin sie bestimmt sind, in jeder Hinsicht ebenso behandelt werden, als die einheimischen Schiffe und deren Ladungen.

Man ist jedoch darüber einverstanden, dass die vorstehende Bestimmung weder auf die ausschliesslichen Fischerei-Gerechtig keiten Bezug haben soll welche den Unterhanen jedes der beiden Länder innerhalb des Seegebietes der letzeren zustehen noch auf die örtlichen Bevorzugungen, deren sich in Grossbritannien, nicht die britischen Unterthanen in Allgemeinen, sondern gewisse privilegirte Classen in einzelnen Häfen erfreun.

Jede Begunstigung oder Befreiung welche einer der vertragenden Theile in diesen Beziehungen einer dritten Macht zugestehen möchte, wird gleichzeitig und ohne Bedingung dem anderen zu Theil werde.

ARTIKEL II.

Die in dem vorstehenden Artikel getroffenen Bestemmungen finden auch auf die Colonien und auswärtigen Besitzungen Ihrer Britischen Majestät, sowie auf deren Schiffe nebst Ladungen Anwendung, jedoch, was die Küstenschiffahrt anlangt, nur in dengenigen von diesen Colonien und auswär-

which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter.

ARTICLE III.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the same aid and assistance shall be rendered to it as to a national vessel, and in such case no other expenses shall be paid by the owners or their agents and representatives for the preservation of the property than would be payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. In case the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize, in order to defray his expenses, no impediment shall be opposed by the authorities, the master being bound, however, to conform to the existing regulations and tariffs.

The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs unless cleared for consumption.

The respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose, in order to afford the necessary assistance to those concerned.

ARTICLE IV.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICLE V.

The right of acceding to the present Treaty is reserved to every State now belonging to, or which may hereafter join, the Zollverein.

ARTICLE VI.

The present Treaty shall have the same duration as the Treaty of Commerce, signed on the 30th of May in the current year, between Great Britain and the Zollverein.

It shall come into force four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Berlin in six months,* or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Gastein, the sixteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

NAPIER. (L.S.) v. BISMARCK. (L.S.)

tigen Besitzungen, deren Küstenschiffahrt in Gemaszheit der über den Gegenstand ergangenen Parlaments-Akten fremden Schiffen eröffnet worden ist, oder kunftig eroffnet werden möchte.

ARTIKEL III.

Wenn ein kreiges oder Handelshiff eines der vertragenden Theile an den küsten des anderen strandet oder scheiteret so soll ihm der namliche Schutz, und Beistand wie einem einheimischen Schiffe geleistet werden. Die Eigenthümer oder deren Bevollmächtigte oder Vertreter sollen fürdie Sicherung ihres Eigenthums keine anderen Kosten zu zahlen haben, als in dem entsprechenden Falle des schiffbruchs eines einheimischen Schiffes zu zahlen sein würden.

Sollte der Führer eines Handelshiffs genöthigt sein, einen Theil der Ladung zur Deckung seiner Auslagen zu veraussern, so soll ihm von den Behörden kein Hinderniss in den Weg gelegt werden; er ist in dessen zur Beachtung der bestehenden Vorschriften und Tarife verpflichtet.

Die von dem Wrack geborgenen Güter und Waaren sollen von jeder zollabgabe frei sein, sofern sie nicht in den Verbrauch übergehen.

In Abwesenheit oder auf Ansuchendes des Eigenthümers, des Schiffsführers oder eines sonstigen Bevollmä chtigten des Eigenthümers sollen die beiderseitigen General-Consuln, Consuln, vice-Consuln oder Consular-Agenten befugt sein, die Gewährung des erforderlichen Beistandes an die Betheiligten zu vermitteln.

ARTIKEL IV.

Den General-Consuln, Consuln, Vice-Consuln, und Consular-Agenten jedes vertragenden Theiles welche in den Gebieten und Besitzungen des andern ihren Sitz haben, soll von den Ortsbehörden jeder gesetzlich zulassige Beistand zur Herbeischaffung der von den Schiffen ihres Landes desertirten Personen geleistel werden.

ARTIKEL V.

Das Recht des Beitritts zu gegenwartigem Vertrage bleibt einem jeden, jetzt zum Zollverein gehörenden, oder sich später demselben anschliesszen den staate vorbehalten.

ARTIKEL VI.

Der gegenwärtige vertrag soll die nämliche Dauer haben, wie der am 30 mai des laufenden Jahres unterzeichnete Handels-Vertrag zwischen Grossbritannien und dem Zollverein.

Er soll vier Wochen nach dem Austausch der Ratifikations-Urkunden in Kraft treten.

ARTIKEL VII.

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag soll ratifiert und es sollen die Ratifikations-Urkunden binnen sechs monaten oder, wenn möglich, früher in Berlin ausgewechselt werden.

Zu urkund dessen haben die beiderseitigen Bevollmächtigten denselben unterzeichnet und ihre siegel beigedrückt.

So geschehen zu Gastein den 16 ten August im Jahre des Herrn Eintausend Achthunder Funfundsechszig.

NAPIER (L.S.) v. BISMARCK. (L.S.)

* This term was subsequently extended by Protocol to February 24, 1866.

By Order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council,

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 76.

MILITARY.

The 21st May 1866.

Leave.—Lieutenant J. H. L. Greenfield, Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, has been granted one month's leave from the 29th ultimo, to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 78.

The 22nd May 1866.

Appointment.—Lieutenant G. R. Peart, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion.

No. 81.

Notifications.—The following order issued by the Officer Commanding Central India Horse, is confirmed by the Governor General in Council:—

"Captain A. G. Mayne, 2nd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Staff Officer of the Force, *vice* Captain James, in temporary charge of a Corps."

No 83.

The following order issued by the Officer Commanding Deolee Irregular Force, is confirmed by the Governor General in Council:—

"Captain C. H. Clay, of the Deolee Irregular Force, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, and to be in charge of the Adjutant's Office at Deolee during Lieutenant Greenfield's absence on leave."

No. 521.

POLITICAL.

The 21st May 1866.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of Nuwab on Nawazish Ali Khan, son of the late Nuwab Ali Reza Khan, Kuzzilbash of Lahore, as a personal distinction.

No. 773.

GENERAL.

The 21st May 1866.

Notifications.—The undermentioned Officers of the Oudh Commission, have passed the prescribed departmental examination:—

For the Higher Standard:

Mr. T. N. Wilson, C. S.
Mr. J. T. Crawford, Assistant Commissoner.
Mr. J. C. Williams, C. S.
Moonshee Jankeeram, Officiating Tehseeldar.
Gungapershad, Moonserrim.

For the Lower Standard.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, C. S., with credit.
Dabeedial, Tehseeldar.
Ramchunder, Tehseeldar.
Hurdial, Tehseeldar.
Mahomed Mohsun, Tehseeldar.
Lutchmunpershad, Tehseeldar.
Sirdar Sing, Tehseeldar, Seetapore.

No. 775.

Lieutenant H. Szezepanski, Assistant Commissioner, Oomrawuttee District, officiated as Deputy Commissioner of that District from the 3rd February to the 1st April 1866.

No. 777.

Appointment.—The following appointments in British Burmah, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Captain W. W. Pemberton, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, during the absence on leave of Captain W. C. Plant.

Mr. G. E. Barr, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Magistrate of Moulmein, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. J. Fallon.

Mr. C. D. Clifford Lloyd, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

No. 779.

Notifications.—Mr. C. J. F. Smith Forbes has passed his examination in the Burmese language by the first or lower standard.

No. 781.

Captain J. T. Bushby, Assistant Commissioner of the Akolah District in Berar, officiated as Deputy Commissioner of that District, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. Cordery from the 24th January last.

No. 783

Leave.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. W. Munton, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nagpore, from the 22nd September 1866, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 785.

Appointments.—Mr. C. J. F. Smith Forbes to be an Additional Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, from the 5th instant.

No. 795.

The 22nd May 1866.

Moung Phai, to be a Myooke or Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, *vice* Moung Shwé Wa, deceased.

No. 798.

Notification.—The services of Mr. Henry Saint George Tucker, C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in that Province.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st May 1866.

No. 457 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Punjab Cavalry.

Captain J. Gillespie, Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain A. H. Prinsep, promoted.

No. 458 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Stud Department:

Major B. Parrott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Class Assistant, to officiate as 1st Class Assistant ...
Major W. B. Irwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, to officiate as 2nd Class Assistant .. ..
Captain F. H. Macnaghten, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, Doing-duty Officer, to officiate as Sub-Assistant

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Macdonell, appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.

The 22nd May 1866.

No. 459 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned individual to the "Order of Merit," as specified opposite to his name, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry and personal bravery in saving the life of his Commanding Officer, in an action with the rebels, at a place called Sahoo, on the 5th September 1858:—

Banda Sikh Mounted Police:

Sheo Beg Singh, Head Constable of the Banda District Police, late a Sowar of the Banda Sikh Mounted Police — 3rd Class.

No. 460 *of* 1866.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 20th March 1866, is published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE;

London, the 19th March 1866.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following list of promotions, alterations of rank, and resignations, &c., amongst the Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces and in the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET:

The undermentioned Officers having completed the required period of service, to be Colonels in the Army, from the dates specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry James Barr, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 16th March 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Forbes, C. B, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 13th June 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Philip Hampton, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th June 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Frederick Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 16th August 1865.

Major Henry Murray Garstin, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain John Philip Anthony Theobald, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major; in succession to General John Truscott, Bengal Infantry, deceased. dated 13th June 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Majors:

Captain Hungerford Meyer Boddam, Staff Corps. Dated 9th June 1865.

Captain Frederick Richard Norman Fortscue, late 73rd Native Infantry. Dated 20th September 1865.

Captain Frederick Charles John Brownlow, late 1st Cavalry. Dated 1st October 1865.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant John Hopkins, Unattached. Dated 23rd September 1865.

Lieutenant John Bartleman, late 23rd Native Infantry. Dated 20th October 1865.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—PROMOTIONS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels:

Major James Snow Davies. Dated 18th September 1865.

Major Richard Goden Simeon. Dated 16th October 1865.

To be Majors:

Captain (Brevet Major) Alexander Stewart Allen. Dated 19th August 1865.

Captain George Money Battye. Dated 20th August 1865.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Augustus Williams. Dated 23rd August 1865.

Captain Charles Stuart Ward Ogilvie. Dated 23rd August 1865.

Captain (Brevet Major) William John Ward. Dated 23rd August 1865.

Captain Edmund Kerr Otho Gilbert. Dated 20th September 1865.

Captain Benjamin George Vander Gucht. Dated 20th September 1865.

Captain (Brevet Major) George Hutchinson. Dated 25th September 1865.

To be Captains:

Lieutenant Alexander Howe Bramley. Dated 10th March 1864.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George William Manson. Dated 16th August 1865.

Lieutenant Charles Adolphus DeKantzow. Dated 14th September 1865.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) James Thomas Harris. Dated 5th October 1865.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Playfair. Dated 29th October 1865.

BENGAL ARMY.

Cavalry:

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General) Francis Wheler, C. B., to be Colonel, *vice* Salter, deceased. Dated 22nd August 1865.

Late 1st European Cavalry:

Lieutenant Robert Morris, to be Captain, *vice* Hill, 19th Hussars, exchanged to 17th Lancers. Dated 8th August 1865.

Late 3rd European Cavalry:

Lieutenant Henry Phipson Peacock, to be Captain, *vice* Richardes, 21st Hussars, deceased. Dated 6th May 1865.

Late 4th European Cavalry:

Captain (Brevet Major) Ernest Augustus Murray Macgregor, to be Major; Lieutenant George Alexander Papendieck Arbuthnot, to be Captain, in succession to Balmain, retired. Dated 23rd September 1865.

Late 5th European Cavalry:

Lieutenant Arthur William Capel, to be Captain, *vice* Oakeley, retired. Dated 25th April 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Alexander Shakespear, to be Captain, *vice* Boulderson, transferred to 18th Foot. Dated 11th July 1865.

Lieutenant Henry Montagu Buller, to be Captain, *vice* Sitwell, transferred to 88th Foot. Dated 18th July 1865.

Late 42nd Native Infantry:

Lieutenant William Howey, to be Captain, *vice* Tyler, Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 21st August 1865.

Late 47th Native Infantry:

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Claye Watson, to be Major; Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Henry Robert Browne Worsley, to be Captain, in succession to Campbell (Staff Corps), retired. Dated 21st September 1865.

Late 59th Native Infantry:

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Siddons Young, to be Captain, *vice* Mayne, Staff Corps, deceased. Dated 19th September 1865.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons:

Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel James Grant, *vice* Warneford, retired. Dated 14th June 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Marcus William Mott, *vice* Douglas, retired. Dated 25th August 1865.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph Ewart, *vice* Littler, retired. Dated 27th July 1865.

ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

Bengal Staff Corps:

To take rank from dates specified—

Captain John Palmer Turton, from 14th August 1864.

Captain Richard Manuel Sewell, from 16th August 1864.

Captain George Bowen Cassan Simpson, from 3rd January 1865.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.—ADMISSION.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant Walter Ernest Forbes, Royal (Bengal) Artillery. Dated 10th December 1858.

No. 461 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign Russell Thomas Birch, of the 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot ...	11th March 1865.

No. 462 *of* 1866.—Ensign R. T. Birch, of the 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps by G. G. O. No. 461 of the 22nd May 1866, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 11th March 1865, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The 23rd May 1866.

No. 463 *of* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey, M. B., of the Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 464 *of* 1866.—*Addendum.*—To G. G. O. No. 415 of the 3rd May 1866, appointing Major D. Mocatta, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, Corps of Guides, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain F. H. Jenkins, or until further orders, add *but to continue in the Command of the 3rd Sikh Infantry, until relieved by Colonel R. Renny, C. B.*

No. 465 of 1866.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further service by annual Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	A. Battery, F. Brigade, R. H. A.		
Syce	Jerriough	Syce	Lucknow.
Ditto	Madarbuccus	Ditto	Ditto.
Grasscutter	Jerriough	Grasscutter	Dinapore.
	F. Battery, 19th Brigade, R. A.		
Grasscutter	Jawallah	Grasscutter	Cawnpore.
	B. Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A.		
Syce	Matta Deen	Syce	Lucknow.
Ditto	Gurrawe	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Choonnoo	Ditto	Ditto.
Grasscutter	Teeterra	Grasscutter	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramdeen	Ditto	Ditto.
Tent Lascar	Bujjim	Tent Lascar	Ditto.
	C. Battery, F. Brigade, R. H A.		
Syce	Decall	Syce	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Sudeen	Ditto	Meerut.
Grasscutter	Bawanydeen	Grasscutter	Ditto.
Ditto	Bucktawah	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhistie	Cossun	Bhistie	Ditto.
	7th Dragoon Guards.		
Syce	Puejaha	Syce	Meerut.
Ditto	Sugolam	Ditto	Lucknow
Ditto	Lall	Ditto	Ditto.
Grasscutter	Eriman	Grasscutter	Ditto.
Ditto	Ameer	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Sattoo	Ditto	Ditto.
	7th Hussars		
Syce	Phulmon	Syce	Cawnpore
Ditto	Bewanie	Ditto	Ditto.
Grasscutter	Jeane	Grasscutter	Ditto.
Ditto	Mohan	Ditto	Meerut.
Syce	Dulah	Syce	Cawnpore.
Grasscutter	Pittai	Grasscutter	Ditto.
Syce	Sudiall	Syce	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramjhan	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Bawhandeen, 1st	Ditto	Cawnpore
Ditto	Bawhandeen, 2nd	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Buldee	Ditto	Ditto.
Grasscutter	Bawhandeen	Grasscutter	Ditto.
Ditto	Martadeen	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Humnaun	Ditto	Ditto.
Syce	Toorab	Syce	Ditto.
Ditto	Sewlal	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Hoorair	Ditto	Ditto.
Grasscutter	Gungadeen	Grasscutter	Ditto.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Grasscutter ..	Mougoo	Grasscutter .	Cawnpore.
Syce ..	Charpoy	Syce .. .	Ditto.
Ditto .	Juggoo	Ditto	Dinapore.
Grasscutter ...	Protio	Grasscutter .	Cawnpore.
Ditto ..	Durlay	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Ramdeen	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto ..	Gungadeen	Ditto .. .	Ditto.
Syce ...	Munguroo	Syce	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Soomun	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto ...	Soocha	Ditto	Ditto.
Grasscutter ...	Juggo	Grasscutter .	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Narin	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ramdeen	Ditto	Ditto.
	4th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Duffadar ..	Shaikh Hyder Bux	Duffadar .. .	Meerut.
Sowar ..	Chota Khan	Sowar	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Aman Khan	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto .	Abdoolla Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Mahumdee Khan	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto .	Shaikh Soobhan Ali	Ditto . ..	Cawnpore.
Ditto .	Shaikh Khoda Bux	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto .	Shumshere Khan	Ditto ..	Cawnpore.
Bhistie ...	Hashum	Bhistie . .	Ditto.
	1st Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Duffadar	Suddeer Khan	Duffadar	Meerut.
Ditto	Secundur Khan .	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Mhyboob Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaikh Sabut	Ditto	Ditto.
Nishanburdar .	Uhmud Khan	Nishanburdar .	Ditto.
Sowar	Ruheem Bux ...	Sowar	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Mahomed Ullee ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Surafraz Khan . .	Ditto .. .	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Kureemoolla Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Mozum Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	Lukhmeer Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Hakeem Ullee Khan ...	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Illahee Bux	Ditto	Ditto.
	6th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Ressaldar Major	Boohund Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor	Ressaldar Major .	Meerut.
Ressaidar .	Allah Noor Khan .	Ressaidar ..	Cawnpore.
Duffadar ...	Dillawur Khan .	Duffadar	Meerut.
Ditto .	Baboo Khan . .	Ditto	Ditto.
Nishanburdar .	Azimulla Khan	Nishanburdar .	Ditto.
Trumpeter	Bahadoor Alli	Trumpeter ...	Ditto.
Sowar .	Nuggoo Sing . .	Sowar ...	Cawnpore.
Ditto .	Kurreem Bux Khan	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Ditto	Rambundhun Sing ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Mohur Sing	Ditto .	Meerut.
	8th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Ressaldar .	Shaikh Neaz Alli	Ressaldar .	Meerut.
Ressaidar .	Hoosain Khan... . .	Ressaidar .. .	Ditto.
Kote Duffadar..	Bheekun Khan	Kote Duffadar ...	Dinappore.
Duffadar ...	Bund Alli Beg .. .	Duffadar	Meerut.
Ditto ...	Azmutoollah Khan . . .	Ditto . ..	Ditto.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Sowar ...	Afzul Khan	Sowar	Meerut.
Ditto ...	Gunga Sing	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto ...	Kulloo Chowdrey	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto ...	Nutteh Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Moostak Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Shaikh Badoollah	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Nissar Alli Beg	Ditto	Ditto.
Lascar ...	Punchoo	Lascar	Cawnpore.
	10th Bengal Cavalry, Lancers.		
Kote Duffadar..	Rowrung Khan	Kote Duffadar ...	Meerut.
Duffadar ...	Kaleh Khan	Duffadar	Ditto.
Sowar ...	Moraib Bux	Sowar	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Hurum Alli Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Asgar Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Shaikh Azimoollah	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Surfuraz Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
	15th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Sowar ..	Gholam Hyder Khan	Sowar	Meerut.
Ditto ...	Meer Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kadir Bux Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Ahmed Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Zulfakur Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
	15th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Sowar ...	Bukhtawar Khan	Sowar	Meerut.
	16th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Duffadar ...	Behadoor Singh	Duffadar	Cawnpore.
Ditto ...	Murdan Khan	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto ...	Akber Ally	Ditto	Ditto.
	1st Regiment, Central India Horse.		
Sowar ...	Gholab Khan (Order of Merit) ...	Sowar	Cawnpore.
Ditto ...	Ghassie Ram (Order of Merit) ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.		
Resaldar ...	Sifit Ali Khan...	Ressaldar	Cawnpore.
Sowar ...	Mytab Singh	Sowar ...	Ditto.
	1st Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar ...	Juggernauth Sing	Subadar	Cawnpore.
Ditto ...	Nubbee Bux	Jemadar	Meerut.
Jemadar ...	Shaikh Chaidoo	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto ...	Duljeet Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bickram Sing	Havildar	Ditto.
Havildar ...	Shaikh Buctour	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Nowrung Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Hoolassie Ram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bhookun Shookul	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Hurpersaud Sookul	Ditto	Ditto.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Havildar	Neermul Sing	Havildar	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Purgun Sing	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Gyadeen Tewarry	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Bindah Ram	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaikh Murdar Bux	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Thakoor Oppudeah	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Rugbeer Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Sepoy	Pulton Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaikh Asseen	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Soodhot Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Goolab Khan	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Sewdawn Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Sewbuccus Ram	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Luchmun Bhurtie	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Shaikh Kulloo	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Sewdeen Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Muheep Oppudeah	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Daveydial Uggin Notrie	Ditto	Cawnpore
Ditto	Shaikh Hossain Bux	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Sobha Ram	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Shaikh Buchoo	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Kalka Puttuck	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Rugbeer Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sewrutton Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Bhikaree Tewarry	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Ramsahye Ditchitt	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhim Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Gokul Persaud	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Dalsonjar Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Sunkuttah Tewarry	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Soochit Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Nundah Sing	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Classie	Bhikary	Classie	Dinapore.
	4th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Jemadar	Anundedeen Bajpie	Havildar	Cawnpore.
Havildar	Peer Khan	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Mohkun Sing	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Tupsee Dooley	Ditto	Dinapore
Ditto	Chetursyn Doobey	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Chundeepersaud	Ditto	Cawnpore
Ditto	Shekh Monna	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Kabur Khan	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Tooleeram Sokool	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Bissoon Opadeya	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Bitda Sing	Ditto	Cawnpore
Ditto	Eda Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Chulba Patuk	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto	Ameer Buksh Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Parim	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Bukhtawur Lala	Ditto	Cawnpore
Ditto	Khunjun Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Debeedeen	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Heera	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Khoshyal Tirbedee	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramsahai	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shewdeen	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Poorun	Ditto	Ditto
Sepoy	Parumsookh	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Pirthee Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Utbul Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shekh Badhoo	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shekh Kazim Ally	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Dabeedeen	Ditto	Cawnpore.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Sepoy	Deendeyal Dechit	Sepoy	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Thakoor Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bisram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Saroop Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sooruipersad Misser	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sookhram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Tickaram Tewary	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Hurchund	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Dulloo Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
	11th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar	Hurnam Sing	Subadar	Dinapore.
Jemadar	Khoomanee Khan	Jemadar	Cawnpore.
Havildar	Gopaul Puttuck	Havildar	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramdial Pandy	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Davydeen Pandy	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Pahlee Ram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Gobind Tewary	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Rugbur Pandy	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Abdoola Beg	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Saburn Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramjiwun Sing	Naick	Ditto.
	11th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Naick	Ramkisson Doobey	Naick	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Bhoojawun Ram	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Buctour Sing	Ditto	Cawnpoor.
Ditto	Upurbal Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaick Hyatoollah	Ditto	Dinapoor.
Ditto	Munnoo Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramjun Sing	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaick Hingun	Naick	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Bhurasa Sing	Sepoy	Dinapore.
Drummer	Henry Innis	Drummer	Meerut.
Sepoy	Sewbulluck Sing	Sepoy	Dinapore.
Ditto	Gunga Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sadhoo Doobey	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Devee Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Owtar Tewary	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Juggunath Opudeah	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Soobah Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sereekisson Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Jhoomuck Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Jemadar Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ooderam Doobey	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Madaree Ram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramunund Misser	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Rugunndun Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Chundhu Tewarry	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Ramdutt Tewarry	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Seeta Ram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Deveedeen	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Radamohun Misser	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Sewdul Pundy	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Thakoor Ram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Praug Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Binda Sing	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Narain Ram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Gopaul Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Ramsoon Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Kalee Khan	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Charamun Ram	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Chundka Misser	Ditto	Ditto.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
Sepoy	Sewdial Doobey	Sepoy	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Jhuriyuck	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Oomed Ram	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Peetum Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ally Bux Khan	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Teja Sing	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Moonah Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaick Sahadut Ally	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Raj Khan	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Shaick Khoda Bux	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sagur Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Moharaj Opudeah	Ditto	Cawnpore.
	15th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar	Oorie Loll	Subadar	Cawnpore.
Havildar	Kan Sing	Havildar	Meerut.
Ditto	Nubbee Bux	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Boota Khan	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaick Bahadoor	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhoop Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Chamchull Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Nund Sing	Sepoy	Ditto.
Sepoy	Soondey Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Khuzan Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
	22nd Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry.		
Havildar	Bahadoor Khan	Havildar	Meerut.
Ditto	Ghoolam Myhooddeen	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Goolla Sing	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Sobba Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Dewah Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Mahtab Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Futteh Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Meer Hoormut Alli	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Joomeh Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Sepoy	Moosahib Khan	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Jeewun Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhowaneedeen	Ditto	Lucknow.
	4th Goorkha Regiment.		
Subadar	Bulbudder Rana	Subadar	Meerut
Jemadar	Kubbeeraj Sarkie	Jemadar	Lucknow.
Havildar	Jeetman Konur	Havildar	Meerut
Naick	An Sing Bisht	Naick	Ditto.
Sepoy	Hurrechur Sahie	Sepoy	Ditto.
	Left Wing, 10th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Havildar	Toolsee Tewary	Havildar	Dinapore.
Naick	Bhoondoo Sing	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Futtoo Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Drummer	Shaick Banberally	Drummer	Ditto.
Sepoy	Jugmohun Sing	Sepoy	Ditto
Ditto	Sahibjada Sing	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 466 *of* 1866.—The services of Captain H. A. W. Waterfield, of the late 27th Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 467 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Captain E. J. Wild, of the late 40th Native Infantry, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer of the 40th (the Shajehanpore) Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for two years, G. G. O. No. 376, dated 23rd April 1866 ...	*Cashmere*, 2nd May 1866.
Major F. G. Stainforth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer, Gwalior Division, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 403, dated 2nd May 1866 ..	*Erymanthe*, 4th May 1866.
Captain (Brevet Major) J. T. N. O'Brien, of Her Majesty's 20th Foot, Brigade Major, Morar (Gwalior), on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 429, dated 7th May 1866	
Major (Brevet Colonel) W. T. Hughes, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Punjab Cavalry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 615, dated 20th June 1865 ...	*Orissa*, 29th April 1865, from Bombay.

No. 468 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Francis Henry Massey Sitwell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Azimgurh . .	For twenty months.
Lieutenant James Henry Latham Greenfield, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force	
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lascelles Dennys, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 32nd Punjab Regiment, Native Infantry (Pioneers) .	
Captain Roderick Boyd Mackenzie, of the late 12th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Edward Arthur Vine, of the General List, Infantry	
Lieutenant George Peter Cumming, of the late 4th Bengal European Regiment ...	
Lieutenant Alfred James Stead, of the General List, Infantry	
Surgeon Major James King Walter, of the Medical Department, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar	For fifteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 469 *of* 1866.—With reference to the Notification dated 7th instant, issued by the Government of Bengal, the services of Lieutenant G. D. Reid, of the General List, Infantry, Officiating Assistant Commissioner in Assam, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 470 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps :

Captain William Thomas McGrigor	28th April 1866.
Captain Richard Barter ...	
Captain Andrew Aldcorn Munro...	5th May 1866.

No. 471 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps :

Lieutenant Henry Wilson Gordon, 6th May 1866.

No. 472 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain Jardine Scott Robinson, late 1st European Light Cavalry	13th May 1866.

The 25*th May* 1866.

No. 473 *of* 1866.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant L. J. H. Grey, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, has been declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, to have passed a successful examination for a certificate of High Proficiency in Persian, on the 1st May 1866, agreeably to Rule XII. of G. G. O. No. 734 of the 9th September 1864.

No. 474 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No. 302 *of the* 10*th May* 1866.—Granting leave of absence on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officers :—

Captain William Carnell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, Officiating Commandant of the Ajmere and Mairwarra Police Corps ...	For twenty months.
Lieutenant Herbert Mills Repton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, Officiating District Superintendent of Police	

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 147.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th May 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. R. Grundy, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces to British Burmah.

No. 148.

The 25th May 1866.

Mr. R. T. Albert, Accountant, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, having returned to duty on the 10th instant, the unexpired portion of the two months' leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 92 of the 29th March 1866, is cancelled.

No. 149.

Mr. R. D. Hamilton was re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a temporary Accountant of the 4th Grade and posted to Mysore, with effect from the 26th September 1865.

Mr. Hamilton was transferred from Mysore to British Burmah, with the temporary rank of Accountant, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 25th November 1865.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 368 of 17th October 1865.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 698.

Simla, the 23rd May 1866.

Notifications.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin reserve.	Gold Coin reserve.	Silver Bullion reserve	Government Securities held in Calcutta	Notes of other Circles
1866.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
30th April.	Calcutta Circle	2,61,89,360	50,88,877	...	35,00,000	1,64,70,143	11,30,340
Ditto .	Allahabad Branch Circle	24,48,320	13,14,814	215	...	11,03,291	
Ditto .	Lahore ditto ditto ...	27,36,220	20,36,183	..	.....	7,00,037	
Ditto .	Nagpore ditto ditto .. .	14,38,040	8,90,159	.	.....	5,47,881	
Ditto	Madras Circle	51,00,000	19,47,155	.....	... .	30,02,845	1,50,000
Ditto	Calicut Branch Circle . .	4,28,180	3,28,121	..	.....	1,00,059	
Ditto	Trichinopoly ditto ditto	4,64,130	3,64,071	...	...	1,00,059	
Ditto	Vizagapatam ditto ditto . ..	4,10,260	3,10,201	.. ..	...	1,00,059	
Ditto	Bombay Circle	3,12,80,000	1,10,82,948	... ..	. .	1,71,78,052	19,000
Ditto ..	Kurrachee Branch Circle	10,07,370	5,07,264	...	..	5,00,106	
		7,15,01,880	2,68,99,793	215	35,00,000	3,98,02,532	12,99,340
	DEDUCT Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	12,99,340					
	Total	7,02,02,540	2,68,99,793	215	35,00,000	3,98,02,532	

CALCUTTA;
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
the 7th May 1866.

(Signed) H. BALLARD,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

No. 699.

The 23rd May 1866.

In continuation of the Notification No. 1082, dated the 28th February 1866, issued from this Department, the following Statement shewing the financial position of the several Guaranteed Railway Companies, quoad the Government, is published for general information :—

State of the Capital Accounts of the Indian Railway Companies on the 31st January 1866.

	Amounts authorized to be raised.			Amounts paid by the Railway Companies.					Amounts withdrawn by the Railway Companies.			Balances standing to the credit of the Railway Companies.	Amounts advanced to the Railway Companies, in excess of the amount to their credit.
	Capital.	Debenture Loans.	Total.	Capital subscribed in England.	Capital subscribed in India.	Total Capital.	Debenture Loans.	Total.	In England.	In India.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indian:													
Main Line Capital	22,068,681	4,681,319	26,750,000	16,015,242	278,933	16,294,175	4,562,939	20,857,114	7,012,512	15,162,192	22,174,704	430,713	
Jubbulpoor Capital	2,000,000	1,200,000	3,200,000	1,952,165	7,665	1,959,830	1,200,000	3,159,830	196,685	1,214,842	1,411,527		
Madras:													
Main Line Capital	3,521,400	1,478,600	5,000,000	3,517,278	.....	3,517,278	1,422,850	4,940,128	3,197,173	3,585,644	6,782,817	21,250	
Bellary Capital	3,000,000	... ...	3,000,000	2,790,411	.....	2,790,411	... ...	2,790,411	... ...	926,472	926,472		
Great Indian Peninsula	13,000,000	3,000,000	16,000,000	10,927,021	419,088	11,346,109	2,767,050	14,113,159	4,699,131	8,757,170	13,456,301	656,858	
Sind:													
Sind Railway Capital	1,668,200	331,800	2,000,000	1,645,820	21,695	1,667,515	331,800	1,999,315	832,756	1,135,774	1,968,530	30,785	
Indus Flotilla Capital	541,100	82,900	624,000	250,005	.....	250,005	82,900	332,905	316,512	101,018	417,530	... ...	84,625
Punjab:													
Mooltan Capital	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000	1,527,408	8,404	1,535,812	500,000	2,035,812	1,007,617	1,299,639	2,307,256	... ...	271,444
Delhi Capital	2,500,000	... ...	2,500,000	1,043,087	5,412	1,048,499	... ...	1,048,499	287,190	352,720	639,910	408,589	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India ...	4,732,900	1,267,100	6,000,000	4,399,188	21,662	4,420,850	1,246,395	5,667,245	2,360,512	3,592,281	5,952,793	... ...	285,548
Eastern Bengal	1,500,000	600,000	2,100,000	1,133,345	9,551	1,142,896	600,000	1,742,896	812,818	871,468	1,684,286	58,610	
Calcutta and South-Eastern	405,985	194,015	600,000	292,927	19,623	312,550	160,800	473,350	198,383	293,108	491,491	... ...	18,141
Great Southern of India	868,000	297,600	1,165,600	709,779	1,221	711,000	189,700	900,700	508,389	499,462	1,007,851	... ..	107,151
Total ...	57,806,266	13,633,334	71,439,600	46,203,676	793,254	46,996,930	13,064,434	60,061,364	21,429,678	37,791,790	59,221,468	1,606,805	766,909

Net Balance standing to the credit of the Railway Companies ... £839,896.

Published by Order of the Governor General of India in Council,

E. H. Lushington,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, it is hereby declared that the limits of the navigable River and Channels leading to the Port of Akyab, made subject to Act XXII. of 1855, are as follows.—

Within a radius of 12 miles seaward from the Savage Lighthouse.

AKYAB, *The 3rd May* 1866. } G. VERNER, *Commr. of Arrakan.*

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

Notice.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 25th July next. The Managers intend to propose the following amendment in Article XV. of the Rules, by substituting for the words "*Calcutta Gazette,*" the words "*Gazette of India.*" They will propose an alteration in Article XII. of the Rules, so as to admit of investments being made (if deemed expedient by the Managers) in guaranteed Railway stock. They will also propose an addition to Article XXI. of the Rules (amended Rule), of the words "*when a member of the Covenanted Civil Service of any Presidency,*" after the words "Accountant General, Bengal."

By order of the Managers,

BENGAL CIVIL FUND, *The 8th May* 1866. } J. GEOGHEGAN, for *Honorary Secretary.*

NOTICE.

Lost or stolen in transit from Nowgong to Calcutta, the right-hand half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{26}$10067, for Rupees 20, of the Allahabad Circle. Payment has been stopped, and any information of the same, address—

MAJOR W. R. E. ALEXANDER,
1st Bengal Cavalry, Nowgong.

LOST.

The second halves of the Government Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{A}{80}$67195 for Rupees 100, and $\frac{A}{11}$72315 for Rupees 50.

A. H. BALL.

LOST

In transit by post, the left half of Government Currency Note, Allahabad Circle, No. $\frac{A}{18}$22119, for Rupees 10. Application for refund has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency.

GEO. R. PEMBERTON, M. D.,
Surgeon, 37th Native Infantry.

NOTICE.

Lost in transit from Pubna to Calcutta, second halves of Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{A}{0}$30257 and $\frac{A}{0}$89710, for (Rupees 20) Twenty Rupees each. Payment of which has been stopped at the Mint.

LOST.

The right-hand half of a Lahore Currency Note for Rupees 100, No. $\frac{A}{50}$31188, dated 5th May 1864. Apply to District Superintendent, Police, Ferozepore, Punjab.

NOTICE.

Lost a Currency Note of Allahabad Circle, No. $\frac{A}{1}$03603, for Rupees 50 (fifty).

BAMA CHURUN CHATTERJEE,
Overseer, 1st Allahabad Division, P. W. D.

HEAD CLERK.

Any Treasury, or other Public Officer, requiring a really good Head Clerk, a Native of Bengal, let him apply to the undersigned.

SULTAPORE, *1st May* 1866. } O. WOOD, *Offg. Settlement Officer.*

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Claud Hamilton Hamilton, in our Firm, ceased on the 30th ultimo. The continuing Partners are Messrs. Charles Binny Skinner, Robert Jardine, John Skinner, James Richard Bullen Smith, and Thomas Henderson Wordie.

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1st May 1866.

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SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

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W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

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Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. J. KINGHAM *at the Government Press, Simla*

No. 20.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—RAILWAY.

Contract for the Delhi Railway.

In 1863 the Secretary of State for India forwarded to the Government of India copies of four tenders which had, under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, been invited by the Directors for the construction of the Delhi Railway, between Umritsur and Umballah, a distance of 153 miles.

The Directors were desirous of accepting the tender of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfrey, but the Secretary of State withheld his sanction, pending an expression of the views of the Government of India on the rates, which were greatly in excess of those of the estimate prepared in India. The late Governor General had also requested that no contract should be entered into, until the direction of the line had been determined.

The estimate referred to had been drawn up by Mr. East, for some time officiating Chief Engineer to the Company, but it was superseded by an estimate prepared by Mr. Harrison, the present Chief Engineer. The tender, which it was desired to accept, however, exceeded the second estimate also in all items, except large bridges and Electric Telegraph.

The reply of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, will be found in Despatch No. 50, dated 14th June 1864; from the first eighteen paragraphs of which and the papers that follow, here published, will be gathered the subsequent proceedings of the Home and Indian Governments relating to this contract.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—(No. 50, dated the 14th June 1864).

We have had under our consideration the tender of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfrey, for the construction of the Railway between Umritsur and Umballah, which was received with your Despatch No. 36 (not published), dated 31st July 1863, and have now the honor to report our conclusions on the subject after communication with the Punjab Government.

2. The tenders show a first approximate cost of £14,450 a mile, without rolling stock or large stations, but the analysis of the items which has been made by the Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Punjab Government, seems to show that extra charges of various sorts would have to be met under the specification, in consequence of the quantities tendered for being considerably less than those in Mr. Harrison's last estimate, and that they would raise the cost of the line to more than £20,000 a mile for the complete Railway. But, even supposing £18,000 would cover the cost, the amount is so high that it appears to us absolutely necessary to decline an offer to construct the works on such a basis.

3. The Chief Engineer of the Railway having given his opinion that the tender is a fair one, and that it should be adopted, and that no reduction of cost is possible, and the Agent having endorsed this opinion, it devolves upon us, without further

reference to them, to indicate measures for the more economical prosecution of the work.

4. In the first place, it will be expedient to review, in some detail, the nature of the elements of charge involved in the aggregate estimate for the works; for it appears to us that if the line is, in fact, likely to cost any such sum as is named, we must seriously consider how economy may be enforced in every part of its construction—

I.—We consider that the works should, in the first place, be rigorously limited to what is absolutely necessary for a single line, with such a reasonable proportion of double line or siding as is required for the working of a single line, with the sole exception of masonry foundations of larger bridges, the execution of which, hereafter, on the doubling of the line, might endanger the portion first constructed. We roughly estimate that one-third of the cost of the earth-work and minor bridges will thus be saved, *viz.*, £400 on 320 miles, or in all £128,000. The saving on the tender under consideration, or at the rates assumed by Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, which are excessively high, would be considerably more. It may be added that the reduction of the quantities of work to be executed, will tend to a reduction of the prices also; and that the quantities of earth-work in Mr. Harrison's last estimates, are greatly in excess.

II.—The quantity of ballast should be revised. It appears to be in excess of what is really essential, and to be susceptible of some reduction. The ballasting is calculated on a length of 405 miles, whereas the rails are only 375 miles. A reduction, in the depth of 2 feet, and in the width 15 feet, also seems possible.

III.—The cost of the rolling stock is estimated by Mr. Harrison at £1,700 a mile. It appears to us that so large an outlay cannot be requisite on this line in the first instance; both the prices and the quantities of many of the vehicles appear excessive. We observe that duplicates of parts of the rolling stock are entered in the estimate. Though it may be quite right to procure these at first, they should be charged against revenue as they are used in repairs, and do not form proper items of final charge against capital.

IV.—The fencing is very costly, and should be greatly reduced in price.

V.—The provision of station accommodation should be scrupulously limited to what is absolutely essential for the opening of the line. We have no details before us of the character of the proposed buildings—this part of the specification being very vague.

VI.—The charge for bungalows for the staff should also be reduced.

VII.—There is no apparent reason why so high a rate as Rupees 12,000 a mile is required for engineering. The establishments must be placed on the most economical footing.

VIII.—The charge for maintenance, both as regards time and amount, is too great. Three years is unusual, and, in such a climate, two years even is excessive, one year only has been allowed on other lines, and there seems no reason that more should be admitted as a charge against capital on this Railway. The estimate, too, of Rupees 1,500 a mile a year, is too much—Rupees 500 would be a more proper sum. The charge of Rupees 1,000 a mile on the Bengal lines of Railway, has been on all hands considered extravagant, and with the lighter works, and drier climate and smaller traffic, to be looked for on this line, a sum 50 per cent. in excess of the Bengal standard cannot be accepted as necessary.

5. In the second place, we desire to place before Her Majesty's Government our conclusions as to the probable cost of the Railway, if executed with proper economy.

6. We have been informed, though we have not yet had any official communication on the subject, that one of the tenders for the 31 miles, between Ghazeeabad and Meerut, which, under the provisional arrangements for carrying on the work sanctioned by us, has recently been submitted by a local contractor well acquainted with the cost of work in that part of Northern India, amounts to no more than Rupees 26,000 a mile for—

Earth-work,
Minor bridges,
Ballast,
Stations,
Bungalows.

At the rates of Messrs. Brassey and Company's tender for these items, the charge would amount to Rupees 61,000 a mile. Here is a practicable saving at once of Rupees 35,000 a mile, and we would remark that the signification of £1,000 a mile is, on the whole length of 320 miles, £320,000, so that, in these items only, there would be a saving of £1,120,000.

7. Another tender from a respectable person who has before executed similar work is, as we are informed, sensibly lower than that just named, and there seems no reason to doubt that the work, taking into consideration the reductions indicated above, could be done with good profit for Rupees 20,000 a mile. This would lead to a saving on the whole line of £1,312,000.

8. It must be remarked that these tenders are made on the condition that they shall be surrendered to the Railway Company on a month's notice being given to the contractor, a stipulation which, of course, must tend very sensibly to increase the prices.

9. The approximate estimate of the Chief Engineer for the three large bridges between Umritsur and Umballah having an aggregate waterway of 7,900 feet, was £665,000, or about £1,200 a mile, while the actual tenders of the three contractors who have come forward are very nearly alike, being about £300,000, or say £2,000 a mile.* The last-named sum being on a precise estimate, should be

* These mileages are for the Umritsur Umballah Section, 153 miles in length

quite sufficient to cover this item. There is an additional item of about £50,000 or £60,000 for the next class of bridges on the above-named section of the Railway; but taking the whole length from Umritsur to Dehli, the sum of £650,000, which is at the rate of £2,000 per mile, on 320 miles, seems more than sufficient. The total of Mr. Harrison's estimate from Umritsur to Ghazeeabad for the largest class of bridges, is Rupees 99,62,000. This reduced in the same proportion as above, as seems possible from the tenders, would give an actual outlay of about £450,000. This, however, does not include the cost of the bridges into Delhi, over the Hindun and Jumna, for which some contribution to the East Indian Railway Company will probably be required.

10. The probable cost of the line then might, we consider, be fairly estimated as follows:—

	Per mile Rs.
Works under local contract	24,000
Larger Bridges	20,000
Permanent way (without ballast)	48,000
Telegraph	1,000
Fencing and crossings	3,000
Engineering Establishments	8,000
Total	100,000

or £10,000 a mile. A further sum of £2,000 will undoubtedly be more than sufficient to provide rolling stock; £1,500 should probably suffice; but admitting the larger sum, the cost per mile would only be brought up to £12,000. And adding £2,000, or, even to be on the safe side, £3,000 a mile for unforeseen contingencies and profits, the cost, under any circumstances, should not exceed £15,000 a mile. This, we consider, as the maximum rate which the line ought to cost if carried out under a lump contract, and as decidedly in excess of what the actual cost should be to the Company if the works were executed by minor contract in the manner we shall hereafter explain.

11. In comparison with the above figures, we may note that the cost per mile of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, including the Bhore Ghât (which of itself has cost a million sterling), has not yet much exceeded £12,000 a mile, viz.,—

	Per mile Rs.
Way and works	89,937
Stations	8,125
Telegraph	622
Rolling stock and machinery	18,633
General charges	11,157
Total	1,27,572

12. Having premised so much, we proceed to state our views as to the agency by which the work should be carried out.

13. As the Chief Engineer and the Agent of the Railway agree in thinking Messrs. Brassey and Company's tender a fair one, there is little promise of economical results if the construction of the line were left to departmental management (and this system is otherwise known to be inconvenient in many respects). We therefore put this mode out of the question.

14. Before all other modes we should prefer the system of English contracts for sections of the line from 50 to 100 miles in length, either on a lump sum or a schedule of rates. This plan has been found to answer practically on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the experience derived from the Eastern Bengal Railway is quite in the same direction. It saves the Railway Company a great deal of trouble and expense, while, at the same time, it tends to secure absolute economy of construction from the precise previous definition of the works which it requires. It involves also a minimum of Government interference.

15. If contractors will not take up the work in the manner above indicated, we should, in the next place, prefer to accept a contract for the whole 320 miles at a lump sum.

16. It is to be understood, however, that we consider that, in accepting contracts on either of these plans, the sum of £15,000 per mile for the complete provision of the whole of the works and rolling stock, &c., should be regarded as an absolute maximum limit.

17. Failing the abovenamed modes of carrying out the works, we should have no hesitation in accepting the plan of local contracts with the following reservations:—

I.—There seems to be no reason why contractors should not be found in England to undertake the construction of the larger bridges on terms as favourable to the Railway Company as if the contract included also the rest of the works. The whole cost of this class of bridges, between Umritsur and Umballah, is estimated in the tenders, now under consideration, at less than £100,000, and for the whole line, including the two Jumna crossings, as before observed, the probable sum that will have to be paid should not exceed £650,000, or about £2,000 per mile. This sum, we think, is sufficiently large to attract substantial contractors for these works only.

II.—The permanent way should be, in like manner, procured from England, and sent up to site under contract. It should be borne in mind that a very sensible portion of the ultimate charge for this part of the Railway is for transport, and consequently a higher rail of better quality may, in the end, be cheaper than a heavier rail of less first cost.

III.—The materials for the telegraph and fencing should also be supplied from England (to be set up under local contract). The character of these materials should on no account be more costly than that of the most economical things of the kind that have been sent out for use on any other line of Railway in India.

IV.—The machinery and locomotives also will be a separate item to be got from England. It will obviously be more economical to make the carriages and wagons in India, the iron work and fittings only being sent out from England.

18. Pending the receipt of a reply from you, we have directed the Punjab Government to cause bills of quantities in detail to be drawn up for sections of the line for the earth-work, ballast, station buildings, minor bridges, and bungalows.

and then to invite local tenders, and proceed, without further delay, to put the whole in progress.

No. 54. *London, the 15th September* 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—Since the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 14th June last, No. 50, I have been in communication with the Directors of the Sindh Railway Company on the subject of the Delhi Railway. In order to save time, I authorized the Directors to obtain tenders for the construction of the line according to the limited amount of work, and the modifications in permanent way, recommended by you. The tenders were to be for the whole line, or for sections, in the manner described in the 14th and 15th paragraphs of your Despatch, and it was to be understood that no tender would be accepted which exceeded the rate fixed by you as the maximum for the work, *viz.*, £15,000 a mile.

2. The result has been that the Directors have submitted a fresh tender, by Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfrey, for the whole line from Ghazeeabad to Umritsur, and for the whole of the works, stations, &c., rolling stock, and fittings, at the rate of Rupees 1,46,302 per mile.

3. After much deliberation, I have resolved to authorize the acceptance of this tender and have informed the Directors accordingly. A copy of the correspondence* on the subject is enclosed.

* Letter from J C. Melvill, Esq., to W P Andrew, Esq, dated 28th July 1864
Letter from Mr. Andrew, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, dated 12th August 1864, No. 1657, and enclosure.
Letter from Mr. Andrew, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, dated 12th August 1864, No. 1659, and enclosures
Letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Merivale, to Mr. Andrew, dated 1st September 1864

4. With reference to the 14th and following paragraphs of your Despatch, I would observe that experience gained on the Eastern Bengal Railway has confirmed me in the opinion that, as a general rule, the best mode of executing Railway works in India is by large contracts, and that the whole of a line of moderate length should, if possible, be let in one contract.

5. I transmit herewith a tabulated statement, *(not published)*, showing "details of modified estimate and comparison of schedule of quantities and rates, calculated on the basis of quantity and cost per mile of Railway," and you shall be furnished with a copy of the contract when it has been executed.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. WOOD.

FROM J COSMO MELVILL, ESQ., Under Secretary of State for India, to Chairman, Sindh Railway Company,—(dated the 28th July 1864)

In continuation of former correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to transmit, for the information and consideration of the Directors of the Sindh Railway Company, copy of a Despatch* from the Government of India, relative to Messrs. Brassey and Company's tenders for the construction of a considerable portion of the Delhi Railway.

* No 15, dated 14th June 1864.

The Government of India, it will be seen, consider Messrs. Brassey's tenders to be such as it is absolutely necessary to decline. They have satisfied themselves that the cost of the line, including all stations, rolling stock, and every other requisite, ought not, in any circumstances, to exceed £15,000 a mile at the very outside, and they request to be informed, at the earliest possible period, whether English contracts can be obtained for the construction of the Railway, either in sections of from 50 to 100 miles each, or for the whole line in a lump sum, at a rate or rates not exceeding the one abovementioned. In the event of no such contracts being obtainable, they recommend that resort should at once be had, with certain specified reservations, to the plan of local contracts, some provisional local tenders, which might then be immediately accepted having already been submitted for portions of the line.

Sir Charles Wood will be glad to be made acquainted with the views of the Directors on the several representations and proposals of the Government of India, and, to save time, he authorizes them at once to obtain tenders for the construction of the Railway, either as a whole, or by sections in the manner described in the 14th and 15th paragraphs of the Government Despatch. It must be understood that no contract will be accepted, of which the rate shall exceed £15,000 per mile for the complete provision of the whole of the works and rolling stock, &c., and it might, perhaps, be advisable to give notice beforehand to those from whom tenders are invited, that this will be regarded as an absolute maximum limit.

FROM W. P. ANDREW, ESQ, Chairman, Sindh Railway Company, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 1657, dated the 12th August 1864).

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Melvill's letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing, for the consideration of the Directors, copy of a Despatch from the Government of India upon the subject of Messrs. Brassey's tender for the construction of the section of the Delhi Railway between Umritsur and Umballah.

2. I have now the honor to forward, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of a Report by the Consulting Engineer, dated 10th instant, containing his remarks upon the Despatch in question.

3. It will be seen from this that, under the proposed terms of the contract with Messrs Brassey and Company, any alterations and reductions that might have been found desirable (such, for instance, as making the earth-works for a single instead of a double line) could have been made in carrying out the works under the directions of the Company who would have secured the full saving effected by such reductions. It is quite possible, therefore, that, with the modifications

suggested by the local authorities, the cost of the works might have been reduced, under the contract, to the sum specified by the Government of India.

4. The Directors would also explain, with reference to objections which have been taken to the maintenance of the works and permanent way by the contractors for three years, that it was never intended to charge the cost of such maintenance against capital beyond the usual period that may be agreed between the Government and the Company. It does not follow that capital should bear the expense, because the charge is included in the sum to be paid to the contractors. The fact of a contractor being bound to maintain the works for such a period tends to ensure a faithful performance of the contract, both as regards construction and materials.

5. Agreeing in the view, especially under existing circumstances, that the preferable plan would be to let the entire length of Railway in a lump sum, the Board have directed their Consulting Engineer to alter the specification in accordance with the suggestions of the Government of India, and have instructed him to confer at once with Messrs. Brassey and Company, with a view to their tendering for the entire line, adopting the modifications laid down in Mr. Bidder's letter as the basis of their estimate.

6. In conclusion, I have to add that the Secretary of State for India in Council shall be duly apprised of the Board's proposals, when Mr. Bidder has reported the result of his communications with Messrs. Brassey and Company.

From G. P. Bidder, Esq., C. E., Consulting Engineer, Delhi Railway, to Chairman of Sindh Railway Company,—(dated the 10th August 1861).

I beg to acknowledge your Secretary's letter of the 2nd August, with copies of a letter of the Secretary of State for India of 28th July, and of a Despatch of the Government of India of 14th June, also of one from yourself of the 5th instant, to which, as requested, I have given my attention.

I infer from the tenor of Sir Charles Wood's letter that he is anxious that no time should be lost in deciding upon the best course to be adopted in proceeding with the works of the Delhi Railway, with a view of utilizing, if possible, the approaching cold season, and thereby saving one year in the completion of the same; and he requests your consideration of the subject and views, especially in reference to Messrs. Brassey and Company's tender, and the following suggestions:—

1st.—That the line be let in contracts of 50 to 100 miles in length either in lump sums or by a schedule of prices.

2nd.—That the line be let in a lump sum for the entire length at a cost not exceeding £15,000 per mile, including rolling stock.

In regard to the first suggestion, I am quite assured, notwithstanding any experience on the Great Indian Peninsula referred to, that the adoption of such a plan in the present case will not secure economy either of time or money, but in all probability lead to disputes and litigation, besides throwing upon the Company the responsibility of providing punctually, and in due course, the permanent way materials for each contract, and this without their having efficient control of transport along the lines in course of construction, or an organization suited to this purpose. I need hardly point out that 300 miles of Railway, divided, as proposed, into from three to six contracts, let to as many parties, will involve as many different staffs of executives, with the liability of corresponding antagonistic and conflicting interests.

As to a schedule of prices, I can only say that the result in this country has been to enhance the cost of the works quite 15 per cent., as compared with a lump sum contract on a proper basis.

I now come to the second proposition, namely, to obtain tenders for the whole line in a lump sum, and I must remark that the Company have already received a tender which covers all the conditions referred to in the communications both of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India.

Before entering upon the details, I will make one or two observations on the general scope of the specification, and I feel the necessity of doing this because neither appears to be understood by the authorities who have advised the Government of India in this matter.

I would remind the Board that I have, both verbally and in writing, again and again asserted that the specification is of the most stringent character, placing the contractor entirely in the hands of the Company and their officers, but affording, at the same time, the utmost latitude for modifying the plans, sections, and all the other arrangements connected with this work, that is to say, that while the contractor is bound on the one hand to execute the works on a given scale for a lump sum, it empowers the Company on the other to vary and reduce the works in any way they may think fit, securing to them, at the same time, the full saving which might be effected by any such alterations.

Proceeding now somewhat more into detail, I would call to the recollection of the Board that the original tender of Messrs. Brassey and Co. was for the construction of 153 miles of this Railway; that this portion contains the largest extent of expensive bridge-work, and that the maintenance was provided for three years, to which serious objection has been taken.

In the first place I would observe that maintenance, whether for one or three years, ought not to be considered a capital outlay, but should be debited against revenue. I quite admit that, in English contracts, maintenance has generally been limited to one year; but in every case in which I have been able to do so, I have extended the liability of the contractor to three years, in order more directly to secure his personal interest in the substantial execution of the works and in the selection of materials, for the obvious reason, that defects either in the one or the other are more certain to develope themselves in three years than in one.

Further, the price of rails at the present time cannot safely be taken at less than 20*s.* per ton, in advance of what it was when the tender was received (although there may be quotations of a rise as low as 10*s.*); and under these circumstances, I am confirmed by recent experience in the opinion already frequently expressed to you, that rails of a better quality and of less weight should be adopted in India, and especially having regard to

the great cost of transport, I would suggest for the Delhi line that rails of 60 lbs. per yard of superior quality should be employed, and one-half the mileage be laid with iron sleepers, and that burnettized wood be used for the remainder.

I may here also remark, in regard to the fencing, the cost of which is objected to, that, although we are sending out at the present time a considerably cheaper fence in first cost per mile to the Punjab, yet, taking into account the extra carriage to the Delhi Railway, it appears that the lighter design specified in Brassey's tender is still the cheapest.

Adopting the suggestions contained in the Despatch with regard to the reduction of the earthworks to a single line, and also the depth of the ballast, I assume that in the former case the width may be made 23 feet at the bottom of cuttings and top of embankments, that the width of the ballast may be reduced to 11 feet 6 inches at the rail surface, and the depth to an average of one foot 6 inches; also, that all culverts and underbridges where practicable, with due regard to future safety, should be for a single line, leaving all over-bridges to be made for a double line.

Further, assuming that a sum be set aside for rolling stock, whether provided by the contractor or by the Company, and limited as in paragraph 10 to Rupees 20,000 per mile, I am satisfied that having regard to paragraph 4, Section 5, a further sum of Rupees 8,500 per mile will more than suffice to provide station accommodation and appliances upon the basis therein indicated, which may be expended as directed hereafter.

This aggregate of Rupees 28,500 per mile, amounting to, say, £866,400, for a length of 304 miles to the Ghazeeabad Junction in respect of rolling stock and stations, to be dealt with as may be determined upon at a future period, appears to me to be a liberal provision under the circumstances.

Assuming that these modifications are approved, and that I am duly authorized to confer with Messrs. Brassey and Company upon the basis of their tender, which the Board will recollect was the lowest we obtained last year, and which I feel assured is as low, if not lower than we are likely to obtain by a renewed invitation to parties, I have satisfied myself that I can now, as I could have done then, secure the full amount of saving due to these modifications, and that the result will be, notwithstanding the enhanced price of iron, the addition of the provision of rolling stock and of adequate engineering superintendence in India, that the cost will come within the limits assigned by Sir Charles Wood.

In conclusion, I wish to state that it is my deliberate opinion, and I wish to have it placed upon record, that, whether the line be constructed departmentally or by small contracts, the result, as compared with a lump sum contract on the basis of the tender of last year, will be *enhanced cost*, the *time* of completion *protracted*, and in the case of divisional contracts almost certain *litigation*.

From W. P. Andrew, Esq., Chairman, Sindh Railway Company, to Under-Secretary of State for India,—(No. 1659, dated the 12th August 1864).

In continuation of my letter No. 1657 of this date, upon the subject of Messrs. Brassey and Co.'s tender for the Delhi Railway, I have now the honor to forward copy of a report I have just received from the Consulting Engineer, dated 11th instant, giving cover to a revised tender from that firm, from which it will be seen that they undertake to construct the entire line, including rolling stock, stations and equipments, at a cost of Rupees 1,46,302 (or about £14,630) per mile, the works being completed in five years.

2. As this tender is in accordance with the basis adopted in Mr. Bidder's report dated 10th instant, and embraces the modifications suggested by the Government of India, the Directors are prepared to accept it; and I have, therefore, to request that you will do me the favour to submit the same for the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

3. The Directors are desirous of receiving the decision of Sir Charles Wood at as early a date as possible, in order that arrangements may be made, if practicable, for commencing the works during the ensuing cold season.

From G. P. Bidder, Esq., C. E., Consulting Engineer, Delhi Railway, to Chairman, Sindh Railway Company,—(dated 11th August, 1864).

In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Board yesterday, I have communicated with Messrs. Brassey and Co., who have this morning sent me an offer to construct the whole line, and maintain the same for one year, on the basis of my report, at the rate of Rupees 1,17,802 per mile, with a further sum of Rupees 28,500 per mile for rolling stock, stations and equipments, making a total of Rupees 1,46,302 per mile. In these figures fencing is provided, of the same description as is now being sent to the Punjab line, with a modification which slightly diminishes its cost, as compared with that included in Messrs. Brassey and Co.'s original tender.

This, you will perceive, leaves Rupees 3,698 per mile for engineering supervision in India, a sum which, in my opinion, under the circumstances, if properly administered, is amply sufficient.

I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending that the accompanying offer be accepted.

From Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfrey, Contractors, to Consulting Engineer, Delhi Railway,—(dated the 11th August 1864).

Having carefully considered the modifications proposed by you in your report to the Directors of the Delhi Railway Company, in reference to the extension of our tender of July 1863, so as to include the whole line from Umritsur to the Ghazeeabad Junction, a length of about 304 miles, and relying on the accuracy of your quantities for the additional portion of the Railway to be included in the proposed contract, we are prepared to undertake the construction of the same for the sum of Rupees 1,17,802 per mile of Railway, with a further sum of Rupees 28,500 per mile for rolling stock, stations and equipments, to be expended as may be hereafter settled, making a total of Rupees 1,46,302 per mile, inclusive of one year's maintenance.

In addition to the modifications contained in your report, we have made a reduction in the price

of the fencing, in consequence of your intention to alter the original design.

We will, if required, undertake the maintenance of the line for two years, in addition to the year included in the present tender, for the sum of Rupees 3,000 per mile.

The time of completion of the above to be five years.

From H. MERIVALE, ESQ., Under-Secretary of State for India, to Chairman, Sindh Railway Company,—(dated the 1st September 1864).

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, No. 1659, and to acquaint you in reply that he sanctions the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfrey, for the construction of the Delhi Railway (from Ghazeeabad to Umritsur) at the rate of Rupees 1,46,302 per mile, including rolling stock, stations, equipments, &c., according to the revised specification, it being distinctly stipulated in the Agreement that the contractors shall take over the local contracts for earth-works, &c., already entered into.

Memorandum from MAJOR W. E. WARRAND, R. E., Offici[illegible] Under-Secretary to the Government of Punjab [illegible] Works Department, Railway Branch, [illegible] the Government of India, Publi[illegible] 14D., dated 31st January [illegible]

Forwards to Governmen[illegible] mity with instructions con[illegible] 673 of 14th August 1865, C[illegible] vised estimate *(not published)* for [illegible] way, amounting to £4,714,639, o[illegible] £15,508 per mile.

[illegible] to Agt [illegible] 50).

[illegible] ith referen[illegible] 1865, and [illegible] showing the [illegible] on of the Delhi [illegible] o with Messrs. [illegible] cluding agen[illegible] ys, boring, and [illegible]

[illegible] ,79,177 will be [illegible] on of the height [illegible] ients and devia[illegible] mount be made [illegible] utioned.

[illegible] minor bridges [illegible] the contract, the [illegible] lverts, and lineal [illegible] atement.

[illegible] the cost of each, [illegible] ,977, beyond the [illegible] t the Dhunnowra [illegible] h will be paid for [illegible] arth-work. Two [illegible] ded for this bridge [illegible] allowing a greater [illegible] e immediately be[illegible] rable to increase by [illegible] g very high floods [illegible] dge have been cut through, and a greater waterway has been provided higher up the Nullah.

Fencing, level-crossings, gates and huts, are estimated at the mileage rate, as provided for in the contract.

Permanent-way.—The details of a mile of each description are given.

Electric Telegraph.—Wooden posts are provided for in the contract, but as I am of opinion they are not suitable for this country on account of the early decay of the timber, and also from its being subject to destruction by white-ants, I have added Rs. 91,200 from the amount of saving effected in earth-work for providing iron-posts.

Maintenance and Import Duties are estimated at a mileage rate, as provided for in the contract.

Stations are estimated at a mileage rate on the quantities submitted in first tender by Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfrey, and the amount of work for each building will be ascertained on the working drawings being prepared, th[illegible] nt of money allowed appears to me [illegible] meet the requirements of th[illegible] ide dwellings for wor[illegible] lls at the la[illegible] e bal[illegible]

[illegible] roco[illegible] ion of stock [illegible] after opening the [illegible] en set apart for tools, machinery, [illegible] ngs, to be hereafter appropriated on its [illegible] g ascertained whether the principal repairing shop for the Delhi Railway is to be in conjunction with that for the Punjab Railway at Lahore.

Agencies, engineering, preliminary surveys, borings, and contingent expenses, have been estimated on the amount expended to the letting of the contract, and sanctioned establishments including contingencies.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to observe, a tabular Statement showing details of modified estimate, and comparison of schedule of quantities and rates, was forwarded to the Government of India, with the Secretary of State's No. 54 of September 15th, 1864.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. DICKENS, R. A., Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Officiating Under-Secretary to Government of Punjab in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch,—(No. 248R., dated the 5th March 1866).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the revised estimate for the Delhi Railway, submitted with your Memorandum No. 14D. *(not published)*, dated 31st January 1866, and to intimate that a revised estimate for the stations, on the plans as prepared and approved, should be submitted in due time for the information of the Government of

India, with any other revisions that may prove to be necessary.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—(No. 25, dated the 5th March 1866).

With reference to your Despatch No. 54 of 1864, dated 15th September, we have the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a letter from the Chief Engineer of the Delhi Railway, No. 13, dated 18th January 1866, submitting the revised estimate for the line, as per contract entered into with Messrs. Brassey, Wythes, and Henfrey, with copies of three Statements marked A., B. and C., (A. and B., *not published)* prepared in this Department, which show the particulars of the estimate.

2. As yet the only items revised are earth-work on actual quantities, bridges to a small extent, stations and telegraph. It may be expected that there will be a considerable excess in the items for rolling stock and locomotives, as the quantity provided for a line 300 miles in length is small.

3. The extra sum entered in the estimate on account of stations is quite a guess, and we have informed the Punjab Government that revised estimates for them, on the plans as approved, should be submitted for our information, with any other revisions that may prove to be necessary.

4. In the sum entered for Telegraph, provision is made for iron in substitution of wooden posts.

5. The cost of the line, according to this estimate, will be Rupees 1,55,087, or £14,216 per mile.

C.

DELHI RAILWAY.

Cost as per Revised Estimate of January 1866.

	Total.	Per Mile.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
y surveys,	24,70,000	8,125
... ..		
l metalling		
... ..	57,73,837	18,993
... ...	93,44,361	30,738
ing two lacs		
... ..		12,171
		1,083
Ballasting		9,788
Permanent way		52,689
Tota		,587
Rolling stock, &c.		,000
Maintenance for one year		,500
Total		,500
Gran		087

Abstract.

Formation	18,9
Masonry works	30,7
Stations and Electric Telegraph	13,2
Permanent way, including ballasting	62,47
Total	1,25,46
Rolling stock	
Maintenance for one year	
Gr	

Note dated 4th May 1866.—It appears probable, from recent commu cost more nearly £2,800 per mile, and that the permanent way will be sleepers, so that the rate per mile is already £15,000 including maintena estimated.

under- um of a fur- olling ed as upees ainte- ed in price

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. King

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th May 1866.

On Thursday the 24th of May, being the Birthday of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, as Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, held, at mid-day, an investiture of the said Order, for the purpose of conferring, in accordance with Her Majesty's Commands, on His Excellency Sir William Rose Mansfield, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, the Dignity of Knighthood of the Star of India, and of investing him with the Insignia of the Order.

The Civil and Military Officers of Government, at Simla, were present by invitation to witness the ceremony.

As the Grand Master, wearing the Robe and Insignia of the Order, and attended by his Staff, entered the Hall from the Council Chamber, the Guard of Honor presented Arms and a Royal Salute was fired.

Sir William Mansfield was then conducted by the Hon'ble Colonel Henry Marion Durand, C. B., Member of the Governor General's Council (no Knight of the Order being present), and by the Secretary of the Order, to the Dais where he was received by the Grand Master.

By desire of the Grand Master, the Secretary of the Order then read aloud Her Majesty's Warrant conferring on Sir William Rose Mansfield the dignity of the Knighthood of the Star of India.

After which the Grand Master addressed Sir William Mansfield in the following words:—

"General Sir William Rose Mansfield,—I have been commanded by Her "Majesty the Queen of England and Hindoostan to invest you with the Order of a

"Knight of the Star of India, in recognition of your eminent services. It is to me "a great pleasure to be entrusted with this duty. I have known your Excellency "many years, and avail myself of this opportunity to express my high appreciation of "your abilities and merits, and the satisfaction it is to me to have your Excellency "associated with me in the cares and labors of governing this great country."

The Grand Master then invested Sir William Mansfield with the Insignia of the Order, and presented him with the grant of the Sovereign of the Order.

Sir John Lawrence then added,—"In the name of Her Majesty, and on behalf "of Her Majesty, I herewith invest you with the Insignia of the Star of India, "and declare you to be a Knight of that Most Illustrious Order."

A Royal Salute was fired—

Whereupon Sir William Mansfield received the congratulations of the Viceroy and Governor General, and of the high Officers of Government near the Throne.

The Grand Master then retired and the assembly broke up.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. MUIR,

Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

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No. 22.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 23rd May 1866.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill for amending the laws for collecting a Revenue of Excise on Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs, in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws for the collection of a Revenue of Excise upon Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy and Bang, and the granting of Excise Licenses for the sale of the said articles by retail within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca: It is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XIV of 1851.

1. Act No. XIV of 1851 *(for consolidating the laws for collecting a Revenue of Excise on Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs, in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Islands, Singapore and Malacca)*, is hereby repealed, except in so far as that Act repeals any other Regulations or Acts.

Duties imposed.

2. All Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross, and all Spirituous Liquors, and all Toddy and Bang shall, except as is hereinafter provided, be liable to a duty, when used or consumed in any of the Stations of the said Settlement.

Exclusive rights.

3. The exclusive right of making or preparing Chandoo or Opium Dross, and of retailing Chandoo or Opium Dross, or Opium in smaller quantities than one chest; and the exclusive right of retailing Spirituous Liquors, and of making and distilling Spirituous Liquors; and the exclusive right of selling Toddy and Bang, within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, shall be vested, from time to time, in such persons as the Local Government may license for that purpose, either by public or private sale of such exclusive rights, and on such conditions as may be proper, to secure the due payment of the rents and revenues of the said Farms, and to provide equitable arrangements for the transfer of the stocks of machinery and exciseable articles in the possession or any Farmer at the end of his term of exclusive privilege to the next succeeding Farmer.

Farmer's name.

4. Any person in whom the exclusive right of making or preparing Chandoo or Opium Dross, and of retailing Opium in smaller quantities than one chest shall be vested, shall be called the "*Opium Farmer* of Prince of Wales' Island," or "of Singapore," or "of Malacca," as the case may be; and the person on whom the exclusive right of retailing Spirituous Liquors, and of making and distilling and compounding Spirituous Liquors shall be vested, shall be called the "*Spirit Farmer* of Prince of Wales' Island," or "of Singapore," or "of Malacca," as the case may be; and the person in whom the exclusive right of selling Toddy and Bang shall be vested, shall be called the "*Toddy Farmer* of Prince of Wales' Island," or "of Singapore," or "of Malacca," as the case may be.

Farmers to sign contract,

5. No person in whom such exclusive right may be vested, shall use such right until after he shall have entered into a contract in writing with the Local Government, binding himself to adhere to the terms of such contract, and to the provisions of this Act; and the several Farmers shall give such security, as may seem to the Local Government to be sufficient, for the due fulfilment of their contracts, by deposit of money or valuable securities, or by mortgage of real or personal property or otherwise: And it shall be lawful for the Local Government to sell, dispose of and realize all such property mortgaged, pledged or deposited, without action, suit or other legal procedure for judgment or decree, in any Court of Justice, and to apply the same, or the proceeds of sale thereof, or so much thereof as may be required, to liquidate any penalties, forfeitures, damages or losses which may arise or exist against the said Farmers at the

and give security, &c.

Government may dispose of securities, &c.,

summarily,

and apply same to defalcations, &c.

end of their several terms, before surrendering to them their securities, or making over to them the monies and valuable securities so deposited:

Proviso.

Provided that no such penalties, forfeitures, damages or losses shall be chargeable against any Farmer under this Act till the same shall have been sanctioned, in writing, by the chief Civil Authority in the said Settlement. Such contract and mortgage may be in the form of Schedule A to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Form of contract and of mortgage

Farm of Opium.

6. *Clause* 1.—Every person importing into any of the said Stations any Opium, shall, before landing such Opium or any part thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, a Bill, in form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of Opium, the name of the ship, the time of landing, and the place where the said Opium is intended to be stored: whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish a permit, without fee, in form of Schedule C to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the Opium to be landed and stored, in terms of the Bill of Specifications; and no Opium so stored shall be removed without a permit from the Registrar of Imports and Exports, who shall grant such permit on the application, in writing, in form of Schedule D to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, of the owner, or his Agent, desiring to remove the same, and stating the place to which it is to be transferred: and before exporting any Opium from any of the said Stations, the intending exporter shall furnish to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, a Bill, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of Opium to be exported, and the name of the ship, and the place to which the same is to be exported, whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish, without fee, to the intending exporter, a permit, in form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the said Opium to be exported.

Import of Opium.

Bill of Specifications.

Permit by Registrar of Imports and Exports to land Opium.

Permit to remove.

Export of Opium.

Permit to export.

Clause 2.—And it shall not be lawful for any person to import, or bring, into any of the said Stations, or to export, or take out, from any of the said Stations, any Opium, except to or from the principal Ports of the said Station, and within the limits of the said several Ports, as laid down under Act No. XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port Dues)*, or any other Act, to the like effect, to be hereafter passed.

Confined to principal Ports.

Clause 3.—Any Opium in smaller quantities than one chest, imported into any of the said Stations, shall be lodged in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, subject to the rules laid down in Section 11 of this Act, and shall not be taken therefrom, except for exportation, or sale to the Opium Farmer of the Station, as is hereinafter provided.

Opium less than one chest.

Clause 4.—Any person offending against any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars; and any Opium so imported, or exported, or stored, or moved, or attempted to be imported, or exported, or stored, or moved, contrary to the provisions of this Section, with the packages and vessels in which it is contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

7. The Opium Farmer shall be entitled to inspect, and take extracts from, the Registry of Imports and Exports, and the production of a copy of any extracts from the said Registry, certified under the hand and seal of the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, shall, on the trial of any person charged with an offence under this Act, in any Court of Justice within the said Settlement, be proof of the facts set out in the said extracts, till the contrary be shewn, by, or for, the person so charged, and the omission of entries in the said book shall be proof, till the contrary is shewn, in like manner, that application has not been made for the permit required.

Inspection of Register.

Certified extracts of Register, evidence.

Omission of entries.

8. Any Justice of the Peace at any of the said Stations, on information, on oath, lodged before him, by the Opium Farmer of the Station or his Agent, that there is reason to believe that any Opium has been imported into the said Settlement, contrary to the provisions of this Act, or that any Opium imported into, and stored in the Station, has been removed without a permit, as hereinbefore required, from the place in which such Opium was stored, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to enter and search any place, and if any Opium is found to have been so imported, or to be missing from the place in which it was permitted to be stored, the person in whose possession such Opium may be found, or in whose name such Opium shall have been so stored, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars for every chest of Opium which shall be found to have been so imported, or so removed, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Search warrant for Opium.

Information.

Penalty.

9. Every person, other than the Opium Farmer of the Station, who shall make or prepare Chandoo or Opium Dross, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement, or who shall import thereinto any Chandoo, or Opium Dross, except as is hereinafter provided by Section 11 of this Act, or who shall therein sell, or offer for sale, or permit to be sold, or offered for sale, or who shall purchase, or who shall knowingly have in, or receive into, his possession or control, any Chandoo or Opium Dross, or Opium in less quantities

Making Chandoo.

Importing Chandoo.

Selling Chandoo.

Having in possession Chandoo.

than one chest, not purchased from the Opium Farmer of the then current year, or a licensed Opium Shop-keeper of the Station, of the then current year, the onus of proof of which purchase shall rest with the person in whose possession or control the said Chandoo or Opium Dross or Opium may be found, shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; for the second offence, a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars; and for every subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars; and all such contraband Chandoo or Opium Dross, and the vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited, and all utensils and vessels which have been used, or which are plainly intended to be used, in preparing Chandoo and Opium Dross shall be seized and forfeited.

Proof.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

10. Every person, other than the Opium Farmer of the Station, who shall sell, or offer for sale, and every person who shall buy from any person other than the Opium Farmer of the then current year, or who shall knowingly receive, or have in his possession, contrary to the provisions of this Act, any quantity of raw Opium less than one chest, shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; for the second offence, a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars; and for every subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars; and all such Opium with the packages or vessels in which the same is contained, shall be seized and forfeited: provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the sale of raw Opium, for exportation, under the provisions of Section 12 of this Act.

Raw Opium, selling or buying.

Having in possession.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Proviso.

11. Every person arriving in any ship at any of the said Stations, who may have on board any Chandoo, or any Opium Dross, or any raw Opium, in less quantity than one chest, shall, within twenty-four hours after such vessel shall have come to anchor, give notice in writing thereof to the Registrar of Imports or Exports in the form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and shall apply to the said Registrar for a permit to land the said Opium, or Chandoo, or Opium Dross; and the said Registrar, or his Deputy, shall forthwith issue a permit, without fee, in form of Schedule C to this Act annexed, or to the like effect; whereon the person receiving the permit shall forthwith, and before landing any of the said Opium, Chandoo, or Opium Dross, furnish a copy of the said permit to the Opium Farmer of the Station; when the said Opium, Chandoo, and Opium Dross shall be forthwith landed and deposited in the Office of the said Registrar, where it shall remain until exported or sold to the Opium Farmer: and when it is desired to export the same, the Owner or his Agent shall apply, in writing, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the said Registrar for a permit to export; when the said Registrar, or his Deputy, shall issue his permit, without fee, in the form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the export; and the person receiving the said permit shall forthwith, and before the removal of any of the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross, furnish a copy of the said permit to the Opium Farmer of the Station, and shall at once thereafter proceed to remove the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross from the said Office to the ship in which it is to be exported: provided always, that no such permit for exportation shall be granted, till the person applying for the same shall have produced the Port Clearance for the ship in which it is intended to export the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross: and provided further, that the permits for landing and for exporting such Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross shall specify the name of the ship, the name of the owner of the Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross, the quantity and description of the same, and the vessels or utensils containing the same, and the time of intended landing, or removal from the said Office; and any person committing a breach of any of the provisions of this Section, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross shall be seized and forfeited.

Raw Opium or Chandoo arriving.

Notice to land.

Permit to land

Notice to Farmer.

Deposit.

Notice to export

Permit to export.

Notice to Farmer.

Proviso.

Port Clearance.

Specifications permits.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

12. Every person, who shall be desirous of exporting, or of selling for exportation, raw Opium, in any quantity less than one chest, shall deposit a chest containing the customary quantity, in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports; and whenever such person shall apply for any portion of such Opium to be delivered to him, or to any purchaser thereof, for exportation, he shall deliver to the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, a written Bill of Particulars, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, expressing the quantity of Opium that is to be exported, and the name of the person who is about to export the same, and of the ship, and of the master, and of the place to which the same is to be exported, and the time of removal, and having also, in case the Opium mentioned therein is to be sold for exportation, the name of the purchaser written thereon; and the said Registrar, or his Deputy shall thereupon cause the quantity of Opium specified in the Bill of Particulars, to be taken out of such chest, and delivered to the person, who is to export the same, and shall deliver to such person, without fee, a permit in form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect: and the said Opium shall be exported, in terms of the said permit, and such chest shall remain in the custody of the said Registrar, or his Deputy, until all the

Export of Opium less than one chest.

One chest to be deposited.

Bill of Particulars.

Delivery by Registrar.

Permit to export.

Chest emptied.

Opium contained therein shall have been exported, or sold, when the chest shall be destroyed: Provided that no such Opium shall be removed from the said Office till the person desirous of exporting the same, shall have furnished to the Opium Farmer of the Station, a copy of the said permit, and till after the Port Clearance for the ship, in which the same is intended to be exported, shall have been produced to the said Registrar, or his Deputy; and every person who shall commit a breach of any of the provisions, contained in this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Proviso. Notice to Farmer. Port Clearance. Penalty.

13. Every person who shall receive any such Permit as aforesaid, for the exportation, of any quantity of Opium less than one chest, and who shall not, upon receiving the same, within the time named therein, cause such Opium to be conveyed to and placed on board of the vessel mentioned in such Permit, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, and the vessels and conveyances in which it is contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Not exporting. Penalty. Forfeiture.

14. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to the sale of Opium for medicinal purposes by recognized Medical Practitioners, Chemists and Druggists.

Exemption.

Farm of Spirituous Liquors.

15. *Clause* 1.—Every person importing into any of the said Stations any Spirituous Liquors, shall, before landing the same, or any part thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, a Bill, in form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of such Spirituous Liquors, the name of the ship, and the place where the same is intended to be stored, and the time when it is intended to be landed; whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish, without fee, a permit, in the form of Schedule C annexed to this Act, or to the like effect, authorizing the Spirituous Liquors to be landed and stored, in terms of the Bill of Specifications; which permit shall include all the particulars required in the Bill of Specifications: Provided always, that if the said Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, are intended for use, or consumption, in the premises of the importer, where they may be stored on importation, he shall, before receiving the permit, make a declaration in the form of Schedule I to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, signed by him, to that effect, and shall pay to the Spirit Farmer for the quantity so intended to be used, or consumed, the duty leviable under this Act.

Import of Spirits. Bill of Specifications. Permit to land. Proviso. Use on premises. Payment of duty.

Clause 2.—When the permit for landing is received by the importer, he shall forthwith, and before landing, or removing, the Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, furnish to the Spirit Farmer of the Station a copy of the said permit, and the Spirituous Liquors shall be landed and stored, in terms of the landing Permit: any person offending against any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and the Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Landing Spirits. Notice to Farmer. Penalty.

16. Whenever any ship shall arrive at any of the said Stations, having on board Spirituous Liquors not entered on the ship's manifest, and not forming part of the ship's stores, or provisions placed on board by the owner, charterer, or other person, for the use of the officers, passengers and crew of such ship; the master, supercargo, or other person having charge or control over such Spirituous Liquors shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any such ship, cause the said Spirituous Liquors to be landed and stored in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, in the manner provided by Section 15 of this Act, for the landing of Spirituous Liquors, and such Spirituous Liquors shall remain in the said Office till the departure of the said ship, when they shall be exported in manner provided by Section 18 of this Act: Provided, however, that such Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, may be sold, or removed from the said Office, subject to the provisions of this Act for the removal, sale and export of Spirituous Liquors, and for the payment of duty thereon; any person convicted of an offence, contrary to the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and such Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Spirits on board ships. To be landed. Exporting. Proviso for sale. Penalty. Forfeiture.

17. Every Importer desirous of removing any Spirituous Liquors, from the place where they shall have been stored, on importation, shall apply in writing, in form of Schedule K to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Spirit Farmer of the Station, stating the quantity and description of the Spirituous Liquors, the time of removal, the place to which they are to be removed, and the person or persons into whose premises they are to pass, and except when the Spirituous Liquors are to be removed for exportation, as is next hereinafter provided, shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Spirit Farmer, the sum of fifty cents of a Dollar for every gallon of such Spirituous Liquors, and if in bottles, the sum of fifty cents of a Dollar for every four quart bottles, or eight pint bottles, and a proportionate sum for any lesser quantity; whereupon the said Spirit Farmer, if the application is made between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening, shall deliver to such person, without fee, a written permit to remove the same, in the form of Schedule L to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Removal of Spirits from place of Import storing. Application to Farmer. Payment of duty. Permit for removal.

18. Whenever it is intended to export any Spirituous Liquors from any of the said Stations, the intending exporter shall furnish to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, a Bill, in the form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of the Spirituous Liquors, the owner's name, the name of the ship and of the place to which they are to be exported, and the time of removal; whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy shall furnish a Permit, without fee in the form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, containing the particulars above required, authorizing the said Spirituous Liquors to be exported by the said applicant; who shall forthwith, and before removing the said Spirituous Liquors, supply to the Spirit Farmer of the Station, a copy of the said Permit.

Export of Spirits.

Bill of Specifications.

Permit to export.

Notice to Farmer.

Provided always, that if the quantity of Spirituous Liquors to be exported do not exceed three dozen quart bottles, or six dozen pint bottles, it shall not be necessary to apply to the Registrar of Imports and Exports for his Permit; but application, as hereinbefore provided, shall be made to the Spirit Farmer, who, in such case, shall grant his Permit, in the form above described, without payment of duty, for the removal of the said Spirituous Liquors to the ship in which they are to be exported. Provided further, that the Spirit Farmer shall not be required to grant such Permit for exportation till the Port Clearance of the ship in which the Spirituous Liquors are to be exported, shall be produced to him; and provided further, that in the event of any person being desirous of exporting Spirituous Liquors on which the Farmer's duty has already been paid, on proof of such payment, by the person applying, the Spirit Farmer shall refund to the exporter the amount of duty which may have been paid on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors so to be exported, and shall issue his Permit for the exportation thereof; and any person, to whom such refund shall have been made, neglecting or omitting to cause the said Spirituous Liquors to be exported, in terms of the said Permit, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and the said Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Farmer's Permit for three dozen.

Proviso.

Port Clearance.

Proviso.

Duty already paid.

Proof.

Refund.

Not exporting.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

19. Every person, except as hereinbefore provided in Section 17 of this Act, desirous of removing Spirituous Liquor from one place to another, or from the possession of one person to that of another person, shall apply in writing in the form of Schedule M to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Spirit Farmer of the station, stating the quantity and description of Spirituous Liquors, the place to and from which they are to be removed, and the person from and to whose possession they are to be removed, and the time of removal; whereupon the said Spirit Farmer shall grant his Permit, in the form of Schedule N to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, without payment of any fee, for the removal: provided the duty leviable on the said Spirituous Liquors shall have been already paid to the Spirit Farmer of the then current year; the onus of proof of which payment shall rest with the person applying for the Permit.

Subsequent removal of Spirits.

Application to Farmer.

Farmer's Permit.

Proviso for duty.

Proof of payment.

20. Any person convicted of having landed or exported, or removed, any Spirituous Liquor, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars for the first offence; to Two Hundred Dollars for the second offence; and Four Hundred Dollars for the third and every subsequent offence; and the Spirituous Liquors and the vessels in which they are contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Illicit landing, or exporting, or removing Spirits.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

21. If the Spirit Farmer shall refuse, on application, as hereinbefore provided, to grant his permit for the exportation, or removal, of any Spirituous Liquors, the person requiring such Permit, may apply, in writing, to any Justice of the Peace, furnishing him with a copy of the application made to the Spirit Farmer, and such Justice of the Peace, on security being given to his satisfaction for the amount of duty leviable under the provisions of this Act, on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors intended to be removed, shall issue his order, in the form of Schedule O to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under his hand and seal, authorizing the removal of the Spirituous Liquors, and for which order a fee of One Dollar shall be paid by the applicant, and if the said Farmer shall thereafter be convicted of an offence under the next succeeding Section of this Act, such fee shall be refunded by the said Farmer.

Farmer refusing Permit.

Application to Justice of the Peace.

Security for duty.

Order of Justice of the Peace.

Fee for order.

22. The Spirit Farmers at each of the said Stations shall grant their receipt, in the form of Schedule P to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, for every sum of money received by them as duty, under the provisions of this Act, and any Spirit Farmer refusing, without good cause shewn, to grant his Permit for the exportation, or removal of Spirituous Liquors, under the provisions of this Act, or refusing to grant his receipt, as above required, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Receipts by Farmers.

Refusing Permit.

Penalty.

23. Any Justice of the Peace at any of the said Stations, on information lodged before him, on oath, by the Spirit Farmer of the Station, or his Agent, that

Search Warrant.

Information on oath.

he has reason to believe that Spirituous Liquors imported into the Station, have been removed from the place where the same may have been stored on importation, under the provisions of this Act, without payment of duty to the said Spirit Farmer, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the said Spirit Farmer, or his Agent, to enter the place in which such Spirituous Liquors are, or shall have been, stored, and examine the same, and, if it appear that there is any deficiency in the quantity which ought, according to the landing Permit of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, and the Permits granted for the exportation and for the removal of Spirituous Liquors, to be found stored in such place, the person or persons in whose name the landing Permit was issued by the Registrar of Imports and Exports or his Deputy, may be summoned before any Justice of the Peace of the said Station, and, on proof to his satisfaction that there is a deficiency in the quantity of Spirituous Liquors, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and shall pay to the said Spirit Farmer the duty leviable under the provisions of this Act, on the deficiency: Provided always that such person shall not be held liable for any deficiency arising from leakage or breakage: and provided further, that the Spirit Farmer, or his Agent, in serving such warrant, shall be accompanied by a Police Officer of the rank of Inspector, at least.

Warrant.

To examine stores.

Deficiency.

Summons.

Penalty.

Duty.

Proviso.

For leakage, &c.

Proviso.

Service of warrant.

24. From the passing of this Act, whoever being a manufacturer of sugar, or whoever being in charge of a place for the manufacture of sugar in the said Settlement, shall be desirous of having a Distillery at his sugar manufactory, for making, or distilling, or rectifying, or compounding Spirituous Liquors, shall apply in writing to the Commissioner of Police of the Station within which such sugar manufactory is situated, for a License; and in such application shall be inserted the name of the applicant, the situation of his manufactory, and the number and size of the stills he is desirous of keeping; and the Commissioner of Police shall grant such License, renewable every year, under his hand and seal, to the applicant, on payment of a fee of Ten Dollars: and such License shall be registered in the Police Office of such station or place.

Sugar Distilleries.

License.

Fee.

Registry.

25. No licensed Distiller shall be at liberty to sell to any person other than the Spirit Farmer of the Station, or to sell, send out of, or deliver from, his Distillery, for exportation, any Spirituous Liquors in a less quantity than one hundred and sixty imperial gallons, or, if in bottles, in a less quantity than fifty dozen of quart bottles, or one hundred dozen of pint bottles; and every licensed Distiller who shall sell, send out, or deliver, or permit to be sold, sent out, or delivered from his Distillery, any Spirituous Liquors (except as aforesaid) shall, on conviction, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; and such Spirituous Liquors and the vessels in which the same are contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Distiller, selling, &c.

Selling, &c., for exportation.

160 gallons.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

26. Every person, other than the Spirit Farmer, or a licensed Distiller, who shall make, or distil, or rectify, or compound, any Spirituous Liquors, or shall knowingly keep, or have in his possession, any still, or other utensil or apparatus, or part of such still, utensil or apparatus, for distilling or making, or rectifying, or compounding Spirituous Liquors, shall, on conviction, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; and all such Spirituous Liquors, and every such still, or other utensil or apparatus, or portion of such still, utensil or apparatus, shall be seized and forfeited, but nothing contained in this or any other Section of this Act shall be construed to extend to distillations for medicinal or scientific purposes.

Illicit distillation.

Having still in possession.

Distilling.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Exemption.

27. Every person, other than the Spirit Farmer, or persons duly licensed under the provisions of this Act, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, who, within the said Settlement, shall sell or purchase, except for exportation, any Spirituous Liquors, on which the duty leviable under this Act shall not have been paid to the Spirit Farmer, and every person as aforesaid, who shall knowingly have in his possession, custody or control, any Spirituous Liquors, sold or purchased, without such payment of duty, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars for the first offence; and Two Hundred Dollars for the second offence; and Four Hundred Dollars for the third and every subsequent offence, and the Spirituous Liquors with the vessels in which they are contained shall be forfeited: Provided that it shall be incumbent on the person in whose possession any Spirituous Liquor shall be found, to shew that the duty leviable under this Act has been paid to the Spirit Farmer.

Dealing in Spirits illicitly.

Having in possession.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Proviso onus of proof.

28. All Spirituous Liquors, imported, landed, removed in, or exported from any part of the said Settlements, on account of Her Majesty's Government, are exempt from the operation of this Act.

Exemption for Government.

Farm of Toddy and Bang.

29. Every owner, renter or occupier of lands within the said Settlement, producing Toddy and Bang, shall cause the said lands to be registered at the Office of the Collector of Land

Registry of Toddy and Bang lands.

Revenue of the Station, and shall furnish to the said Collector a statement, in writing, describing the locality of the said lands, and containing full particulars as to the number of trees used for producing Toddy, and the extent of ground cultivated with Bang, and from time to time as alterations take place in the numbers of such trees, and in the extent of ground so cultivated with Bang, shall report such alteration to the said Collector, who shall cause the said particulars to be entered in a Book, to be kept for that purpose in his Office, which Book shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, without fee in that behalf: and any person convicted of an Offence against the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars: Provided further, that, on the trial of any person charged under this Section, the production of an extract from the said Book of Registry, signed by the said Collector of Land Revenue, or his Deputy, shall be proof of the facts stated in the said extract till the contrary be shown by the person charged, and the omission of full and correct entries relating to the lands as to which the charge is made shall be proof against the owner, renter or occupier, that such lands have not been so registered.

Particulars.

Registry Book.

Inspection of Book.

Penalty.

Proviso for proof.

30. Any Justice of the Peace on the information on oath of the Toddy Farmer of the Station, or his Agent, that there is good reason to believe that Toddy or Bang is produced on lands in the said Settlement, not duly registered under Section 29 of this Act, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, accompanied in either case by a Police Officer, to enter in and examine such lands, and the Toddy Farmer may apply to any Justice of the Peace for a summons against the owner, occupier or other person in charge of such lands, if not registered, or the person in whose name such lands are registered, to appear at the Police Court at the Station, to answer any charge under Section 29 of this Act, and any person so summoned to appear, on being convicted of an offence against Section 29 of this Act, shall be liable to punishment, as is provided by the said Section: Provided that such Justice of the Peace may issue his warrant, either before or after the issue of such summons, to compel the appearance of any person charged on the information on oath of such Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, with having committed an offence against Section 29 of this Act.

Search Warrant.

To examine lands.

Summons.

Penalty.

Proviso.

31. No person, other than the Toddy Farmer of the Station, shall import or export any Toddy or Bang into or from the said Station, except in the case of imports for sale to the Toddy Farmer of the Station: and any Toddy or Bang imported into any of the Stations, shall be at once taken to the principal shop of the Toddy Farmer at the Station, and there sold or delivered to such Toddy Farmer at such price as may be fixed from time to time by the Local Government: Provided always, that if the Toddy Farmer shall refuse to purchase any Toddy or Bang so imported, the importer shall forthwith export the same: Any person committing a breach of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one Hundred Dollars, and the Toddy or Bang found with such person shall be seized and forfeited.

Import of Toddy and Bang.

Price.

Proviso.

Export again.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

32. Every person, within the said Settlement, who shall sell, or offer for sale, except to the Toddy Farmer of the Station, and every person as aforesaid, who shall purchase from any person other than the Toddy Farmer of the Station, of the then current year, or from a licensed Toddy Shop-keeper of the then current year, or who shall knowingly have in his possession any Toddy or Bang, not purchased by him from such Toddy Farmer, or Registered Toddy Shop-keeper, the burthen of proof of which purchase shall rest on the person charged, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and all such Toddy or Bang shall be seized and forfeited.

Dealing in Toddy or Bang.

Having in possession.

Burthen of proof.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Places of Public Entertainment where Spirituous Liquors are sold, to be used on the Premises.

33. All Hotels, Inns, Taverns, Eating-Houses Punch-Houses, and other houses of Public Entertainment in any of the Stations of the said Settlement, in which it is desired to sell Spirituous Liquors, and which are already licensed under any Act of the Legislative Council of India for regulating such places, shall be registered, in a Book to be kept for that purpose, by the Commissioner of Police of the Station, yearly, in the last ten days of the month of April, or at such other time as may be directed by the Local Government: And such Commissioner of Police shall grant a license, in the form of Schedule H to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the person desirous of opening or keeping such place of Public Entertainment, authorizing such person to sell, by retail, Spirituous Liquors, under the provisions of this Act, so that the same be used or consumed in the licensed houses in which they may be purchased; and the said licensed houses may be classed by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, in three classes, according to the importance of the establishment, and the quantity of Spirituous Liquors likely to be consumed therein, and for such licenses, a fee shall be

Hotels, &c.,

to be registered.

License

to sell for consumption on premises.

Three classes.

Fees.

paid, yearly, as follows: that is to say,—

For a 1st Class House	... ...	Dollars 100
„ 2nd „	... ...	„ 75
„ 3rd „	... ...	„ 50

and any person, after the 30th day of April in each year or such other time as may be fixed, by the Local Government, for the determination of the Spirit Farmer privileges, selling Spirituous Liquors in such houses, without having first obtained a license for the year, as required by this section; and any person selling or buying Spirituous Liquors in such houses, and taking the same away from such houses, or allowing the same to be so taken away, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars, and the said Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Licensed Shops for sale of Exciseable Articles.

34. All houses, or shops for the retail sale of Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy and Bang, shall be registered in a Book, to be kept for that purpose by the Commissioner of Police at each of the said Stations, who shall, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, grant to the applicant a license, under his hand and seal, in form of Schedule Q to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, for each shop so to be used, in such numbers and in such situations, as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, determine; and before granting any such license, the Commissioner of Police, or his Deputy, shall cause to be read over and explained to the applicant the Rules and Regulations next hereinafter provided for, and the said applicant shall sign his name or make his mark in the presence of the said Commissioner, or his Deputy, in the Book in which the said Rules and Regulations are inscribed, in acknowledgment that the said Rules and Regulations have been read over and explained to him: and a printed copy of such Rules and Regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every such licensed shop: and any person opening or keeping a house or shop, for such purpose, without such license, or committing a breach of such Rules and Regulations, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Licensed shops to be registered.

Licenses.

Numbers and situations.

Acknowledgment of Keeper.

In Book of Rules.

Copy of Rules.

Penalty.

35. The Commissioner of Police, at each of the said Stations, shall, from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, draw up and publish Rules for the better management of such houses or shops, and maintaining order therein, the times for opening and shutting the shops, and the sign boards or other distinctive marks to be affixed to such houses or shops; and it shall be lawful, at all times, for the Commissioners of Police, their Deputies, and all superior Officers of Police, to be named by the Commissioner in the Rules to be published by them, to enter, without warrant, any of the said licensed houses or shops, purporting to be so licensed, and to arrest and take into custody, without warrant, any persons found in such houses armed, or making a disturbance, or gambling, or committing any breach of the Peace; and any person so found armed, or making a disturbance, or gambling, or committing a breach of the peace, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars. A fee of Ten Dollars shall be charged for every such License, to be paid by the person applying therefor, together with such reasonable sum as may be sufficient to cover the cost of the sign board, or other distinctive mark to be supplied to the said shop-keepers by the Commissioner of Police as aforesaid; such charge to be fixed by the Commissioners of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government.

Particulars.

Police visits.

Arrest of

Armed persons, Disturbers, Gamblers, Breakers of the Peace.

Penalty.

Fee for License.

Cost of sign boards.

36. The Commissioner of Police at each of the said Stations, with the sanction of the Local Government, may cancel the license of any person licensed to keep a shop, under the provisions of this Act.

Cancelment of License.

37. Any keeper of a licensed shop under this Act, knowingly permitting gambling to be carried on in his shop, or knowingly permitting armed persons to be in his shop, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Gambling.

Armed persons.

Penalty.

38. Every keeper of an Opium Shop, Spirit Shop, or Toddy Shop, licensed under Section 34 of this Act, who shall sell, or knowingly have in his possession, any Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, which shall not have been purchased from the respective Farmers of the Station, proof of which purchase shall rest with the person charged, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, shall be forfeited.

Exciseable articles not purchased from Farmers.

Proof.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

39. Every Farmer, under this Act, and every keeper of any house or shop, registered under this Act, who shall sell, or exchange Opium, or Chandoo, or Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, otherwise than for the coin usually current within the said Settlement, shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars.

Selling, except for coin.

Penalty.

40. Every person within the said Settlement, who shall deliver to any servant or labourer, any Opium, Chandoo, Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, in consideration of wages or hire due to such servant or labourer, shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Exchange for servant's wages.

Penalty.

41. Any Farmer, or person licensed under this Act, who shall knowingly sell, or deliver to any European or Native Soldier, any Opium, Chandoo, or Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, or Toddy or Bang, without having an authority in writing from the Commanding Officer of such Soldier, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sale to Soldiers.

Penalty

42. Any person in the said Settlement selling, or offering for sale, Spirituous Liquors, or Toddy, adulterated or compounded in such a manner as to be injurious to health shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and all such injurious articles shall be destroyed.

Adulterated Spirits or Toddy.

Penalty.

Destruction of articles.

43. Any Farmer under this Act who shall, either by himself or by the means of any other person, take from any person who may have committed, or be suspected of having committed a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, any sum of money, or any goods or chattels, or other consideration whatsoever, as a compromise, reward or payment, for not prosecuting such person for such offence, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars.

Compounding for offences.

Penalty

44. No Farmer, or Keeper of a licensed shop for the sale of exciseable articles under this Act, shall sell any exciseable articles near the end of the term of the exclusive privilege of the Farmer, or at any time during such exclusive privilege, so as in either case to authorize the use, by the purchaser, of such exciseable articles at any time after twelve o'clock at noon of the second day of May of each year, or thirty-six hours after such other time as may be fixed for the termination of the exclusive privilege of the Farmer: and any person found with any exciseable articles in his possession which have not been purchased from the Farmer of the term in which the time of seizure of such articles shall happen to be, except for thirty-six hours after expiry of such term as aforesaid, shall be liable to all penalities and forfeitures to which a person may be liable under this Act, if such articles had not been purchased from a Farmer or Licensed Shop-keeper.

Sale by outgoing Farmers near end of term.

Articles found sold contrary to this Section.

Penalties and Forfeitures.

License and Permit Fees.

45. All fees received for registering Licenses to keep Opium Shops, under this Act, shall be paid to the Opium Farmer for the time being; and all fees received for registering Licenses to keep Spirit Shops and Distilleries and Houses of Entertainment, registered under this Act, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors and for fees, and permits to remove Spirituous Liquors, under this Act, shall be paid to the Spirit Farmer for the time being; and all fees received for registering licenses to keep Toddy Shops for the sale of Toddy and Bang under this Act, shall be paid to the Toddy Farmer for the time being; and all fines and penalties whatsoever, received under this Act, shall, after the adjudication, at the discretion of the Justices of the Peace or Magistrates, of a portion of such fines and penalties to the informer, be paid into the Municipal Fund, established under Act No. XXVII of 1856 *(for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes, in the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca)*, or that may be established by any future Act, of the Station at which such fines and penalties shall be imposed, to be applied to the general purposes of the said Act: and all articles subject to restriction, under this Act, seized and forfeited, when the same shall not be ordered to be destroyed as unwholesome, shall be given to the Farmer prosecuting the case.

Fines and Penalties.

Informer's share.

Municipal Fund.

Forfeitures for Farmers.

Revenue Officers.

46. The Commissioner of Police at each of the Stations in the said Settlement may grant his warrant, in form of Schedule R to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to such Agents or servants of the several Farmers named in this Act, as may be approved of by the said Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, to act as Revenue Officers at the Station in which they be appointed: and no persons, except those so appointed, and except the members of the Police Force enrolled under the provisions of Act No. XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca)*, or any Act to be hereafter passed to the same effect, shall be competent to act as Revenue Officers under this Act: and such warrants may at all times be withdrawn by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, and any person, other than a Police Officer, assuming to act as a Revenue Officer, under this Act, and not holding such warrant, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars. The names and places of residence of every Revenue Officer so appointed, shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the Police Courts of the Station.

Warrants to act.

To approved persons.

Acting without warrant.

Police Officers.

Withdrawing of warrant.

Penalty.

Names to be posted.

47. Every Revenue Officer appointed under this Act, shall be supplied, at the expense of the Farmer requiring his appointment, with a brass plate or staff, bearing such sign or mark of office, as may be directed by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government: and before acting against any person, under the provisions of this Act, every such Revenue Officer, shall declare his office and produce to the person against whom he is about to act, his said sign or mark of office. Every Police Officer, acting under the provisions of this Act, if not in the uniform proper to his service, shall, in like manner, declare his office and produce to the person against whom

Badges for Revenue Officers.

Rules for acting.

Revenue Officers.

Police Officers.

he is about to act, such part of his public equipment as the Commissioner of Police shall have directed, or may direct, to be carried by Police Officers when employed in secret or special service: and any person who shall, after production of such sign or mark, or equipment of office, obstruct any such Police or Revenue Officer in the exercise of his duties under this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Obstructing Officers.

Penalty

48. Any person, who, as aforesaid, shall assault or beat any such Police or Revenue Officer, while so, as aforesaid, in the execution of his duty, under the provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars: and it shall be lawful for such Officers so resisted to oppose force to force and to execute their office or duty.

Assaulting Officers.

Penalty

Opposing force to force.

49. Every Police or Revenue Officer, who shall extort, or attempt to extort, or take from any person, any money or valuable consideration as a bribe, under pretence of this Act: and every person who shall offer to any Police or Revenue Officer any such bribe, and every Police or Revenue Officer who shall, maliciously and without reasonable grounds, arrest or detain any person under the provisions of this Act, or who shall not, with the least practicable delay, take any person so arrested before some Justice of the Peace for examination, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Extortion.

Bribery.

Malicious charges.

Delay in going before Justice of the Peace.

Penalty

Procedure.

50. Any Justice of the Peace within the said Settlement may, by his warrant, in the form of Schedule S to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, directed to any Police Officer within the said Settlement, or to any Revenue Officer or Officers, appointed in manner hereinbefore mentioned, empower him by day or by night (but if between the hours of six o'clock in the night and six in the following morning, then such warrant to be executed by, or in the presence of, a Peace Officer), to enter and search any dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place, or any ship lying, or being within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in any case, in which there shall appear to such Justice of the Peace, upon the oath of any person, good and sufficient cause to believe that, in any such dwelling house, shop or other building, or other place, or on board any ship, lying or being within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, is concealed or deposited any article subject to forfeiture under this Act: and to take possession of any such article found to be concealed or deposited therein, and of all utensils used for preparing Chandoo, or plainly intended for such use, and all stills, or other apparatus used for distilling Spirituous Liquors, or portions of stills or apparatus plainly intended for such use, and to arrest and take any person or persons being in such dwelling house, shop or building, or other place, or on board any ship, lying or being within the local limits aforesaid, in whose possession, custody or control, any such article may be found, or whom the said Officer or Officers may have good and sufficient reason to suspect have concealed or deposited therein any such article, and any Officer to whom such warrant shall be directed, may, in any case of resistance, break open any outer or inner doors of such dwelling house, shop or other building, or other place, and enter therein, and forcibly enter any ship, lying or being within the local limits aforesaid, and remove by force any obstruction to such entry, search, seizure and removal as aforesaid: Provided always, that all informations to be laid, and all warrants to be issued, and all arrests and seizures to be made under this Act, may be had or done on a Sunday, as well as on any other day.

Search Warrants.

To Police Officer.

To Revenue Officer.

By day-light.

On land.

At sea

Information

Contraband articles

Utensils.

Arrest on suspicion.

Break open doors.

Entry on ship.

Seizure.

51. If any person shall be found committing any act in breach of this Act, or if any Peace or Revenue Officer shall have probable cause to believe that any person has concealed upon his person any article subject to forfeiture under this Act, such Peace or Revenue Officer may immediately arrest such person, without a warrant, and shall thereupon immediately take such person before some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, who shall determine if there be reasonable grounds of suspicion, and such Justice of the Peace may direct such person to be immediately searched, and such Justice of the Peace, if he sees grounds for believing that an offence has been committed against the provisions of this Act, shall thereon admit the person so charged to bail, on his recognizance, in form of Schedule T to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, with such securities as to the said Justice of the Peace shall seem sufficient, to appear before him or some other Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, at a Police Court at the Station, to answer the charge, and if the person so charged shall not give such security for his appearance, such Justice of the Peace shall issue his order in writing, in the form of Schedule V to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, directing the person so charged before him to be taken to the principal Police lock-up at the Station with any articles subject to forfeiture under this Act, found or said to have been found with such person, and there to be kept till bail be given to the satisfaction

Offences on view.

Concealment on person.

Arrest.

Search by Justice of the Peace.

Bail

Commitment in default of bail.

Detention.

of the same, or any other Justice of the Peace, for the appearance of such person, to stand his trial for the offence charged at a Police Court in the Station, and in the default of such bail, to be kept in the said lock-up till the trial of the offence: Provided that no person so kept for want of bail shall be detained for any period exceeding two days: and if any person who shall have entered into recognizance to appear as above, shall not appear, as required, the Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, before whom he was to have appeared, shall, on application, certify such non-appearance on the back of such recognizance, whereupon the sum thereby acknowledged to be due, shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act, for levying penalties.

Proviso time of detention.

Default of appearance.

Summary procedure.

52. It shall be lawful for any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, before whom a charge shall be laid against any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, on being satisfied that a summons has been duly served on the person charged to appear to answer the charge, or in case the person charged shall have been admitted to bail, to appear, and in either case, such person shall not appear, according to the exigence of the summons or bail bond, and no sufficient cause shall be shewn for such non-appearance, to proceed to the hearing of the charge, as if such person charged were present.

Proceeding *ex parte*.

53. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct the suspension and withdrawal of any charge or proceedings before any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, under this Act, and to cancel and annul and reverse in whole or in part, any order, charge, conviction, or other proceeding under this Act, and to direct the refund of the whole or any part of any fine or penalty, and the restoration of the whole or any portion of any articles ordered to be forfeited to any person from whom the same may have been taken, and to remit the whole or any part of any sentence of imprisonment passed under this Act.

Remission of sentences.

54. All penalties under this Act may be imposed on conviction of the offender, by confession of the offender, or by the oath of one or more witnesses, before two Justices of the Peace or a Magistrate of Police, at a Police Court in the Station: and in case of non-payment of any penalty imposed or forfeited under this Act, the convicting Justices or Magistrate may issue their Warrant of Distress, in the form of Schedule W to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under their hands and seals, directed to any Peace Officer to levy the amount of such penalty, by seizure and sale of any goods of the offender which may be found within the jurisdiction of such Justices or Magistrate: and if no such property shall be found within such jurisdiction, then the aforesaid Justices or Magistrate, by warrant under their hands and seals, in the form of Schedule X to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, may commit the offender to prison, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months, where a pecuniary penalty of Twenty-five Dollars shall be imposed, and in the same proportion for any greater penalty which shall be imposed: Provided always, that in case it shall appear to such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, by the confession of the offender, or in any other manner, that he has no goods whereon to levy such distress, then and in every such case, it shall be lawful for such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, if they shall deem it fit, instead of issuing such Warrant of Distress, by warrant under their hands and seals, in the form of Schedule Y to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to commit the offender to prison, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months, where a pecuniary penalties of Twenty-five Dollars shall be imposed, and in the same proportion for any greater penalty which shall be imposed: Provided always, that in no case shall the term of imprisonment exceed two years.

Convictions

Warrant of Distress

Commitment in default of distress

Form of Warrant of Commitment.

Periods of imprisonment.

Commitment without distress.

Warrant of Commitment.

Commutation of penalties.

55. All convictions under this Act may be in the form of Schedule Z to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and no conviction or order shall be quashed or set aside for want of form or otherwise, and no warrant of commitment shall be held void, by reason of any defect therein: Provided it be alleged therein that the party charged has been convicted of the offence and to the punishment set out in the warrant of commitment: Provided there be a conviction as aforesaid to that effect, and no conviction or order under this Act shall be removed by *certiorari*, or otherwise, into the Court of Judicature, except as next hereinafter mentioned.

Form of conviction

not be quashed for formal defects, &c.

Certiorari.

56. If any person shall feel himself aggrieved by any adjudication made by such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, such person shall, within one week from the day of the said adjudication, give notice, in the form of Schedule AA to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, who shall have adjudicated, and to the opposite party of his intention to appeal, stating in such notice the grounds of appeal, whereupon the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate shall cause a transcript of the proceedings, including the charge, the evidence and the adjudication, conviction, or order, to be drawn up in the form of Schedule BB to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and as soon as reasonably convenient to be transmitted, certified under their hands and seals, to the Court of Judicature at the Station: Provided always, that no such proceedings in appeal shall be allowed, till the person desiring to appeal, shall have lodged a sum sufficient to cover the costs of

Appeal

Week's notice.

Grounds of Appeal.

Transcript to be sent

to Court of Judicature.

Deposit for costs of transcript.

preparing the transcript, not exceeding the sum of six cents per folio of ninety words, contained in the said transcript, and shall have given security to the satisfaction of the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, in any sum not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars to answer for the costs of the said appeal, to be taxed by the proper Officer of the said Court of Judicature, and further security for the due payment of any penalty adjudicated or to be adjudicated in appeal against the person desiring to appeal: and provided further, that if any person desiring to appeal, shall have been sentenced to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, it shall be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, to have brought before them in custody, such person, by their order, in form of Schedule CC to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under their hands and seals addressed to the Sheriff of the said Settlement, or to the Keeper of the Jail or House of Correction, or other place in which such person may be confined, who shall thereupon produce or cause to be brought before the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, the person required by the said order to be produced before them, and they shall admit such person to bail, on good and sufficient security being given to their satisfaction, for the surrender of such person after the hearing of the appeal, to undergo his said sentence, or to pay his penalty and costs, or to be discharged: and if any person so bound over to appear, shall not thereafter, in pursuance of the terms of the bail bond, so appear and undergo the sentence or pay the penalty and costs required, such recognizance may be forfeited by any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, sitting at the said Court, and on such non-appearance being certified on the back of the said bail bond, the amount thereof shall be levied on the goods and effects of the defaulter and his sureties in the manner provided by this Act for the levy of fines and penalties, and such security for costs or for the payment of any penalty shall be in the form of Schedule DD to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Security for costs.

Security for judgment

Respite of sentence.

Order to bring up persons in prison.

Bail.

Default of appearance.

Summary procedure.

Form of security.

57. On the transmission of the said transcript, the said appeal shall be entered on the list of cases for trial on the civil side of the said Court, and shall be disposed of with the other business before the said Court, subject to such rules, as to time and order of hearing, as may from time to time be made by the Judges of the said Court. The Judges of the said Court shall give judgment in the said appeal after hearing the parties, or their Advocates or Law Agents, and may affirm or reverse or alter the adjudication of the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, with or without costs to be paid, as shall be ordered by the said Judges, as justice may seem to require: Provided always, that the said Judges may order the witnesses examined or tendered for examination in the Police Court, in the cases on either side, to be further examined, if it shall appear to them to be necessary for the due determination of the appeal, and the Registrar of the said Court shall immediately, on the determination of the said appeal, certify under his hand and seal to the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, the judgment of the said Court on such appeal, whereupon the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate shall forthwith put into execution the said judgment: Provided always, that no such adjudication shall be overruled or altered, by reason of defect of form in the charge, evidence, or adjudication or other proceeding, nor otherwise than on the merits of the case, so as substantial justice shall best be attainable and without reference to form.

Appeal to be entered on list.

Rules for hearing appeals

Judgment of Court.

Costs.

Further evidence.

Registrar of Court to certify the judgment of Court.

Execution of Judgment.

No appeal for mere defect of form.

58. On any trial before any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, and in any proceedings on appeal in the Court of Judicature, relating in any of the above cases to any seizure of contraband articles under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Judges of the said Court and for the Justices of the Peace and Magistrate, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, to proceed to trial and hearing of appeals on the merits of the case without reference to matters of form, and without enquiring into the matter or form of making any seizure.

Seizures not to be enquired into.

Trials to be on merits.

59. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for any thing done under the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant, one month, at least, before the commencement of the action; and in every such action, it shall be expressly alleged in the petition of complaint, that the act complained of was done maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, and if at the trial of any such action, upon the general issue being pleaded, as hereinafter provided, the plaintiff shall fail to prove such allegation, he shall be nonsuited, or a verdict shall be given for the defendant.

Actions.

Limitation, three months.

Notice of action

Malice

Nonsuit.

60. The defendant in any such action may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant, and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any such action, or if upon demurrer, or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs, as between attorney and client, and have the like

Plea of general issue.

Evidence.

Tender of amends.

Payment into Court.

Judgment for defendant.

Full costs.

remedy for the same, as any defendant hath by law in other cases; and though a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action, and of the verdict obtained thereupon.

Judgment for plaintiff.

Judge to certify for costs.

61. All permits required to be granted by the Registrar of Exports and Imports, or any Farmer, and all licenses granted under this Act, shall be exempt from Stamp duties.

Stamp duties.

62. Any person who shall counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify any license authorized to be issued by this Act, or any permit required to be granted by this Act, or who shall alter or publish as true, any such counterfeited, erased, altered or falsified license, knowing the same to be counterfeited, erased, altered or falsified, shall, on conviction thereof, in the Court of Judicature, be punished by imprisonment for any period not exceeding five years, with or without hard labour, or in the discretion of the said Court, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Thousand Dollars.

Counterfeiting Licenses and Permits.

Penalty.

63. The Schedules to this Act annexed, and the directions and forms therein contained, shall be deemed and taken to be parts of this Act, and the several blank spaces in the said forms shall be filled up, as required by the provisions of this Act relating thereto.

Schedules and Forms to be read as part of Act.

Blanks in forms.

Interpretation of Words.

64. *Clause* 1.—In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation Clause.

"Local Government" shall mean the Governor of the Settlement or other person performing the duties of Governor at the Station in which the Governor or such other person may then be resident, and the Resident Councillors or other person performing the duties of Resident Councillors at the Stations in which the Governor or such other person may not then be residing.

Local Government.

"Settlement" shall mean the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, with the places now or at any time hereafter to be subordinate or attached thereto, and shall include such portion of the sea along the shores of the said Settlement as may be within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement.

Settlement.

"Station" shall mean any one of the Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the places now or at any time hereafter to be subordinate or attached thereto, and shall include such portion of the sea along the shores of the said Station as is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement.

Station.

"Court of Judicature" shall mean Her Majesty's Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the several Divisions thereof.

Court of Judicature.

"Opium" shall mean any kind of Opium not prepared for smoking, chewing or eating.

Opium.

"Chandoo" shall mean any preparation of Opium or any preparation in which Opium forms an ingredient, used for smoking, chewing or eating.

Chandoo.

"Chandoo Dross" shall mean Chandoo already used for smoking.

Chandoo Dross.

"Spirituous Liquors" shall include Spirits, or distilled waters intended for human consumption, and any liqueur or compound of Spirits with fruit, sugar, honey, or other sweet or bitter principle, or vegetable production.

Spirituous Liquors.

"Toddy" shall mean the juice prepared or unprepared of the cocoanut or other tree of the palm species.

Toddy.

"Bang" shall mean any intoxicating drug or vegetable production other than Opium used for smoking or eating as a stimulant or narcotic in its raw or prepared state, except medical preparations kept and administered by medical practitioners as medicines for the cure or relief of diseased persons.

Bang.

"Importer" shall mean the person who shall take or receive from on board any ship, whether lying within or without the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature, and who shall bring or cause to be brought to land within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, any article subject to duty or restrictions under this Act, and shall also include any person who shall bring or cause to be brought into the said Settlement any such articles by land.

Importer.

"Chest of Opium" shall mean the package with the Opium contained therein, such as it is usually imported by merchants in the said Settlement.

Chest of Opium.

"Ship" shall include every kind of vessel used for the conveyance of persons or things on fresh or salt water.

Ship.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Gender.

65. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Straits Excise Act of 1866.

Short Title.

A.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Farmer's Contract.

(Farmer's name) having been declared to be the Farmer of for the term commencing on the day of 18 and ending on the day of 18 and he having offered as sureties for the due fulfilment of the terms of this Contract, (or certain real (or personal) estate having been assigned by him to the Local Government as security by way of mortgage, under the provisions of the Act of 18 by the deed annexed to this Contract, or Dollars having been lodged in the Local Treasury by the said Farmer as a deposit). THIS CONTRACT between the Local Government and the said Farmer and his sureties and witnesseth, that all the rights and privileges of Farmer of under the provisions of Act No. of are hereby vested in the said for the aforesaid term. The said (Farmer) and his sureties and for themselves, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, do hereby covenant and agree to pay to the Local Government, without demand, the sum of Dollars monthly, on the last day of every month, commencing on the day of the month of 18 , and ending on the day of the month of 18 , as the rent of the said Farm, and further covenant and agree that the said Farmer shall well and faithfully observe, perform and fulfil the several provisions, conditions and stipulations contained in the said Act, so far as they relate to the management of the said Farm, or impose any duty or obligation on the said Farmer, in as full and ample a manner, as if the said provisions, conditions and stipulations had been incorporated in this Contract: And they further covenant and agree, that if the said rent or any part thereof be unpaid for the space of days after any of the days on which the same ought to have been paid, or in case of the breach of any of the provisions, conditions and stipulations of the said Act so far as they relate to the said Farm, or the said Farmer, then and in either of such cases, it shall be lawful for the Local Government to determine and put an end to the said rights and privileges and dispose of the same to other persons, and in the event of any loss arising therefrom, they further covenant and agree to make good the said loss to the Local Government: And they further covenant and agree that the said Farmer will make over to such person as may be invested with the rights and privileges of the Farm at for the term next after the term herein provided for, all the stock of exciseable articles, and the machinery and vessels required for preparing such exciseable articles, in the possession of the said Farmer at the end of the term herein provided for, at the marketable value of the said articles, machinery and vessels, and in the event of any difference arising as to the nature and quantity of articles, machinery and vessels so to be made over and the prices thereof, such difference shall be determined by three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the said Farmer, one by the person in whom the said rights and privileges may be vested, or intended to be vested, for the next succeeding term, and one by the Local Government, and the award of such arbitrators or a majority of them shall be final, and the said arbitration, or other settlement, shall be held at such time before the end of the said term, as to the Local Government may seem reasonable. It is further covenanted and agreed that all deposits, as well as all securities given by them, shall be held by the Local Government till all questions between the said Farmer and his sureties and and the Local Government shall be finally disposed of, including matters relating to the transfer of the aforesaid exciseable articles, machinery and vessels, to the incoming Farmer, and it shall be lawful for the Local Government on breach of any of the covenants in this Contract, such breach and the amount of penalty therefor to be held and proved by indorsement on the back on this Contract by the Local Government, stating the breach and the amount of penalty therefor, to sell and dispose of all or any of the deposits on securities made and given under this Contract, without notice to the said Farmer, or his sureties and and to nominate an Officer of the Local Government to execute all conveyances necessary for the transfer of any such securities, and out of the proceeds of such sale and disposition to satisfy and discharge any claims under this Contract against the said Farmer, and his sureties and when the Local Government, after satisfying all such claims, shall return to the said Farmer, the said deposits, or so much thereof as shall remain, and shall surrender all securities held, or the remainder of such securities, or of proceeds of sale of such securities, and this Contract shall be at an end: And it is further covenanted and agreed, that the rights and privileges hereby vested in the Farmer, shall not be assigned to any other person without the consent of the Local Government, and that such assignment, if so allowed, shall not be deemed to relieve the said Farmer and his sureties and from any liability under this Contract, and the said Farmer and his sureties, and

do hereby bind themselves, and any one or two of them, their, and any one or two of their executors, administrators and assigns, in the sum of Dollars
for the due fulfilment by the said Farmer of this Contract.

Signed, Sealed, and *Delivered* at

this day of 18 by

for the Local Government,

and by Farmer and

sureties

In the presence of

STRAITS EXCISE REVENUE.

Form of Mortgage.

I
do hereby assign to the Local Government as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the Contract for the Farm at for the term commencing the 1st day of 18 and ending the 30th day of 18 under Act No. of 1866. All my right, title and interest in the land situate in the District of in and described in Government Grant or Lease No. dated the day of 18 and estimated to contain

and do hereby make over to the Local Government the Title Deeds of the said land. In the event of any breach of the covenants in the said Contract by the Farmer, no proof of which breach or of the amount of penalties, forfeitures, damages and losses arising therefrom, shall be required further than the indorsement of the same on the back of the said Contract by the Chief Civil Authority in the said Settlement, I do hereby, for myself, my executors, administrators and assigns authorized the Local Government to sell, or otherwise dispose of the land hereby mortgaged, and out of the proceeds thereof to defray any penalties, forfeitures, damages and losses, or other liability to which by the said indorsement, the said Farmer shall have been declared liable, and the balance, if any, to be paid to me, my executors, administrators or assigns. And the Local Government is hereby authorized to appoint an Officer of Government to execute for me, my executors, administrators and assigns all conveyances and instruments necessary for the sale or transfer of the said lands.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year 18

Signed, Sealed, and *Delivered,*

In the presence of

B.

EXCISE IMPORTS.

Bill of Specification under Sections 6—11—15.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a permit to land from the ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number and description of case or package Chandoo Opium Dross package) within the hours from till on the day of 18 to be stored in the (godown, shop or house) of No. in Street at or the Office of Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Yours, &c.,

Date *Importer.*

A copy of this Permit has been served on me.

(Opium) Farmer.

18

Singapore,

C.

EXCISE IMPORTS PERMIT.

Under Sections 6—11—15.

(is) authorized within the hours from till on the day of 18 to land from the ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of liquor, contained in casks—number of bottles and description of case or package Chandoo Opium Dross package) and (is) required to store the same in the (godown, shop or house) of No. in Street at or the Office of Registrar of Imports and Exports at

Registrar of Imports & Exports.

Date

D.

EXCISE REVENUE—OPIUM.

Notice to remove under Section 6.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a Permit for the removal of chests of Opium (marks and numbers) imported from by and stored under your Permit dated the day of 18 in the godown, &c., of situate in at and afterwards removed to the godown, &c., of and thence to the godown, &c., of (as often as may be necessary to set out the several removals) from the godown, &c., of at to the godown, &c., of situate at in

Yours, &c.,

Date

E.

EXCISE EXPORTS.

Bill of particulars under Sections 6—11—12—18.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a Permit to export by ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number and description of case or package Opium, Chandoo Opium Dross), within the hours from till on the day of 18 to (destination) the said having been purchased by me from in whose (godown, shop or house) it is now stored (*or* the same being now stored in my godown, shop or house) at the same being now stored in your Office, and sold by me to who is desirous of exporting.

Yours, &c.,

Exporter.

Date

F.

EXCISE EXPORTS PERMIT.

Under Sections 6—11—12—18.

Farmer.

(is) authorized to export by ship to (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number of description of case or package Chandoo Opium Dross) within the hours from till on the day of 18 , the said ( ) having been purchased by the exporter from the same being now stored in the (godown, shop or house of situated at the same being now stored in my office) and sold to who is required to export in terms of this Permit.

Registrar of Imports and Exports.

A copy of this Permit has been served on me.

Date

Date

G.

FORM OF SEARCH WARRANT.

Under Sections 8—23—30.

To the (Opium) Farmer or any Revenue Officer duly appointed under Act of or any Police Officer.

To Wit.

WHEREAS it appears to me, A B, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Station, by the information on oath of that he hath good reason to believe and doth believe that (Opium or Spirituous Liquors) have been removed contrary to the provisions of this Act, from the (godown, store or house) of situated in (or that Toddy or Bang is now being grown and prepared contrary to the provisions of this Act, in the land of situated at).

THESE are, therefore, to authorize and require you, to enter in the day-time, with a Police Officer of this Station, of the rank of Inspector at least, the said and therein take an account in writing of all (Opium or Spirituous Liquors) found in the said (godown, store or house, or of all trees used for producing Toddy, and measure the quantity of land used for the growth of Bang), and thereafter bring before me, or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at the said Station, at the Police Court, at the said account in writing within days, from the date hereof, and herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

(Signed)

Justice of the Peace.

H.

EXCISE REVENUE LICENSE.

Under Section 33.

(1st Class).

Commissioner of Police.

Keeper of Hotel, situated in at duly licensed under Act of is hereby authorized under the provisions of Act of 1866 to sell Spirituous Liquors in the said (Hotel), so that the same be used and consumed on the premises.

A fee of Dollars (100) has been paid for this license.

(Signed)

Commissioner of Police.

Date.

I.

EXCISE SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Declaration by Importer under Section 15.

To the Spirit Farmer at

TAKE NOTICE, that of the quantity of
landed by me on the at
from the ship and now stored in
I hereby declare gallons bottles
to be intended for use where stored and tender to you the sum of Dollars
being for the duty payable on the same under Act of

Date *Importer.*

K.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Under Section 17.

NOTICE TO REMOVE.

To the Spirit Farmer at

TAKE NOTICE, that I desire to remove under Section 17 of Act of 1866 gallons
bottles of contained in imported by on the
day of 18 ex-ship and now stored in
at and I hereby tender to you payment of
being the amount of duty chargeable on the same, and require from you a Permit for the
removal of the same from ( ) to the godown, shop or house of
situated at (or if duty already paid) the duty on the said having
been already paid by the Importer (giving the name).

Yours, &c.,

Date *Importer.*

L.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Permit to remove under Section 17.

(is) authorized to remove under Section 17 of Act of
1866, from ( ) to ( ) gallons
bottles of contained in (package) imported by
on the day of 18 , ex ship
and now stored in at
and I acknowledge to have received from the sum of Dollars
being the amount of duty chargeable on the same.

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

M.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Notice to remove under Section 20.

To the Spirit Farmer at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue your Permit for the removal under Section 20 of Act of
1866, of gallons, &c., cases containing bottles, &c., of (name of Spirituous

Liquors) imported and stored by in the godown of at and thence removed duty paid under your Permit, dated the day of 18 to the godown, &c., of at (state any further removals and dates of Farmer's Permits) where the said now lies, to the godown, &c. of at

Yours, &c.,

Date.

N.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Permit to remove under Section 20.

is hereby authorized to remove (state as in application) from the godown, &c., of at
to the godown, &c., of at
Duty on the said Spirituous Liquors having been paid by

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

O.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

To Wit,

Order to remove under Section 21.

Whereas application has been made to me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Station, for an order to remove (here state full particulars as required by Section 20) by (name of applicant) and whereas security to my satisfaction has been given by the said (applicant) for the amount of duty chargeable on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors intended to be removed. These are, therefore, to authorize the removal of (here state particulars) now stored in the godown of at to the godown of at there to be kept till further authorized to be removed under the provisions of this Act.

Given under my hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace.

P.

EXCISE SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS

Receipt by Spirit Farmer under Section 22.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Dollars being the sum payable as duty under Act of 1866, for gallons bottles of declared to be for use where stored by the said in the godown of at

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

Q.

EXCISE REVENUE LICENSE.

Under Section 33.

A fee of Dollars has been received for this License.

Commissioner of Police.

is hereby authorized to keep a licensed shop for the sale of (Chandoo, &c., Spirituous Liquors or Toddy and Bang) at (No. Street Town (or in the village or district of) subject to the Rules and Regulations in that behalf, which Rules and Regulations have been read and explained to the said

Given at this day of 18 .

Commissioner of Police.

R.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Appointment of Revenue Officer under Section 45.

of in

is hereby, with the sanction of the Local Government, appointed to be a Revenue Officer, under Act of 18 , and is hereby vested with all the rights, powers and immunities of such Office under the provisions of the said Act.

Date. *Commissioner of Police.*

S.

FORM OF SEARCH WARRANT.

Under Section 50.

To the Peace Officer or Officers within this Settlement, or to the Revenue Officer or Officers appointed according to the provisions of Act of

To Wit.

WHEREAS it appears to me *A B*, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *Station*, by the information on oath of *C D*, that he has good cause to believe and doth believe that articles, subject to forfeiture under the provisions of Act are concealed or deposited in the *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of E F or on board the ship* . now lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said *Settlement*. These are, therefore, in the name of our said Lady the Queen, to authorize and require you, with necessary and proper assistants, to enter in the day-time into the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of the said E F or on board the ship* now lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, and there diligently to search for the said articles, and also to authorize and require you, if a Peace Officer, and if not, in the presence of a Peace Officer, to enter in the night-time (that is to say, at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the following morning) in the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of the said E F or on board the ship* lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, and there diligently search for the said articles, and if the same shall be found upon such search, that you seize and take possession of the said articles so found, and also the body or bodies of any person or persons being in the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place, or on board the ship* lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, in whose possession, custody or control any such articles may be found, or whom you may have good and sufficient reason to suspect had concealed or deposited therein any such article, and to bring the said articles and person or persons before me the said *A B* or some other of the Justices of our said Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace in the Settlement aforesaid, to be disposed of and dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at in the year

(Signed) A. B.,
Justice of the Peace.

T.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Recognizance under Section 51.

To Wit.

BE it remembered that (person charged) and (sureties) appeared before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this *Station*, and acknowledge themselves severally, as well as jointly, to be indebted to the Commissioner of Police at this *Station*, or his successor in Office, in the sum of Dollars to be levied in a summary manner, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the said severally, as well as jointly, under the provisions of Section 53 of Act of 1866

The condition of the above recognizance is such, that if the above bounden shall be and appear at the Police Court at on next, the

day of 18 to be further dealt with according to law, and shall not depart therefrom without leave till lawfully discharged or convicted, then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise to stand in full force and virtue.

Taken and acknowledged before me,

Date

Justice of the Peace.

V.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

Under Section 51 *of Act* *of* 18

To Wit. } Whereas and have been brought before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Station by Revenue Officer appointed or by (a Police Officer) charged with (here state charge).

And whereas it appears to me that there is good reason to believe that an offence has been committed, for which the said ought to answer at the Police Court: and whereas the said has not found bail to my satisfaction to appear to answer the said charge:

These are, therefore, to authorize and require (the said Revenue Officer) to take the said (prisoners) to the principal Police Lock-up at there to be detained till (he) shall be brought before the Justices of the Peace, at the Police Court at to answer to the charge there to be preferred against (him) unless (he) shall before that time give bail to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at this Station, for (his) appearance at the Police Court as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal, this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace.

W.

FORM OF DISTRESS WARRANT.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or to any Peace Officer of the said Station.

To Wit. } Whereas *A B* of has been on the day of 18 duly convicted before us (*C D* and *E F*, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police) for the said *Station*, of the offence of

against the form of the Act of in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid: and whereas the said *A B* being required to pay the said sum hath not paid the same, but therein has made default: These are to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said *A B* which may be found within this *Station*, to the amount of the said sum, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of making such distress, and if within five days next after such distress, the said sum, together with the reasonable charges for taking and keeping the said distress, shall not be paid, to sell the said goods and chattels, and having paid out of the money arising by such sale the said sum of Dollars to us to be applied according to the provisions of the said Act of

and having deducted the necessary charges for taking, keeping and selling the said distress, to return the overplus, if any, on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels, and if no such distress can be made that then you certify the same unto us to the end that such further proceedings may be had thereon as to the law doth appertain.

Given under our hands and seals, this day of 18 .

(Signed) C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

X.

FROM OF COMMITMENT WHEN IT APPEARS THAT THE OFFENDER HAS NO GOODS WHEREON TO LEVY A DISTRESS.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or any Peace Officer, and the Keeper of the Prison of the said Station, or Keeper of the House of Correction at the said Station.

To Wit. } WHEREAS *A B* of was on the day of 18 , duly convicted before us, *C D* and *E F*, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police for the said *Station*, of the offence of

against the form of Act of in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us, that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour:* and whereas the said *A B* hath not paid the said sum, but therein hath made default, and it appears to us that the said *A. B.* has no goods or chattels whereon to levy a distress: These are, therefore, to command you, the said Peace Officers or Peace Officer, to take the said *A B* and him safely to convey to the prison of the said *Station*, and there to deliver him to the said Keeper thereof together with this precept, and we do hereby command you, the said Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A B* into the said prison, there to imprison him *with hard labour* for the space of

Given under our hands and seals, at this day of 18 .

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

Y.

FORM OF COMMITMENT.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or any Peace Officer, and the Keeper of the Prison of the said Station, or to the Keeper of the House of Correction at the said Station.

To Wit. } WHEREAS *A B* of was on the day of 18 , duly convicted before us (*C D* and *E F*, two of the Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police) for the said *Station* of the offence of

against the form of Act of , in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars, for the offence aforesaid, to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour:* And whereas we have issued a Distress Warrant to levy the amount of the said sum by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the said *A B* within our jurisdiction, and no goods and

chattels of the said *A B* have been found within such jurisdiction, and the said *A B* hath not yet paid the said sum, but therein hath made default: These are, therefore, to command you, the said Peace Officers or Peace Officer, to take the said *A B* and him safely to convey to the prison of the said *Station*, and there to deliver him to the said Keeper thereof together with this precept: And we do hereby command you, the said Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A B* into the said prison, there to imprison him *with hard labour* for the space of

Given under our hands and seals at this day of 18 .

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

Z.

FORM OF CONVICTION.

Under Section 55.

To Wit. } Be it remembered that, on the day of in the year 18 , *A B* is found guilty before us *C D* and *E F*, two of the Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police for the said *Station*, of the offence of

against the form of the Act of in that case made and provided: and we do hereby convict him of the offence aforesaid, and do adjudge that he the said *A B* hath forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid, to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour.*

Given under our hands and seals, at the day and year first-mentioned.

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

AA.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Notice of Appeal under Section 56.

In the Police Court at

In the case of
The (Opium) Farmer,
Complainant,
versus
M. N.,
Defendant.

To *A B*, Esquire and *C D*, Esquire, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at
or *E F*, Esquire, Magistrate of Police at

Take Notice, that I intend to appeal to the Court of Judicature against your adjudication in the above-named case, on the following grounds:—that is to say (here state grounds of appeal in full).

Yours, &c.,

Date. *Complainant or Defendant.*

BB.

EXCISE REVENUE APPEAL.

Under Section 55.

IN THE COURT OF JUDICATURE OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.
Division of

In the Matter of
The (Opium) Farmer of
versus

Charge in full (as in Charge Sheet or Summons). Mr. appeared as Law Agent for the Complainant, and Mr. for the Defendant (as the case may be).

The case was called on in the Police Court in on the day of 18 before (Esquire, a Magistrate of Police), or two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Station, when the Defendant pleaded not guilty, and the following evidence was taken on oath for the prosecution :—(here copy evidence for prosecution).

The Defendant contended (here state shortly the points of defence made by or for the Defendant).

The following evidence was taken for the Defendants :—(here copy evidence for defence).

For the Complainant it was contended that (here state shortly the argument in support of the Complainant's case).

The following adjudication was then made by the undersigned :— (here state decision).

On the day of 18 (the Complainant or Defendant, as the case may be,) gave notice to the undersigned of (his) intention to appeal and (has) lodged with (us) the sum of Dollars for the copying of this transcript, and (has) given security to (my) satisfaction in the sum of Dollars to answer the costs of this appeal, and in the further sum of Dollars (the amount of penalty) for the due enforcement of the penalty awarded by (me) or to be awarded by the Court of Judicature, if necessary.

This transcript is therefore in terms of Section of Act of 1866 transmitted to the Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Judicature.

Given under (my) hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

Magistrate of Police,
or
Two Justices of the Peace.

CC.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Order to produce person confined under Section 56.

To the Sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, or to the Keeper of the House of Correction at

THESE are to require you to bring before us or such other Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police as may be sitting at the Police Court, on next, the day of 18 the body of (prisoner's name) now in your custody, under warrant of Commitment, dated the day of 18 for an offencea gainst the provisions of Act of 18 .

Given under our hands and seals, at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace, &c.

DD.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Recognizance of Bail under Section 56.

(Defendant's name and sureties' names) appear before us, and acknowledge themselves severally, as well as jointly, to be indebted to the Commissioner of Police at this Station, or his successor in Office, in the sum of Dollars for costs in an appeal by him forwarded under the Act of 1866, and a further sum of Dollars to answer

a penalty adjudicated against the first above-named to be levied in a summary manner, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the said severally, as well as jointly, under the provisions of Section 53 of Act of 18 .

The condition of this recognizance is such, that if the above bounden (Defendant) shall, if ordered thereto on appeal by the Court of Judicature pay the amount of taxed costs of the said appeal (and shall further appear at this Police Court within two days after the hearing and decision of the said Court of Judicature on the said appeal and surrender himself to undergo any sentence or pay any penalty which may be ordered by the said Court of Judicature on appeal, then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise to stand in full force and effect.

Taken and acknowledged at the Police Court at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace, &c.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Abkári Act No. XIV of 1851, at present in force, in the straits Settlement, has been found to be inefficient for the purpose of securing the fullest result in collecting a revenue from the consumption of Opium, Spirits and Toddy and Bang; and this Bill, which has been approved by the Local Government, and which proposes to repeal the Act, is submitted as an improvement made necessary by the great increase of traffic and population, and by the natural requirements of the Settlement.

Section 3 is taken from Section 2 of the present Act, but has been verbally altered so as to correspond with the interpretation clauses at the end of the Act. At the end of the Section a provision is made for giving to the Local Government power to control the arrangements between the outgoing and incoming Farmers. The want of such power has hitherto been attended with this result, that, owing to the great scope for injuring proposing purchasers of the Farmer's rights now in the power of the Farmers, competition is checked as persons are afraid to come forward to offer for the Farms, knowing the power of the Farmer in possession to place obstacles in their way in commencing to work the Farms.

Section 4 corresponds to Section 3 of the present Act, but the limit of 160 gallons of spirituous liquors has been omitted.

Section 5 introduces a statutory form of agreement for the exercise of the Farmer's privileges, and gives power to the Local Government to make better arrangements for securing the due working of the Farms and payment of the revenue, objects which have heretofore been aimed at by enormously long indentures between Government and the Farmers.

The object of Sections 6 and 7 is to secure at the least possible expense and inconvenience to the general trade of the place, a check to enable the Farmer to collect his revenue. At present importers are bound by law to report at the Office of Imports and Exports every article imported into the Settlement, although there are no customs duties. The Sections provide a simple system of permits for importing, removing and exporting Opium, so that the Farmer can always know whether he is being defrauded, and by the terms of Sections 7 and 8, he can follow Opium and oblige those found dealing with it contrary to law to recompense him for the loss, treating all Opium found to have been dealt with contrary to the provisions of the Section relating to permits, as liable to pay to the farmer the amount of profit he would have derived from it had it passed through his hands for local consumption.

The trade in Opium is also confined to the principal port at each station.

The great complaints made by the Opium Farmers of losses arising from a system of persons buying a chest of Opium at a time and removing it into the jungle, there to be parcelled out to purchasers for smuggling, have led to the suggestion of this addition to the Act; and although it may be said that the Sections throw an impediment in the way of free trade in Opium, it is submitted that the inconvenience to the fair trader is trifling in comparison to the benefit which may be expected to the general revenue, while as to persons seeking to evade the payment of lawful duties to the Farmer, it is hoped that the fair working of the Sections will operate to check illicit dealing in Opium, and thus secure to the Farmer the full benefit of his privileges.

Section 10 is same as Section 11 of the present Act, but the words "Farmer of the current year" are added for the following reason which is to be taken in connection with the remarks above on Section 3. Towards the close of the Farmer's term of privilege, he tries to sell off at very reduced rates as much Opium as he can, and it has been found that consumers have thus been led to lay in large stocks at low prices to serve them for a month or so in the next year, during which time the new Farmer is deprived of his customers. It has been urged for the new Farmer that the words in the present Act, "other than the Opium Farmer of the station," see Sections 10, 11, 22, must necessarily mean the Farmer at the time when the offence was said to have been committed, but in a highly penal enactment, it has been thought better to place this beyond doubt by adding the words proposed, "Farmer of the current year."

Section 11 is an enlargement of the provisions of Section 14 of the present Act. A mode of evasion under the present Act as to Spirits taken on board vessels in harbour under pretence of being for exportation, has suggested the proviso in this Section that no permit shall be given till the ship has been cleared out.

The Section further provides for a system of permits and notice to the Farmer, which is expected to enable him to check evasion.

Section 12 is an enlargement of Section 16 of the present Act, and is drawn to assist the Farmer more readily in collecting his duties by giving him notice.

The general remarks above made as to Sections 6, 7 and 8 for Opium, apply to Sections 15, 16, 17,

18 and 19, and the provisions for the payment of duty to the Farmer are more clearly defined than in the present Act. The evasions so common under the 24th and 26th Sections of the present Act, will be checked by requiring the Importer to pay, the duty on Spirits stored for use under Section 15, and when Spirits on which the duty shall not have been paid on import are removed, the remover must, by Section 17, pay the duty where duty has been already paid—provision is made in Section 18 for a drawback on subsequent exportation. It has been the object of Sections 15 to 23 to provide an efficient check by permits for importing, storing, removing and exporting, so that the Farmer may be enabled to collect the Revenue the law intends he should have, that is, 50 cents for every gallon of spirituous liquors consumed in the Settlement. To secure this object a number of new provisions are to be found in these Sections, and in drawing them up it has been the object to make them as little burthensome as possible to the local trade.

Sections 20, 21 and 22 replace Sections 25 and 26 of the present Act as to removing Spirits from place to place. Special provisions are introduced to give the Farmer a practical mode of securing payment of his duties on the one hand, and for protecting the public against wrong by giving a summary appeal to the Magistrate to settle disputed questions of payment.

Section 23 replaces and enlarges the powers given by Section 27 of the present Act, by enabling the Farmer to follow Spirits on removal from place to place and to charge duty on all deficiencies in store.

Sections 24 and 25 are the same as Sections 32 and 33 of the present Act, but verbally altered, and with words added to provide for the case of owners of distilleries not resident in the Settlement.

Section 26. Difficulties have been found in practice in dealing with the provisions of Section 34 of the present Act in cases when only parts of a distilling apparatus have been found, and to avoid this, the words "part of such still, &c.," have been added.

Sections 35 and 36 of the present Act, making separate provision for Samsoo have been omitted, and Samsoo throughout the Act is included under the term Spirituous Liquors.

Section 27 replaces Section 24 of the present Act, gives greater facilities to the Farmer for tracing spirits, the owners of which may be attempting to evade the duty, and throws the burthen of proof on the person asserting that the duty has been paid.

The provisions of the present Act for collecting a Revenue on Toddy and Bang, are very imperfect, and it is supposed that, owing to the facilities for evasion, the farm does not produce nearly so much revenue as it ought.

Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 are framed for the purpose of enabling the Farmer to collect a Revenue on all Toddy and Bang actually consumed in the Settlement, and greatly enlarge the powers of the Farmer in dealing with persons trying to evade the law. The exemption allowed by Section 38 of the present Act, in favour of Bakers using Toddy grown on their own lands, is omitted as opening a door to evasion and as unnecessary.

Section 33. The present provisions for aising ar revenue on the consumption of Spirituous Liquors in Hotels, Taverns and Eating-houses are imperfect, and in the Stations of Singapore and Penang, especially the former, where there is a very large population of Europeans, seafaring persons, &c., improvement in this respect is desirable, and provisions should be made so as to secure the possibility of the Farmer collecting a revenue on the total consumption. At the same time, as there is a large profit made by the keepers of such houses, the amounts payable for licenses are largely increased, and it is proposed that the houses be divided into three classes to secure a more equitable rate of license money according to the profits of each.

Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 are intended to replace Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 47 of the present Act, the rules for the control and management of the licensed shops being all collected and enlarged so as to meet the requirements of the present time when, from the great progress of the Settlement in wealth and population, new rules have become necessary.

The provision proposed in Section 44 of the Bill, is necessary to meet the evasion referred to in the above remarks in Sections 3 and 10 of the present Act. The Section defines that the outgoing Farmer's privilege ceases on the expiry of his term, and is not to extend beyond that time so as to cover sales made by him of exciseable articles to be used after the expiry of his term to the injury of the incoming Farmer.

Section 45 is to replace Section 42 of the present Act, but with this alteration, that the forfeitures are to be given to the Farmers instead of, as at present, to the Municipal Fund. The alteration is suggested on the ground that the articles forfeited, except in the case of the Spirit Farm, are of no use to any one but the Farmers, as they cannot be sold except to the Farmers or for exportation, and it is anticipated that the knowledge that the Farmers are to derive an advantage from the forfeitures will have an encouraging effect.

Sections 46, 47, 48 and 49 replace Sections 45 and 46 of the present Act, and are intended to provide more effectually for the appointment and control of the Revenue Officers to be maintained by the Farmers, for their protection in the due exercise of their duties, and for the protection of the public against them when acting or attempting to act unlawfully.

Section 50 replaces Sections 20 and 43 of the present Act, and provides generally for the issue and service of warrants to arrest and search at sea as well as on land, and a proviso is added, taken from Section 6 of Sir John Jervis' Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 43, for proceedings before Justices of the Peace in indictable offences, legalizing proceedings taken to prevent evasion of the Act on Sundays. This has been added to avoid a difficulty which has been met with when it has been held by some of the Magistrates that warrants under this Act executed on Sundays, are illegal.

Section 51. The provisions in the present Act, Section 41, for the arrest without warrant and the search before a Justice of the Peace of any person suspected of evading the Act, have not worked

satisfactorily, and while it is admitted that such a power ought to be left for the Farmers, their execution of the power ought to be carefully guarded and their proceedings brought at the earliest moment under the control of the Magistrates. Section 49 provides for the case of malicious or vexatious action on the part of the Farmers.

Sections 52, 53, 54 and 55, for convictions, replace Sections 48 and 49 of the present Act, and new provisions are added: for example, Section 52 enables the Magistrate to proceed *ex parte* in certain cases, and Section 54 reserves power to the Local Government to suspend and withdraw charges, to cancel convictions, and to direct the refund of fines and penalties. This has been introduced to meet the case of merchants and wholesale dealers in exciseable articles who, through oversight or undesignedly, have subjected themselves to penalties and perhaps very large quantities of exciseable articles to forfeiture when, if brought before the Magistrate, he might consider himself bound to convict and forfeit perhaps many chests of opium, under circumstances when the Government would remit the whole or part of the penalty in favor of trade without injury to the legitimate revenue.

Sections 56 and 57 are new, and are added in the interest of the public when, if any one is dissatisfied with the decision of the Magistrate, he can on certain terms take the opinion of the Supreme Court on the merits by way of appeal. Under the rules of the local Court, which follows the English practice, the Writ of *Certiorari* is an inefficient remedy, for persons properly convicted may have the conviction quashed for what in reality is mere matter of form; while on the other hand persons convicted on manifestly insufficient grounds, if the conviction is drawn so as to shew jurisdiction, and if there is a scintilla of evidence, it will be upheld on *Certiorari*. Very large powers are given to the Farmers, and as the public are placed in a position of disadvantage necessary to ensure the due collection of the revenue, it is submitted that the appeal ought to be allowed, and under the rules of the Court administering English law, it is not likely that the appeal will be found greatly to embarrass the Farmers.

Section 58 has been introduced in order to aid in arriving at just decisions, and to prevent, as far as possible, failure of justice from technical defects.

As to actions to be brought for matters done under the authority of this Act, Sections 59 and 60, which are new—the present Act not making any provisions on the subject—are taken from the ordinary forms in modern English statutes.

Section 61 relieves the Farmers from the payment of stamps on permits and licenses.

Section 62 provides penalties for counterfeiting. The remaining provisions of the Bill do not require special notice.

SIMLA,
The 23rd May 1866.

W. N. MASSEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th May 1866, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XXIII. OF 1866.

An Act to correct two clerical errors in the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the twenty-second Section of the Letters Patent for the High Court of Judicature for the Presidency of Bombay, dated the 28th December 1865, is as follows:—"And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all *such* persons beyond such limits over whom the said High Court of Judicature at *Fort William in Bengal* shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents;" And whereas it is expedient to correct the two clerical errors in such section which are hereinbefore indicated by italics: it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Clause substituted for Section 22 of revised Letters Patent of High Court of Bombay.

1. In lieu of the said recited section, the following shall be substituted:—

"And we do further ordain that the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have ordinary original criminal jurisdiction within the local limits of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction, and also in respect of all persons beyond such limits over whom the said High Court of Judicature at Bombay shall have criminal jurisdiction at the date of the publication of these presents."

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1338.

Simla, the 31st May 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. L. R. Tottenham received charge of the Office of Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, from the Deputy Registrar Mr. J. H. Belchambers, on the forenoon of the 18th instant.

No. 1340.

Section 34 of Act V. of 1861 is extended to the new Station of Wurdah in the Central Provinces.

No. 1342.

The Reverend J. Sharkey reported his departure for Europe, by ship *Simla*, which vessel was left by the Pilot at Sea on the 10th instant.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 85.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 29th May 1866.

Appointment.—Major R. C. Cross, 2nd in Command, Bhopal Battalion, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties.

No. 823.

GENERAL.

The 29th May 1866.

Appointments.—Lieutenant R. H. Salkeld, of the General List, Infantry, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 826.

Assistant Surgeon R. Harvey, M. B., to officiate as Civil Surgeon of the Bhurtpore Political Agency, during the absence on leave of Surgeon M. W. Mott.

No. 829.

Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, to be Settlement Officer of the Nimar District, from the date on which he took charge of his Office.

No. 831.

Leave.—Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. J. H. Burns, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Akolah District in Berar, from the 15th June next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 833.

Notifications.—Balmokund Putnaik, a Tehseeldar in the Central Provinces, has passed the prescribed departmental examination by the first or lower standard.

No. 840.

The 30th May 1866.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Captain E. F. H. Armstrong, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Commission, from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 852.

Erratum.—In G. O. No. 667, dated 3rd instant, for—

Lieutenant E. Temple, of the *Bombay* Staff Corps,
read
Lieutenant E. Temple, of the *Bengal* Staff Corps.

No. 854.

The 31st May 1866.

Notification.—Lieutenant G. C. Sartorius, appointed in G. O. No. 1124, dated 22nd May 1865, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, subject to his passing the examination prescribed by General Order of the Home Department, No. 3101, dated 5th October 1864.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 764.

Simla, the 31st May 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. G. W. Cline, L. L. D., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, is appointed Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency at Nagpore, and graded in the 5th Class of the Financial Department.

No. 769.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, an Officer of the 4th Class of the Financial Department, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties in the Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts on the 20th ultimo.

No. 793.

Under the provisions of Section 4, Act X. of 1862, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that the counterstamp hitherto impressed at Calcutta on Bi-color Stamp Paper, has been discontinued since the 1st of May, and that henceforth such paper without the counterstamp will be issued from the Calcutta Stamp Office.

No. 800.

The 1st June 1866.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in April 1866, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.
	Govt.	Merchants		Govt.	Merchants.		Govt.	Merchants.	
1866.									
In April	2,23,586	32,02,077	72,83,943	17,534	14,43,352	14,45,505		90,03,926	1,26,96,345

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th May 1866.

No. 475 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	Rate of pension per diem.
Private Thomas Wilson Watt, late of the 107th foot	(1*s.*) one shilling, from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Trumpeter Alfred M. Roderick, late of the 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery	(9*d.*) nine pence, from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.
Private John Edward Lavers, late of the 101st Foot ..	(1*s.*) one shilling, from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowance.

No. 476 *of* 1866.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Assistant Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal.

They are accordingly admitted into the service :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Medical Department :	
Mr. Robert Deacon	13th May 1866.
Mr. Dawson Godfrey Massy ...	13th May 1866.

No. 477 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Elliot Alexander Money, of the 19th Hussars, 2nd Doing-duty Officer, 18th Bengal Cavalry .	For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

No. 478 *of* 1866.—The following promotion is made from the date specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Bernard Cracroft, late 50th N. I. . . .	15th May 1866.

No. 479 *of* 1866.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 393, dated the 30th ultimo, promoting Captain A. H. B. Bruce to his Staff Corps Majority, for "Howey" read *Hervey.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 30*th May* 1866.

No. 480 *of* 1866.—With reference to the Notification in the Home Department, No. 1199, dated 25th May 1866, the services of Lieutenant J. W. W. Costley, of Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 2nd instant.

No. 481 *of* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Doing-duty Officer, 40th (the Shahjehanpore) Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 482 *of* 1866.—The prescribed superior rate of pension for service exceeding forty years with unblemished character, is granted to the undermentioned Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men, with effect from the date of their transfer to the Invalid Establishment :—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.
	11*th Regiment, Native Infantry :*	
Subadar	Hurnam Sing	Subadar.
	1*st Regiment, Bengal Cavalry :*	
Duffadar ..	Secundur Khan	Duffadar.
	6*th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry :*	
Ressaldar Major .	Boohund Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor	Ressaldar Major.
	8*th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry :*	
Ressaldar .	Shekh Neaz Ali	Ressaldar.
Kote Duffadar ...	Bheekun Khan	Kote Duffadar.
	15*th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry :*	
Sowar .	Kadir Buksh Khan	Sowar.

The 31st May 1866.

No. 483 of 1866.—The services of Lieutenant A. Murray, of the late 60th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 484 of 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 313 of the 17th May 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to the undermentioned Officer:—

Major Alexander Mackay MacKenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps ...	For twenty months.

The 1st June 1866.

No. 485 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed the prescribed period of service as Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army from the date specified opposite to his name, under the provisions of paragraph 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, published in G. G. O. No. 740 of 1859, subject to the approval of Her Majesty:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army:

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Troup, of the Bengal Infantry .	20th February 1865.

This cancels the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Troup, announced in G. G. O. No. 180 of the 23rd February 1866.

No. 486 of 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George R. Gibbs, of Her Majesty's 20th Foot, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department . . .	24th August 1865.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No. 150.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th May 1866.

Notifications.—In Notification No. 97 of the 29th March 1866, permitting Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Phillips, M. S. C., to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, after the words "is permitted" add the words "*at his own request.*"

No. 151.

Sapper W. Jamieson, R. E., Overseer, 1st Grade, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and will return to regimental duty with the portion of his Corps now serving at Roorkee.

No. 152.

With reference to Notification No. 113 of the 20th April 1866, Captain A. S. Griffiths, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajpootana, received charge of the 3rd Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad road, from Captain J. Hills, on the 27th April 1866.

No. 153.

The 29th May 1866.

Mr. W. H. Dunn, C. E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, took over charge of the Arracan Division of Public Works, from Major J. F. Tennant, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of the 30th April 1866.

No. 154.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Captain H. H. Foord, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, in Notification No. 13 of the 13th February 1866, is cancelled, as the exigencies of the public service did not admit of that Officer availing himself of it.

No. 155.

The following transfers in the Rajpootana Circle are notified:—

Lieutenant H. Doveton, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the Nusseerabad to the Mhow Division of Public Works.

Mr. G. C. Cooke, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Mhow to the Nusseerabad Division, Public Works.

No. 156.

The 31st May 1866.

Mr. W. Edwards is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Hassan Division, Mysore, with effect from the 1st May 1866.

No. 157.

The 1st June 1866.

Mr. W. B. O'Hara, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is dismissed from the Public Works Department with effect from the 9th April 1866.

No. 7F.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 28th May 1866.

Notification.—Lieutenant H. A. C. Plowden, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, has obtained one month's preparatory leave of absence, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.,* R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt of India.

NOTICE.

Whereas lands are required in the Mohumdee District for a public purpose, namely, for a road between Seetapore and Shahjehanpore, notice is hereby given that land will be taken up at the public expense for the said work. The average breadth of the land required is 80 feet, and the line will run through the undermentioned villages :—

No	Names of Villages	Names of Pergunnahs	Names of Tehseels.
1	Ludhace	Aurungabad	Mohumdee
2	Khukhra	"	"
3	Mykulgunge	"	"
4	Dhurmakhara	"	"
5	Lallpore	"	"
6	Jununa Khumilo..	"	"
7	Rehjunnia ..	"	"
8	Hurrieca	"	"
9	Oochuapore	"	"
10	Chuppurtula	"	"
11	Oodaypore .	Burgaon	"
12	Sulleea .. .	"	"
13	Musteopore .	"	"
14	Punnice .	"	"
15	Jelalpore .	"	"
16	Lukhnowria	"	"
17	Mohumeedpore .	"	"
18	Kootra .	"	"
19	Baldebta	"	"
20	Doonrowlia .	"	"
21	Oochalia	"	"
22	Babukkurpore	"	"
23	Muanpore	"	"

This declaration is made agreeably to the provisions of Sections 2 and 33 of Act VI. of 1857.

C. A. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr.,
D. P. W., Oudh.

LUCKNOW,
The 22nd May 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Exchange Department of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency will be moved from the Mint to the Treasury Buildings, on Friday, the 25th instant.

It is requested that all correspondence regarding the stoppage or loss of Notes, may be made to the Assistant Commissioner, Currency Department, Treasury Buildings.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 18th May 1866.

J. A. BALLARD,
Offg. Head Commissioner.

NOTICE.

"All claims against the Estate of the late Quarter Master Langford, of the 105th Regiment of Foot, are requested hereby to be sent in to the undersigned by the 26th August 1866, after which date no more claims will be considered."

W. HAMILTON HART, *Capt.*, 105*th Regt.*,
President, Committee of Adjustment of Estate of late Quarter Master Longford,
105*th Regt*

DINAPORE,
The 22nd May 1866.

LOST.

Half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{25}$53745, for Rupees 20.

Payment of which has been stopped at the Mint.

A. R. E. HUTCHINSON,
Major and Political Agent.

Missing the one-half of the Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{30}$68319, for Rs. 100, apply to

BABOOS MODHOORAM, LOKENAUTH SHAW,
Pathoriaghatta.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The following five Government Currency Notes, Nos. $\frac{A}{18}$27551, $\frac{A}{18}$27552, $\frac{A}{18}$27553, $\frac{A}{18}$27554, and $\frac{A}{18}$27555 for Rs. 10 each.

PERTABGUR,
The 22nd May 1866.

E. G. YOUNG,
Dy. Inspr. of Customs.

LOST

In transit between Baitool and Calcutta, halves of the following Currency Notes :—

No. $\frac{A}{25}$43501		Rs. 50
" $\frac{A}{25}$43502	...	" 50
" $\frac{A}{17}$49942	... ..	" 10

LOST.

Left half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{11}$91526, for Rs. 50—payment of which has been stopped in the Paper Currency Office.

LOST.

First half of Government Currency Note No. $\frac{A}{15}$16756, for Rs. 500—payment stopped in Calcutta Mint.

BEERESHUR DOSS,
of Kally Ghât, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

Lost a Currency Note of Allahabad Circle, No. $\frac{A}{12}$03603, for Rupees 50 (fifty).

BAMA CHURUN CHATTERJEE,
Overseer, 1st Allahabad Division, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, it is hereby declared that the limits of the navigable River and Channels leading to the Port of Akyab, made subject to Act XXII. of 1855, are as follows :—

Within a radius of 12 miles seaward from the Savage Lighthouse.

AKYAB,
The 3rd May 1866.

G. VERNER,
Commr. of Arrakan.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, transferred back to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal, on the 21st May 1866.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loan of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loan of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loan of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loan Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 per cent., P. W. Loan, of 1854-55.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 30th April 1866	6,100	50,133	320	24,48,000	24,32,500	1,08,15,300	81,72,900	17,98,400	16,000	39,65,100	5,01,24,400	3,04,40,500	11,02,69,653
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, between and	.....	.....	....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.....	
Amount enfaced at Bombay between and	.....	.....	... ..	.. ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 21st May 1866 ...	....	.. .	..	....	. ...	23,700	10,800	96,900	.....	4,600	47,300	20,500	2,03,800
TOTAL ..	6,100	50,133	320	24,48,000	24,32,500	1,08,39,000	81,83,700	18,95,300	16,000	39,69,700	5,01,71,700	3,04,61,000	11,04,73,453
Deduct—													
Amount written off in the London Registers	... .	.. .	.....	1,173	27,300	1,29,800	1,45,500	53,400	.....	38,000	5,34,300	6,60,000	15,89,473
Balance on 21st May 1866 .. .	6,100	50,133	320	24,46,827	24,05,200	1,07,09,200	80,38,200	18,41,900	16,000	39,31,700	4,96,37,400	2,98,01,000	10,88,83,940

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
The 23rd May 1866.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Joypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Nokei, Saharunpore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SELTARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmore, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Joypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribhuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters, a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances, if desired, will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

Just published—Price Five Rupees.

VOLUME II.

SELECTIONS

FROM

CALCUTTA GAZETTES

OF THE

Years 1789 to 1797.

SHOWING THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

Judge of the High Court of Judicature and President of the Record Commission.

Copies of Volume I. are still available, Price Rs. 3, Apply to the Military Orphan Press, Calcutta.

WANTED

A Naib Jailor for Motiharee Jail, who knows English and understands accounts. Salary Rs. 20 per month. Application, with copies of testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be sent to the undersigned.

F. M. HALLIDAY,
Offg. Magistrate.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, at the Government Press, Simla.

No. 23.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 23rd May 1866.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill for amending the laws for collecting a Revenue of Excise on Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs, in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws for the collection of a Revenue of Excise upon Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy and Bang, and the granting of Excise Licenses for the sale of the said articles by retail within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca: It is enacted as follows :—

Repeal of Act XIV of 1851.

1. Act No. XIV of 1851 *(for consolidating the laws for collecting a Revenue of Excise on Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs, in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Islands, Singapore and Malacca)*, is hereby repealed, except in so far as that Act repeals any other Regulations or Acts.

Duties imposed

2. All Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross, and all Spirituous Liquors, and all Toddy and Bang shall, except as is hereinafter provided, be liable to a duty, when used or consumed in any of the Stations of the said Settlement.

Exclusive rights.

3. The exclusive right of making or preparing Chandoo or Opium Dross, and of retailing Chandoo or Opium Dross, or Opium in smaller quantities than one chest; and the exclusive right of retailing Spirituous Liquors, and of making and distilling Spirituous Liquors; and the exclusive right of selling Toddy and Bang, within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, shall be vested, from time to time, in such persons as the Local Government may license for that purpose, either by public or private sale of such exclusive rights, and on such conditions as may be proper, to secure the due payment of the rents and revenues of the said Farms, and to provide equitable arrangements for the transfer of the stocks of machinery and exciseable articles in the possession or any Farmer at the end of his term of exclusive privilege to the next succeeding Farmer.

Farmer's name.

4. Any person in whom the exclusive right of making or preparing Chandoo or Opium Dross, and of retailing Opium in smaller quantities than one chest shall be vested, shall be called the "*Opium Farmer* of Prince of Wales' Island," or "of Singapore," or "of Malacca," as the case may be; and the person on whom the exclusive right of retailing Spirituous Liquors, and of making and distilling and compounding Spirituous Liquors shall be vested, shall be called the "*Spirit Farmer* of Prince of Wales' Island," or "of Singapore," or "of Malacca," as the case may be; and the person in whom the exclusive right of selling Toddy and Bang shall be vested, shall be called the "*Toddy Farmer* of Prince of Wales' Island," or "of Singapore," or "of Malacca," as the case may be.

Farmers to sign contract,

5. No person in whom such exclusive right may be vested, shall use such right until after he shall have entered into a contract in writing with the Local Government, binding himself to adhere to the terms of such contract, and to the provisions of this Act; and the several Farmers shall give such security, as may seem to the Local Government to be sufficient, for the due fulfilment of their contracts, by deposit of money or valuable securities, or by mortgage of real or personal property or otherwise: And it shall be lawful for the Local Government to sell, dispose of and realize all such property mortgaged, pledged or deposited, without action, suit or other legal procedure for judgment or decree, in any Court of Justice, and to apply the same, or the proceeds of sale thereof, or so much thereof as may be required, to liquidate any penalties, forfeitures, damages or losses which may arise or exist against the said Farmers at the

and give security, &c.

Government may dispose of securities, &c.

summarily,

and apply same to defalcations, &c.

end of their several terms, before surrendering to them their securities, or making over to them the monies and valuable securities so deposited: Provided that no such penalties, forfeitures, damages or losses shall be chargeable against any Farmer under this Act till the same shall have been sanctioned, in writing, by the chief Civil Authority in the said Settlement. Such contract and mortgage may be in the form of Schedule A to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Proviso.

Form of contract and of mortgage.

Farm of Opium.

6. *Clause* 1.—Every person importing into any of the said Stations any Opium, shall, before landing such Opium or any part thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, a Bill, in form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of Opium, the name of the ship, the time of landing, and the place where the said Opium is intended to be stored: whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish a permit, without fee, in form of Schedule C to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the Opium to be landed and stored, in terms of the Bill of Specifications; and no Opium so stored shall be removed without a permit from the Registrar of Imports and Exports, who shall grant such permit on the application, in writing, in form of Schedule D to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, of the owner, or his Agent, desiring to remove the same, and stating the place to which it is to be transferred: and before exporting any Opium from any of the said Stations, the intending exporter shall furnish to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, a Bill, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of Opium to be exported, and the name of the ship, and the place to which the same is to be exported, whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish, without fee, to the intending exporter, a permit, in form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the said Opium to be exported.

Import of Opium.

Bill of Specifications.

Permit by Registrar of Imports and Exports to land Opium.

Permit to remove.

Export of Opium.

Permit to export.

Clause 2.—And it shall not be lawful for any person to import, or bring, into any of the said Stations, or to export, or take out, from any of the said Stations, any Opium, except to or from the principal Ports of the said Station, and within the limits of the said several Ports, as laid down under Act No. XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port Dues)*, or any other Act, to the like effect, to be hereafter passed.

Confined to principal Ports.

Clause 3.—Any Opium in smaller quantities than one chest, imported into any of the said Stations, shall be lodged in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, subject to the rules laid down in Section 11 of this Act, and shall not be taken therefrom, except for exportation, or sale to the Opium Farmer of the Station, as is hereinafter provided.

Opium less than one chest.

Clause 4.—Any person offending against any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars; and any Opium so imported, or exported, or stored, or moved, or attempted to be imported, or exported, or stored, or moved, contrary to the provisions of this Section, with the packages and vessels in which it is contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

7. The Opium Farmer shall be entitled to inspect, and take extracts from, the Registry of Imports and Exports, and the production of a copy of any extracts from the said Registry, certified under the hand and seal of the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, shall, on the trial of any person charged with an offence under this Act, in any Court of Justice within the said Settlement, be proof of the facts set out in the said extracts, till the contrary be shewn, by, or for, the person so charged, and the omission of entries in the said book shall be proof, till the contrary is shewn, in like manner, that application has not been made for the permit required.

Inspection of Register.

Certified extracts of Register, evidence.

Omission of entries.

8. Any Justice of the Peace at any of the said Stations, on information, on oath, lodged before him, by the Opium Farmer of the Station or his Agent, that there is reason to believe that any Opium has been imported into the said Settlement, contrary to the provisions of this Act, or that any Opium imported into, and stored in the Station, has been removed without a permit, as hereinbefore required, from the place in which such Opium was stored, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to enter and search any place, and if any Opium is found to have been so imported, or to be missing from the place in which it was permitted to be stored, the person in whose possession such Opium may be found, or in whose name such Opium shall have been so stored, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars for every chest of Opium which shall be found to have been so imported, or so removed, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Search warrant for Opium.

Information.

Penalty.

9. Every person, other than the Opium Farmer of the Station, who shall make or prepare Chandoo or Opium Dross, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement, or who shall import thereinto any Chandoo, or Opium Dross, except as is hereinafter provided by Section 11 of this Act, or who shall therein sell, or offer for sale, or permit to be sold, or offered for sale, or who shall purchase, or who shall knowingly have in, or receive into, his possession or control, any Chandoo or Opium Dross, or Opium in less quantities

Making Chandoo.

Importing Chandoo.

Selling Chandoo.

Having in possession Chandoo.

than one chest, not purchased from the Opium Farmer of the then current year, or a licensed Opium Shop-keeper of the Station, of the then current year, the onus of proof of which purchase shall rest with the person in whose possession or control the said Chandoo or Opium Dross or Opium may be found, shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; for the second offence, a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars; and for every subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars; and all such contraband Chandoo or Opium Dross, and the vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited, and all utensils and vessels which have been used, or which are plainly intended to be used, in preparing Chandoo and Opium Dross shall be seized and forfeited.

Proof.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

10. Every person, other than the Opium Farmer of the Station, who shall sell, or offer for sale, and every person who shall buy from any person other than the Opium Farmer of the then current year, or who shall knowingly receive, or have in his possession, contrary to the provisions of this Act, any quantity of raw Opium less than one chest, shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; for the second offence, a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars; and for every subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars; and all such Opium with the packages or vessels in which the same is contained, shall be seized and forfeited: provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the sale of raw Opium, for exportation, under the provisions of Section 12 of this Act.

Raw Opium, selling or buying.

Having in possession.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Proviso.

11. Every person arriving in any ship at any of the said Stations, who may have on board any Chandoo, or any Opium Dross, or any raw Opium, in less quantity than one chest, shall, within twenty-four hours after such vessel shall have come to anchor, give notice in writing thereof to the Registrar of Imports or Exports in the form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and shall apply to the said Registrar for a permit to land the said Opium, or Chandoo, or Opium Dross; and the said Registrar, or his Deputy, shall forthwith issue a permit, without fee, in form of Schedule C to this Act annexed, or to the like effect; whereon the person receiving the permit shall forthwith, and before landing any of the said Opium, Chandoo, or Opium Dross, furnish a copy of the said permit to the Opium Farmer of the Station; when the said Opium, Chandoo, and Opium Dross shall be forthwith landed and deposited in the Office of the said Registrar, where it shall remain until exported or sold to the Opium Farmer: and when it is desired to export the same, the Owner or his Agent shall apply, in writing, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the said Registrar for a permit to export; when the said Registrar, or his Deputy, shall issue his permit, without fee, in the form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the export; and the person receiving the said permit shall forthwith, and before the removal of any of the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross, furnish a copy of the said permit to the Opium Farmer of the Station, and shall at once thereafter proceed to remove the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross from the said Office to the ship in which it is to be exported: provided always, that no such permit for exportation shall be granted, till the person applying for the same shall have produced the Port Clearance for the ship in which it is intended to export the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross: and provided further, that the permits for landing and for exporting such Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross shall specify the name of the ship, the name of the owner of the Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross, the quantity and description of the same, and the vessels or utensils containing the same, and the time of intended landing, or removal from the said Office; and any person committing a breach of any of the provisions of this Section, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross shall be seized and forfeited.

Raw Opium or Chandoo arriving.

Notice to land.

Permit to land

Notice to Farmer

Deposit.

Notice to export.

Permit to export.

Notice to Farmer.

Proviso.

Port Clearance.

Specifications in permits.

Penalty

Forfeiture.

12. Every person, who shall be desirous of exporting, or of selling for exportation, raw Opium, in any quantity less than one chest, shall deposit a chest containing the customary quantity, in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports; and whenever such person shall apply for any portion of such Opium to be delivered to him, or to any purchaser thereof, for exportation, he shall deliver to the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, a written Bill of Particulars, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, expressing the quantity of Opium that is to be exported, and the name of the person who is about to export the same, and of the ship, and of the master, and of the place to which the same is to be exported, and the time of removal, and having also, in case the Opium mentioned therein is to be sold for exportation, the name of the purchaser written thereon; and the said Registrar, or his Deputy shall thereupon cause the quantity of Opium specified in the Bill of Particulars, to be taken out of such chest, and delivered to the person, who is to export the same, and shall deliver to such person, without fee, a permit in form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect: and the said Opium shall be exported, in terms of the said permit, and such chest shall remain in the custody of the said Registrar, or his Deputy, until all the

Export of Opium less than one chest.

One chest to be deposited.

Bill of Particulars.

Delivery by Registrar.

Permit to export.

Chest emptied.

Opium contained therein shall have been exported, or sold, when the chest shall be destroyed: Provided that no such Opium shall be removed from the said Office till the person desirous of exporting the same, shall have furnished to the Opium Farmer of the Station, a copy of the said permit, and till after the Port Clearance for the ship, in which the same is intended to be exported, shall have been produced to the said Registrar, or his Deputy; and every person who shall commit a breach of any of the provisions, contained in this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Proviso

Notice to Farmer.

Port Clearance.

Penalty.

13. Every person who shall receive any such Permit as aforesaid, for the exportation, of any quantity of Opium less than one chest, and who shall not, upon receiving the same, within the time named therein, cause such Opium to be conveyed to and placed on board of the vessel mentioned in such Permit, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, and the vessels and conveyances in which it is contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Not exporting.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

14. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to the sale of Opium for medicinal purposes by recognized Medical Practitioners, Chemists and Druggists.

Exemption.

Farm of Spirituous Liquors.

15. *Clause* 1.—Every person importing into any of the said Stations any Spirituous Liquors, shall, before landing the same, or any part thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, a Bill, in form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of such Spirituous Liquors, the name of the ship, and the place where the same is intended to be stored, and the time when it is intended to be landed; whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish, without fee, a permit, in the form of Schedule C annexed to this Act, or to the like effect, authorizing the Spirituous Liquors to be landed and stored, in terms of the Bill of Specifications; which permit shall include all the particulars required in the Bill of Specifications: Provided always, that if the said Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, are intended for use, or consumption, in the premises of the importer, where they may be stored on importation, he shall, before receiving the permit, make a declaration in the form of Schedule I to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, signed by him, to that effect, and shall pay to the Spirit Farmer for the quantity so intended to be used, or consumed, the duty leviable under this Act.

Import of Spirits.

Bill of Specifications

Permit to land

Proviso.

Use on premises.

Payment of duty.

Clause 2.—When the permit for landing is received by the importer, he shall forthwith, and before landing, or removing, the Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, furnish to the Spirit Farmer of the Station a copy of the said permit, and the Spirituous Liquors shall be landed and stored, in terms of the landing Permit: any person offending against any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and the Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Landing Spirits.

Notice to Farmer.

Penalty.

16. Whenever any ship shall arrive at any of the said Stations, having on board Spirituous Liquors not entered on the ship's manifest, and not forming part of the ship's stores, or provisions placed on board by the owner, charterer, or other person, for the use of the officers, passengers and crew of such ship; the master, supercargo, or other person having charge or control over such Spirituous Liquors shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any such ship, cause the said Spirituous Liquors to be landed and stored in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, in the manner provided by Section 15 of this Act, for the landing of Spirituous Liquors, and such Spirituous Liquors shall remain in the said Office till the departure of the said ship, when they shall be exported in manner provided by Section 18 of this Act: Provided, however, that such Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, may be sold, or removed from the said Office, subject to the provisions of this Act for the removal, sale and export of Spirituous Liquors, and for the payment of duty thereon; any person convicted of an offence, contrary to the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and such Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Spirits on board ships.

To be landed.

Exporting.

Proviso for sale.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

17. Every Importer desirous of removing any Spirituous Liquors, from the place where they shall have been stored, on importation, shall apply in writing, in form of Schedule K to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Spirit Farmer of the Station, stating the quantity and description of the Spirituous Liquors, the time of removal, the place to which they are to be removed, and the person or persons into whose premises they are to pass, and except when the Spirituous Liquors are to be removed for exportation, as is next hereinafter provided, shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Spirit Farmer, the sum of fifty cents of a Dollar for every gallon of such Spirituous Liquors, and if in bottles, the sum of fifty cents of a Dollar for every four quart bottles, or eight pint bottles, and a proportionate sum for any lesser quantity; whereupon the said Spirit Farmer, if the application is made between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening, shall deliver to such person, without fee, a written permit to remove the same, in the form of Schedule L to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Removal of Spirits from place of Import storing

Application to Farmer.

Payment of duty.

Permit for removal.

18. Whenever it is intended to export any Spirituous Liquors from any of the said Stations, the intending exporter shall furnish to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, a Bill, in the form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of the Spirituous Liquors, the owner's name, the name of the ship and of the place to which they are to be exported, and the time of removal; whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy shall furnish a Permit, without fee in the form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, containing the particulars above required, authorizing the said Spirituous Liquors to be exported by the said applicant; who shall forthwith, and before removing the said Spirituous Liquors, supply to the Spirit Farmer of the Station, a copy of the said Permit.

Export of Spirits.

Bill of Specifications.

Permit to export.

Notice to Farmer.

Provided always, that if the quantity of Spirituous Liquors to be exported do not exceed three dozen quart bottles, or six dozen pint bottles, it shall not be necessary to apply to the Registrar of Imports and Exports for his Permit; but application, as hereinbefore provided, shall be made to the Spirit Farmer, who, in such case, shall grant his Permit, in the form above described, without payment of duty, for the removal of the said Spirituous Liquors to the ship in which they are to be exported. Provided further, that the Spirit Farmer shall not be required to grant such Permit for exportation till the Port Clearance of the ship in which the Spirituous Liquors are to be exported, shall be produced to him; and provided further, that in the event of any person being desirous of exporting Spirituous Liquors on which the Farmer's duty has already been paid, on proof of such payment, by the person applying, the Spirit Farmer shall refund to the exporter the amount of duty which may have been paid on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors so to be exported, and shall issue his Permit for the exportation thereof; and any person, to whom such refund shall have been made, neglecting or omitting to cause the said Spirituous Liquors to be exported, in terms of the said Permit, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and the said Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Farmer's Permit for three dozen.

Proviso.

Port Clearance.

Proviso.

Duty already paid.

Proof.

Refund.

Not exporting.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

19. Every person, except as hereinbefore provided in Section 17 of this Act, desirous of removing Spirituous Liquor from one place to another, or from the possession of one person to that of another person, shall apply in writing in the form of Schedule M to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Spirit Farmer of the station, stating the quantity and description of Spirituous Liquors, the place to and from which they are to be removed, and the person from and to whose possession they are to be removed, and the time of removal; whereupon the said Spirit Farmer shall grant his Permit, in the form of Schedule N to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, without payment of any fee, for the removal: provided the duty leviable on the said Spirituous Liquors shall have been already paid to the Spirit Farmer of the then current year; the onus of proof of which payment shall rest with the person applying for the Permit.

Subsequent removal of Spirits.

Application to Farmer.

Farmer's Permit.

Proviso for duty.

Proof of payment.

20. Any person convicted of having landed or exported, or removed, any Spirituous Liquor, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars for the first offence; to Two Hundred Dollars for the second offence; and Four Hundred Dollars for the third and every subsequent offence; and the Spirituous Liquors and the vessels in which they are contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Illicit landing, or exporting, or removing Spirits.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

21. If the Spirit Farmer shall refuse, on application, as hereinbefore provided, to grant his permit for the exportation, or removal, of any Spirituous Liquors, the person requiring such Permit, may apply, in writing, to any Justice of the Peace, furnishing him with a copy of the application made to the Spirit Farmer, and such Justice of the Peace, on security being given to his satisfaction for the amount of duty leviable under the provisions of this Act, on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors intended to be removed, shall issue his order, in the form of Schedule O to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under his hand and seal, authorizing the removal of the Spirituous Liquors, and for which order a fee of One Dollar shall be paid by the applicant, and if the said Farmer shall thereafter be convicted of an offence under the next succeeding Section of this Act, such fee shall be refunded by the said Farmer.

Farmer refusing Permit.

Application to Justice of the Peace.

Security for duty.

Order of Justice of the Peace.

Fee for order.

22. The Spirit Farmers at each of the said Stations shall grant their receipt, in the form of Schedule P to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, for every sum of money received by them as duty, under the provisions of this Act, and any Spirit Farmer refusing, without good cause shewn, to grant his Permit for the exportation, or removal of Spirituous Liquors, under the provisions of this Act, or refusing to grant his receipt, as above required, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Receipts by Farmers.

Refusing Permit.

Penalty.

23. Any Justice of the Peace at any of the said Stations, on information lodged before him, on oath, by the Spirit Farmer of the Station, or his Agent, that

Search Warrant.

Information on oath.

he has reason to believe that Spirituous Liquors imported into the Station, have been removed from the place where the same may have been stored on importation, under the provisions of this Act, without payment of duty to the said Spirit Farmer, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the said Spirit Farmer, or his Agent, to enter the place in which such Spirituous Liquors are, or shall have been, stored, and examine the same, and, if it appear that there is any deficiency in the quantity which ought, according to the landing Permit of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, and the Permits granted for the exportation and for the removal of Spirituous Liquors, to be found stored in such place, the person or persons in whose name the landing Permit was issued by the Registrar of Imports and Exports or his Deputy, may be summoned before any Justice of the Peace of the said Station, and, on proof to his satisfaction that there is a deficiency in the quantity of Spirituous Liquors, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and shall pay to the said Spirit Farmer the duty leviable under the provisions of this Act, on the deficiency: Provided always that such person shall not be held liable for any deficiency arising from leakage or breakage: and provided further, that the Spirit Farmer, or his Agent, in serving such warrant, shall be accompanied by a Police Officer of the rank of Inspector, at least.

Warrant. To examine stores. Deficiency. Summons. Penalty. Duty. Proviso. For leakage, &c. Proviso. Service of warrant.

24. From the passing of this Act, whoever being a manufacturer of sugar, or whoever being in charge of a place for the manufacture of sugar in the said Settlement, shall be desirous of having a Distillery at his sugar manufactory, for making, or distilling, or rectifying, or compounding Spirituous Liquors, shall apply in writing to the Commissioner of Police of the Station within which such sugar manufactory is situated, for a License; and in such application shall be inserted the name of the applicant, the situation of his manufactory, and the number and size of the stills he is desirous of keeping; and the Commissioner of Police shall grant such License, renewable every year, under his hand and seal, to the applicant, on payment of a fee of Ten Dollars: and such License shall be registered in the Police Office of such station or place.

Sugar Distilleries. License. Fee Registry.

25. No licensed Distiller shall be at liberty to sell to any person other than the Spirit Farmer of the Station, or to sell, send out of, or deliver from, his Distillery, for exportation, any Spirituous Liquors in a less quantity than one hundred and sixty imperial gallons, or, if in bottles, in a less quantity than fty dozen of quart bottles, or one hundred dozen of pint bottles; and every licensed Distiller who shall sell, send out, or deliver, or permit to be sold, sent out, or delivered from his Distillery, any Spirituous Liquors (except as aforesaid) shall, on conviction, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars: and such Spirituous Liquors and the vessels in which the same are contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Distiller, selling, &c. Selling, &c., for exportation. 160 gallons. Penalty. Forfeiture.

26. Every person, other than the Spirit Farmer, or a licensed Distiller, who shall make, or distil, or rectify, or compound, any Spirituous Liquors, or shall knowingly keep, or have in his possession, any still, or other utensil or apparatus, or part of such still, utensil or apparatus, for distilling or making, or rectifying, or compounding Spirituous Liquors, shall, on conviction, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars: and all such Spirituous Liquors, and every such still, or other utensil or apparatus, or portion of such still, utensil or apparatus, shall be seized and forfeited, but nothing contained in this or any other Section of this Act shall be construed to extend to distillations for medicinal or scientific purposes.

Illicit distillation. Having still in possession. Distilling. Penalty. Forfeiture. Exemption.

27. Every person, other than the Spirit Farmer, or persons duly licensed under the provisions of this Act, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, who, within the said Settlement, shall sell or purchase, except for exportation, any Spirituous Liquors, on which the duty leviable under this Act shall not have been paid to the Spirit Farmer, and every person as aforesaid, who shall knowingly have in his possession, custody or control, any Spirituous Liquors, sold or purchased, without such payment of duty, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars for the first offence; and Two Hundred Dollars for the second offence; and Four Hundred Dollars for the third and every subsequent offence, and the Spirituous Liquors with the vessels in which they are contained shall be forfeited: Provided that it shall be incumbent on the person in whose possession any Spirituous Liquor shall be found, to shew that the duty leviable under this Act has been paid to the Spirit Farmer.

Dealing in Spirits illicitly. Having in possession. Penalty. Forfeiture. Proviso onus of proof.

28. All Spirituous Liquors, imported, landed, removed in, or exported from any part of the said Settlements, on account of Her Majesty's Government, are exempt from the operation of this Act.

Exemption for Government.

Farm of Toddy and Bang.

29. Every owner, renter or occupier of lands within the said Settlement, producing Toddy and Bang, shall cause the said lands to be registered at the Office of the Collector of Land

Registry of Toddy and Bang lands.

Revenue of the Station, and shall furnish to the said Collector a statement, in writing, describing the locality of the said lands, and containing full particulars as to the number of trees used for producing Toddy, and the extent of ground cultivated with Bang, and from time to time as alterations take place in the numbers of such trees, and in the extent of ground so cultivated with Bang, shall report such alteration to the said Collector, who shall cause the said particulars to be entered in a Book, to be kept for that purpose in his Office, which Book shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, without fee in that behalf: and any person convicted of an Offence against the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars: Provided further, that, on the trial of any person charged under this Section, the production of an extract from the said Book of Registry, signed by the said Collector of Land Revenue, or his Deputy, shall be proof of the facts stated in the said extract till the contrary be shown by the person charged, and the omission of full and correct entries relating to the lands as to which the charge is made shall be proof against the owner, renter or occupier, that such lands have not been so registered.

Particulars. Registry Book. Inspection of Book. Penalty. Proviso for proof.

30. Any Justice of the Peace on the information on oath of the Toddy Farmer of the Station, or his Agent, that there is good reason to believe that Toddy or Bang is produced on lands in the said Settlement, not duly registered under Section 29 of this Act, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, accompanied in either case by a Police Officer, to enter in and examine such lands, and the Toddy Farmer may apply to any Justice of the Peace for a summons against the owner, occupier or other person in charge of such lands, if not registered, or the person in whose name such lands are registered, to appear at the Police Court at the Station, to answer any charge under Section 29 of this Act, and any person so summoned to appear, on being convicted of an offence against Section 29 of this Act, shall be liable to punishment, as is provided by the said Section: Provided that such Justice of the Peace may issue his warrant, either before or after the issue of such summons, to compel the appearance of any person charged on the information on oath of such Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, with having committed an offence against Section 29 of this Act.

Search Warrant. To examine lands. Summons. Penalty. Proviso

31. No person, other than the Toddy Farmer of the Station, shall import or export any Toddy or Bang into or from the said Station, except in the case of imports for sale to the Toddy Farmer of the Station: and any Toddy or Bang imported into any of the Stations, shall be at once taken to the principal shop of the Toddy Farmer at the Station, and there sold or delivered to such Toddy Farmer at such price as may be fixed from time to time by the Local Government: Provided always, that if the Toddy Farmer shall refuse to purchase any Toddy or Bang so imported, the importer shall forthwith export the same: Any person committing a breach of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one Hundred Dollars, and the Toddy or Bang found with such person shall be seized and forfeited.

Import of Toddy and Bang. Price. Proviso. Export again. Penalty. Forfeiture.

32. Every person, within the said Settlement, who shall sell, or offer for sale, except to the Toddy Farmer of the Station, and every person as aforesaid, who shall purchase from any person other than the Toddy Farmer of the Station, of the then current year, or from a licensed Toddy Shop-keeper of the then current year, or who shall knowingly have in his possession any Toddy or Bang, not purchased by him from such Toddy Farmer, or Registered Toddy Shop-keeper, the burthen of proof of which purchase shall rest on the person charged, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and all such Toddy or Bang shall be seized and forfeited.

Dealing in Toddy or Bang. Having in possession. Burthen of proof. Penalty. Forfeiture.

Places of Public Entertainment where Spirituous Liquors are sold, to be used on the Premises.

33. All Hotels, Inns, Taverns, Eating-Houses Punch-Houses, and other houses of Public Entertainment in any of the Stations of the said Settlement, in which it is desired to sell Spirituous Liquors, and which are already licensed under any Act of the Legislative Council of India for regulating such places, shall be registered, in a Book to be kept for that purpose, by the Commissioner of Police of the Station, yearly, in the last ten days of the month of April, or at such other time as may be directed by the Local Government; And such Commissioner of Police shall grant a license, in the form of Schedule H to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the person desirous of opening or keeping such place of Public Entertainment, authorizing such person to sell, by retail, Spirituous Liquors, under the provisions of this Act, so that the same be used or consumed in the licensed houses in which they may be purchased; and the said licensed houses may be classed by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, in three classes, according to the importance of the establishment, and the quantity of Spirituous Liquors likely to be consumed therein, and for such licenses, a fee shall be

Hotels, &c., to be registered. License to sell for consumption on premises. Three classes Fees.

paid, yearly, as follows: that is to say,—

For a 1st Class House	Dollars	100
„ 2nd „	„	75
„ 3rd „	„	50

and any person, after the 30th day of April in each year or such other time as may be fixed, by the Local Government, for the determination of the Spirit Farmer privileges, selling Spirituous Liquors in such houses, without having first obtained a license for the year, as required by this section; and any person selling or buying Spirituous Liquors in such houses, and taking the same away from such houses, or allowing the same to be so taken away, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars, and the said Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Licensed Shops for sale of Exciseable Articles.

34. All houses, or shops for the retail sale of Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy and Bang, shall be registered in a Book, to be kept for that purpose by the Commissioner of Police at each of the said Stations, who shall, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, grant to the applicant a license, under his hand and seal, in form of Schedule Q to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, for each shop so to be used, in such numbers and in such situations, as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, determine: and before granting any such license, the Commissioner of Police, or his Deputy, shall cause to be read over and explained to the applicant the Rules and Regulations next hereinafter provided for, and the said applicant shall sign his name or make his mark in the presence of the said Commissioner, or his Deputy, in the Book in which the said Rules and Regulations are inscribed, in acknowledgment that the said Rules and Regulations have been read over and explained to him: and a printed copy of such Rules and Regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every such licensed shop: and any person opening or keeping a house or shop, for such purpose, without such license, or committing a breach of such Rules and Regulations, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Licensed shops to be registered.

Licenses.

Numbers and situations.

Acknowledgment of Keeper.

In Book of Rules.

Copy of Rules.

Penalty.

35. The Commissioner of Police, at each of the said Stations, shall, from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, draw up and publish Rules for the better management of such houses or shops, and maintaining order therein, the times for opening and shutting the shops, and the sign boards or other distinctive marks to be affixed to such houses or shops; and it shall be lawful, at all times, for the Commissioners of Police, their Deputies, and all superior Officers of Police, to be named by the Commissioner in the Rules to be published by them, to enter, without warrant, any of the said licensed houses or shops, purporting to be so licensed, and to arrest and take into custody, without warrant, any persons found in such houses armed, or making a disturbance, or gambling, or committing any breach of the Peace: and any person so found armed, or making a disturbance, or gambling, or committing a breach of the peace, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars. A fee of Ten Dollars shall be charged for every such License, to be paid by the person applying therefor, together with such reasonable sum as may be sufficient to cover the cost of the sign board, or other distinctive mark to be supplied to the said shop-keepers by the Commissioner of Police as aforesaid; such charge to be fixed by the Commissioners of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government.

Rules to be framed.

Particulars.

Police visits.

Arrest of

Armed persons, Disturbers, Gamblers, Breakers of the Peace.

Penalty.

Fee for License.

Cost of sign boards.

36. The Commissioner of Police at each of the said Stations, with the sanction of the Local Government, may cancel the license of any person licensed to keep a shop, under the provisions of this Act.

Cancelment of License.

37. Any keeper of a licensed shop under this Act, knowingly permitting gambling to be carried on in his shop, or knowingly permitting armed persons to be in his shop, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Gambling.

Armed persons.

Penalty.

38. Every keeper of an Opium Shop, Spirit Shop, or Toddy Shop, licensed under Section 34 of this Act, who shall sell, or knowingly have in his possession, any Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, which shall not have been purchased from the respective Farmers of the Station, proof of which purchase shall rest with the person charged, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, shall be forfeited.

Exciseable articles not purchased from Farmers.

Proof.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

39. Every Farmer, under this Act, and every keeper of any house or shop, registered under this Act, who shall sell, or exchange Opium, or Chandoo, or Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, otherwise than for the coin usually current within the said Settlement, shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars.

Selling, except for coin.

Penalty.

40. Every person within the said Settlement, who shall deliver to any servant or labourer, any Opium, Chandoo, Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, in consideration of wages or hire due to such servant or labourer, shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Exchange for servant's wages.

Penalty.

41. Any Farmer, or person licensed under this Act, who shall knowingly sell, or deliver to any European or Native Soldier, any Opium, Chandoo, or Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, or Toddy or Bang, without having an authority in writing from the Commanding Officer of such Soldier, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sale to Soldiers.

Penalty.

42. Any person in the said Settlement selling, or offering for sale, Spirituous Liquors, or Toddy, adulterated or compounded in such a manner as to be injurious to health shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and all such injurious articles shall be destroyed.

Adulterated Spirits or Toddy.

Penalty.

Destruction of articles.

43. Any Farmer under this Act who shall, either by himself or by the means of any other person, take from any person who may have committed, or be suspected of having committed a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, any sum of money, or any goods or chattels, or other consideration whatsoever, as a compromise, reward or payment, for not prosecuting such person for such offence, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars.

Compounding for offences.

Penalty

44. No Farmer, or Keeper of a licensed shop for the sale of exciseable articles under this Act, shall sell any exciseable articles near the end of the term of the exclusive privilege of the Farmer, or at any time during such exclusive privilege, so as in either case to authorize the use, by the purchaser, of such exciseable articles at any time after twelve o'clock at noon of the second day of May of each year, or thirty-six hours after such other time as may be fixed for the termination of the exclusive privilege of the Farmer: and any person found with any exciseable articles in his possession which have not been purchased from the Farmer of the term in which the time of seizure of such articles shall happen to be, except for thirty-six hours after expiry of such term as aforesaid, shall be liable to all penalities and forfeitures to which a person may be liable under this Act, if such articles had not been purchased from a Farmer or Licensed Shop-keeper.

Sale by outgoing Farmers near end of term.

Articles found sold contrary to this Section

Penalties and Forfeitures

License and Permit Fees.

45. All fees received for registering Licenses to keep Opium Shops, under this Act, shall be paid to the Opium Farmer for the time being; and all fees received for registering Licenses to keep Spirit Shops and Distilleries and Houses of Entertainment, registered under this Act, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors and for fees, and permits to remove Spirituous Liquors, under this Act, shall be paid to the Spirit Farmer for the time being; and all fees received for registering licenses to keep Toddy Shops for the sale of Toddy and Bang under this Act, shall be paid to the Toddy Farmer for the time being: and all fines and penalties whatsoever, received under this Act, shall, after the adjudication, at the discretion of the Justices of the Peace or Magistrates, of a portion of such fines and penalties to the informer, be paid into the Municipal Fund, established under Act No. XXVII of 1856 *(for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes, in the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca)*, or that may be established by any future Act, of the Station at which such fines and penalties shall be imposed, to be applied to the general purposes of the said Act: and all articles subject to restriction, under this Act, seized and forfeited, when the same shall not be ordered to be destroyed as unwholesome, shall be given to the Farmer prosecuting the case.

Fees for Licenses to Farmers.

Fines and Penalties.

Informer's share.

Municipal Fund

Forfeitures for Farmers.

Revenue Officers.

46. The Commissioner of Police at each of the Stations in the said Settlement may grant his warrant, in form of Schedule R to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to such Agents or servants of the several Farmers named in this Act, as may be approved of by the said Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, to act as Revenue Officers at the Station in which they be appointed: and no persons, except those so appointed, and except the members of the Police Force enrolled under the provisions of Act No. XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca)*, or any Act to be hereafter passed to the same effect, shall be competent to act as Revenue Officers under this Act: and such warrants may at all times be withdrawn by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, and any person, other than a Police Officer, assuming to act as a Revenue Officer, under this Act, and not holding such warrant, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars. The names and places of residence of every Revenue Officer so appointed, shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the Police Courts of the Station.

Warrants to act.

To approved persons

Acting without warrant.

Police Officers.

Withdrawing of warrant

Penalty

Names to be posted.

47. Every Revenue Officer appointed under this Act, shall be supplied, at the expense of the Farmer requiring his appointment, with a brass plate or staff, bearing such sign or mark of office, as may be directed by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government: and before acting against any person, under the provisions of this Act, every such Revenue Officer, shall declare his office and produce to the person against whom he is about to act, his said sign or mark of office. Every Police Officer, acting under the provisions of this Act, if not in the uniform proper to his service, shall, in like manner, declare his office and produce to the person against whom

Badges for Revenue Officers.

Rules for acting.

Revenue Officers.

Police Officers.

he is about to act, such part of his public equipment as the Commissioner of Police shall have directed, or may direct, to be carried by Police Officers when employed in secret or special service: and any person who shall, after production of such sign or mark, or equipment of office, obstruct any such Police or Revenue Officer in the exercise of his duties under this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Obstructing Officers.

Penalty.

48. Any person, who, as aforesaid, shall assault or beat any such Police or Revenue Officer, while so, as aforesaid, in the execution of his duty, under the provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars: and it shall be lawful for such Officers so resisted to oppose force to force and to execute their office or duty.

Assaulting Officers.

Penalty.

Opposing force to force.

49. Every Police or Revenue Officer, who shall extort, or attempt to extort, or take from any person, any money or valuable consideration as a bribe, under pretence of this Act: and every person who shall offer to any Police or Revenue Officer any such bribe, and every Police or Revenue Officer who shall, maliciously and without reasonable grounds, arrest or detain any person under the provisions of this Act, or who shall not, with the least practicable delay, take any person so arrested before some Justice of the Peace for examination, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Extortion.

Bribery.

Malicious charges.

Delay in going before Justice of the Peace.

Penalty.

Procedure.

50. Any Justice of the Peace within the said Settlement may, by his warrant, in the form of Schedule S to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, directed to any Police Officer within the said Settlement, or to any Revenue Officer or Officers, appointed in manner hereinbefore mentioned, empower him by day or by night (but if between the hours of six o'clock in the night and six in the following morning, then such warrant to be executed by, or in the presence of, a Peace Officer), to enter and search any dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place, or any ship lying, or being within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in any case, in which there shall appear to such Justice of the Peace, upon the oath of any person, good and sufficient cause to believe that, in any such dwelling house, shop or other building, or other place, or on board any ship, lying or being within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, is concealed or deposited any article subject to forfeiture under this Act: and to take possession of any such article found to be concealed or deposited therein, and of all utensils used for preparing Chandoo, or plainly intended for such use, and all stills, or other apparatus used for distilling Spirituous Liquors, or portions of stills or apparatus plainly intended for such use, and to arrest and take any person or persons being in such dwelling house, shop or building, or other place, or on board any ship, lying or being within the local limits aforesaid, in whose possession, custody or control, any such article may be found, or whom the said Officer or Officers may have good and sufficient reason to suspect have concealed or deposited therein any such article, and any Officer to whom such warrant shall be directed, may, in any case of resistance, break open any outer or inner doors of such dwelling house, shop or other building, or other place, and enter thereinto, and forcibly enter any ship, lying or being within the local limits aforesaid, and remove by force any obstruction to such entry, search, seizure and removal as aforesaid: Provided always, that all informations to be laid, and all warrants to be issued, and all arrests and seizures to be made under this Act, may be had or done on a Sunday, as well as on any other day.

Search Warrants.

To Police Officer.

To Revenue Officer.

By day-light

On land

At sea.

Information.

Contraband articles.

Utensils.

Arrest on suspicion.

Break open doors.

Entry on ship.

Seizure.

51. If any person shall be found committing any act in breach of this Act, or if any Peace or Revenue Officer shall have probable cause to believe that any person has concealed upon his person any article subject to forfeiture under this Act, such Peace or Revenue Officer may immediately arrest such person, without a warrant, and shall thereupon immediately take such person before some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, who shall determine if there be reasonable grounds of suspicion, and such Justice of the Peace may direct such person to be immediately searched, and such Justice of the Peace, if he sees grounds for believing that an offence has been committed against the provisions of this Act, shall thereon admit the person so charged to bail, on his recognizance, in form of Schedule T to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, with such securities as to the said Justice of the Peace shall seem sufficient, to appear before him or some other Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, at a Police Court at the Station, to answer the charge, and if the person so charged shall not give such security for his appearance, such Justice of the Peace shall issue his order in writing, in the form of Schedule V to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, directing the person so charged before him to be taken to the principal Police lock-up at the Station with any articles subject to forfeiture under this Act, found or said to have been found with such person, and there to be kept till bail be given to the satisfaction

Offences on view.

Concealment on person.

Arrest.

Search by Justice of the Peace.

Bail

Commitment in default of bail

Detention.

of the same, or any other Justice of the Peace, for the appearance of such person, to stand his trial for the offence charged at a Police Court in the Station, and in the default of such bail, to be kept in the said lock-up till the trial of the offence: Provided that no person so kept for want of bail shall be detained for any period exceeding two days: and if any person who shall have entered into recognizance to appear as above, shall not appear, as required, the Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, before whom he was to have appeared, shall, on application, certify such non-appearance on the back of such recognizance, whereupon the sum thereby acknowledged to be due, shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act, for levying penalties.

Proviso time of detention.

Default of appearance.

Summary procedure.

52. It shall be lawful for any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, before whom a charge shall be laid against any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, on being satisfied that a summons has been duly served on the person charged to appear to answer the charge, or in case the person charged shall have been admitted to bail, to appear, and in either case, such person shall not appear, according to the exigence of the summons or bail bond, and no sufficient cause shall be shewn for such non-appearance, to proceed to the hearing of the charge, as if such person charged were present.

Proceeding *ex parte*.

53. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct the suspension and withdrawal of any charge or proceedings before any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, under this Act, and to cancel and annul and reverse in whole or in part, any order, charge, conviction, or other proceeding under this Act, and to direct the refund of the whole or any part of any fine or penalty, and the restoration of the whole or any portion of any articles ordered to be forfeited to any person from whom the same may have been taken, and to remit the whole or any part of any sentence of imprisonment passed under this Act.

Remission of sentences.

54. All penalties under this Act may be imposed on conviction of the offender, by confession of the offender, or by the oath of one or more witnesses, before two Justices of the Peace or a Magistrate of Police, at a Police Court in the Station: and in case of non-payment of any penalty imposed or forfeited under this Act, the convicting Justices or Magistrate may issue their Warrant of Distress, in the form of Schedule W to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under their hands and seals, directed to any Peace Officer to levy the amount of such penalty, by seizure and sale of any goods of the offender which may be found within the jurisdiction of such Justices or Magistrate: and if no such property shall be found within such jurisdiction, then the aforesaid Justices or Magistrate, by warrant under their hands and seals, in the form of Schedule X to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, may commit the offender to prison, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months, where a pecuniary penalty of Twenty-five Dollars shall be imposed, and in the same proportion for any greater penalty which shall be imposed: Provided always, that in case it shall appear to such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, by the confession of the offender, or in any other manner, that he has no goods whereon to levy such distress, then and in every such case, it shall be lawful for such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, if they shall deem it fit, instead of issuing such Warrant of Distress, by warrant under their hands and seals, in the form of Schedule Y to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to commit the offender to prison, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months, where a pecuniary penalties of Twenty-five Dollars shall be imposed, and in the same proportion for any greater penalty which shall be imposed: Provided always, that in no case shall the term of imprisonment exceed two years.

Convictions.

Warrant of Distress.

Commitment in default of distress.

Form of Warrant of Commitment.

Periods of imprisonment.

Commitment without distress.

Warrant of Commitment.

Commutation of penalties.

55. All convictions under this Act may be in the form of Schedule Z to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and no conviction or order shall be quashed or set aside for want of form or otherwise, and no warrant of commitment shall be held void, by reason of any defect therein: Provided it be alleged therein that the party charged has been convicted of the offence and to the punishment set out in the warrant of commitment: Provided there be a conviction as aforesaid to that effect, and no conviction or order under this Act shall be removed by *certiorari*, or otherwise, into the Court of Judicature, except as next hereinafter mentioned.

Form of conviction not be quashed for formal defects, &c.

Certiorari.

56. If any person shall feel himself aggrieved by any adjudication made by such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, such person shall, within one week from the day of the said adjudication, give notice, in the form of Schedule AA to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, who shall have adjudicated, and to the opposite party of his intention to appeal, stating in such notice the grounds of appeal, whereupon the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate shall cause a transcript of the proceedings, including the charge, the evidence and the adjudication, conviction, or order, to be drawn up in the form of Schedule BB to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and as soon as reasonably convenient to be transmitted, certified under their hands and seals, to the Court of Judicature at the Station: Provided always, that no such proceedings in appeal shall be allowed, till the person desiring to appeal, shall have lodged a sum sufficient to cover the costs of

Appeal.

Week's notice.

Grounds of Appeal.

Transcript to be sent to Court of Judicature.

Deposit for costs of transcript.

preparing the transcript, not exceeding the sum of six cents per folio of ninety words, contained in the said transcript, and shall have given security to the satisfaction of the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, in any sum not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars to answer for the costs of the said appeal, to be taxed by the proper Officer of the said Court of Judicature, and further security for the due payment of any penalty adjudicated or to be adjudicated in appeal against the person desiring to appeal: and provided further, that if any person desiring to appeal, shall have been sentenced to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, it shall be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, to have brought before them in custody, such person, by their order in form of Schedule CC to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under their hands and seals addressed to the Sheriff of the said Settlement, or to the Keeper of the Jail or House of Correction, or other place in which such person may be confined, who shall thereupon produce or cause to be brought before the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, the person required by the said order to be produced before them, and they shall admit such person to bail, on good and sufficient security being given to their satisfaction, for the surrender of such person after the hearing of the appeal, to undergo his said sentence, or to pay his penalty and costs, or to be discharged: and if any person so bound over to appear, shall not thereafter, in pursuance of the terms of the bail bond, so appear and undergo the sentence or pay the penalty and costs required, such recognizance may be forfeited by any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, sitting at the said Court, and on such non-appearance being certified on the back of the said bail bond, the amount thereof shall be levied on the goods and effects of the defaulter and his sureties in the manner provided by this Act for the levy of fines and penalties, and such security for costs or for the payment of any penalty shall be in the form of Schedule DD to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Security for costs.

Security for judgment.

Respite of sentence.

Order to bring up persons in prison.

Bail.

Default of appearance.

Summary procedure.

Form of security.

57. On the transmission of the said transcript, the said appeal shall be entered on the list of cases for trial on the civil side of the said Court, and shall be disposed of with the other business before the said Court, subject to such rules, as to time and order of hearing, as may from time to time be made by the Judges of the said Court. The Judges of the said Court shall give judgment in the said appeal after hearing the parties, or their Advocates or Law Agents, and may affirm or reverse or alter the adjudication of the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, with or without costs to be paid, as shall be ordered by the said Judges, as justice may seem to require: Provided always, that the said Judges may order the witnesses examined or tendered for examination in the Police Court, in the cases on either side, to be further examined, if it shall appear to them to be necessary for the due determination of the appeal, and the Registrar of the said Court shall immediately, on the determination of the said appeal, certify under his hand and seal to the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, the judgment of the said Court on such appeal, whereupon the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate shall forthwith put into execution the said judgment: Provided always, that no such adjudication shall be overruled or altered, by reason of defect of form in the charge, evidence, or adjudication or other proceeding, nor otherwise than on the merits of the case, so as substantial justice shall best be attainable and without reference to form.

Appeal to be entered on list.

Rules for hearing appeals.

Judgment of Court.

Costs.

Further evidence.

Registrar of Court to certify the judgment of Court.

Execution of Judgment.

No appeal for mere defect of form.

58. On any trial before any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, and in any proceedings on appeal in the Court of Judicature, relating in any of the above cases to any seizure of contraband articles under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Judges of the said Court and for the Justices of the Peace and Magistrate, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required, to proceed to trial and hearing of appeals on the merits of the case without reference to matters of form, and without enquiring into the matter or form of making any seizure.

Seizures not to be enquired into.

Trials to be on merits.

59. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for any thing done under the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant, one month, at least, before the commencement of the action; and in every such action, it shall be expressly alleged in the petition of complaint, that the act complained of was done maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, and if at the trial of any such action, upon the general issue being pleaded, as hereinafter provided, the plaintiff shall fail to prove such allegation, he shall be nonsuited, or a verdict shall be given for the defendant.

Actions.

Limitation, three months.

Notice of action.

Malice.

Nonsuit.

60. The defendant in any such action may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant, and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any such action, or if upon demurrer, or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs, as between attorney and client, and have the like

Plea of general issue.

Evidence.

Tender of amends.

Payment into Court.

Judgment for defendant.

Full costs.

remedy for the same, as any defendant hath by law in other cases; and though a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action, and of the verdict obtained thereupon.

Judgment for plaintiff

Judge to certify for costs

61. All permits required to be granted by the Registrar of Exports and Imports, or any Farmer, and all licenses granted under this Act, shall be exempt from Stamp duties.

Stamp duties.

62. Any person who shall counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify any license authorized to be issued by this Act, or any permit required to be granted by this Act, or who shall alter or publish as true, any such counterfeited, erased, altered or falsified license, knowing the same to be counterfeited, erased, altered or falsified, shall, on conviction thereof, in the Court of Judicature, be punished by imprisonment for any period not exceeding five years, with or without hard labour, or in the discretion of the said Court, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Thousand Dollars.

Counterfeiting Licenses and Permits.

Penalty.

63. The Schedules to this Act annexed, and the directions and forms therein contained, shall be deemed and taken to be parts of this Act, and the several blank spaces in the said forms shall be filled up, as required by the provisions of this Act relating thereto.

Schedules and Forms to be read as part of Act.

Blanks in forms.

Interpretation of Words.

64. *Clause* 1.—In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,-

Interpretation Clause.

"Local Government" shall mean the Governor of the Settlement or other person performing the duties of Governor at the Station in which the Governor or such other person may then be resident, and the Resident Councillors or other person performing the duties of Resident Councillors at the Stations in which the Governor or such other person may not then be residing.

Local Government.

"Settlement" shall mean the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, with the places now or at any time hereafter to be subordinate or attached thereto, and shall include such portion of the sea along the shores of the said Settlement as may be within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement.

Settlement.

"Station" shall mean any one of the Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the places now or at any time hereafter to be subordinate or attached thereto, and shall include such portion of the sea along the shores of the said Station as is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement.

Station.

"Court of Judicature" shall mean Her Majesty's Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the several Divisions thereof.

Court of Judicature.

"Opium" shall mean any kind of Opium not prepared for smoking, chewing or eating.

Opium.

"Chandoo" shall mean any preparation of Opium or any preparation in which Opium forms an ingredient, used for smoking, chewing or eating.

Chandoo.

"Chandoo Dross" shall mean Chandoo already used for smoking.

Chandoo Dross.

"Spirituous Liquors" shall include Spirits, or distilled waters intended for human consumption, and any liqueur or compound of Spirits with fruit, sugar, honey, or other sweet or bitter principle, or vegetable production.

Spirituous Liquors.

"Toddy" shall mean the juice prepared or unprepared of the cocoanut or other tree of the palm species.

Toddy.

"Bang" shall mean any intoxicating drug or vegetable production other than Opium used for smoking or eating as a stimulant or narcotic in its raw or prepared state, except medical preparations kept and administered by medical practitioners as medicines for the cure or relief of diseased persons.

Bang.

"Importer" shall mean the person who shall take or receive from on board any ship, whether lying within or without the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature, and who shall bring or cause to be brought to land within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, any article subject to duty or restrictions under this Act, and shall also include any person who shall bring or cause to be brought into the said Settlement any such articles by land.

Importer.

"Chest of Opium" shall mean the package with the Opium contained therein, such as it is usually imported by merchants in the said Settlement.

Chest of Opium.

"Ship" shall include every kind of vessel used for the conveyance of persons or things on fresh or salt water.

Ship.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Gender.

65. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Straits Excise Act of 1866.

Short Title.

A.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Farmer's Contract.

(Farmer's name) having been declared to be the Farmer of for the term commencing on the day of 18 and ending on the day of 18 and he having offered as sureties for the due fulfilment of the terms of this Contract, (or certain real (or personal) estate having been assigned by him to the Local Government as security by way of mortgage, under the provisions of the Act of 18 by the deed annexed to this Contract, or Dollars having been lodged in the Local Treasury by the said Farmer as a deposit). THIS CONTRACT between the Local Government and the said Farmer and his sureties and witnesseth, that all the rights and privileges of Farmer of under the provisions of Act No. of are hereby vested in the said for the aforesaid term. The said (Farmer) and his sureties and for themselves, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, do hereby covenant and agree to pay to the Local Government, without demand, the sum of Dollars monthly, on the last day of every month, commencing on the day of the month of 18 , and ending on the day of the month of 18 , as the rent of the said Farm, and further covenant and agree that the said Farmer shall well and faithfully observe, perform and fulfil the several provisions, conditions and stipulations contained in the said Act, so far as they relate to the management of the said Farm, or impose any duty or obligation on the said Farmer, in as full and ample a manner, as if the said provisions, conditions and stipulations had been incorporated in this Contract: And they further covenant and agree, that if the said rent or any part thereof be unpaid for the space of days after any of the days on which the same ought to have been paid, or in case of the breach of any of the provisions, conditions and stipulations of the said Act so far as they relate to the said Farm, or the said Farmer, then and in either of such cases, it shall be lawful for the Local Government to determine and put an end to the said rights and privileges and dispose of the same to other persons, and in the event of any loss arising therefrom, they further covenant and agree to make good the said loss to the Local Government: And they further covenant and agree that the said Farmer will make over to such person as may be invested with the rights and privileges of the Farm at for the term next after the term herein provided for, all the stock of exciseable articles, and the machinery and vessels required for preparing such exciseable articles, in the possession of the said Farmer at the end of the term herein provided for, at the marketable value of the said articles, machinery and vessels, and in the event of any difference arising as to the nature and quantity of articles, machinery and vessels so to be made over and the prices thereof, such difference shall be determined by three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the said Farmer, one by the person in whom the said rights and privileges may be vested, or intended to be vested, for the next succeeding term, and one by the Local Government, and the award of such arbitrators or a majority of them shall be final, and the said arbitration, or other settlement, shall be held at such time before the end of the said term, as to the Local Government may seem reasonable. It is further convenanted and agreed that all deposits, as well as all securities given by them, shall be held by the Local Government till all questions between the said Farmer and his sureties and and the Local Government shall be finally disposed of, including matters relating to the transfer of the aforesaid exciseable articles, machinery and vessels, to the incoming Farmer, and it shall be lawful for the Local Government on breach of any of the covenants in this Contract, such breach and the amount of penalty therefor to be held and proved by indorsement on the back on this Contract by the Local Government, stating the breach and the amount of penalty therefor, to sell and dispose of all or any of the deposits on securities made and given under this Contract, without notice to the said Farmer, or his sureties and and to nominate an Officer of the Local Government to execute all conveyances necessary for the transfer of any such securities, and out of the proceeds of such sale and disposition to satisfy and discharge any claims under this Contract against the said Farmer, and his sureties and when the Local Government, after satisfying all such claims, shall return to the said Farmer, the said deposits, or so much thereof as shall remain, and shall surrender all securities held, or the remainder of such securities, or of proceeds of sale of such securities, and this Contract shall be at an end: And it is further covenanted and agreed, that the rights and privileges hereby vested in the Farmer, shall not be assigned to any other person without the consent of the Local Government, and that such assignment, if so allowed, shall not be deemed to relieve the said Farmer and his sureties and from any liability under this Contract, and the said Farmer and his sureties,

and

do hereby bind themselves, and any one or two of them, their, and any one or two of their executors, administrators and assigns, in the sum of Dollars
for the due fulfilment by the said Farmer of this Contract.

Signed, Sealed, and *Delivered* at

this day of 18 by

for the Local Government,

and by Farmer and

sureties

In the presence of

STRAITS EXCISE REVENUE.

Form of Mortgage.

I
do hereby assign to the Local Government as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the Contract for the Farm at for the term commencing the 1st day of 18 and ending the 30th day of 18 under Act No. of 1866. All my right, title and interest in the land situate in the District of in and described in Government Grant or Lease No. dated the day of 18 and estimated to contain

and do hereby make over to the Local Government the Title Deeds of the said land. In the event of any breach of the covenants in the said Contract by the Farmer, no proof of which breach or of the amount of penalties, forfeitures, damages and losses arising therefrom, shall be required further than the indorsement of the same on the back of the said Contract by the Chief Civil Authority in the said Settlement, I do hereby, for myself, my executors, administrators and assigns authorized the Local Government to sell, or otherwise dispose of the land hereby mortgaged, and out of the proceeds thereof to defray any penalties, forfeitures, damages and losses, or other liability to which by the said indorsement, the said Farmer shall have been declared liable, and the balance, if any, to be paid to me, my executors, administrators or assigns. And the Local Government is hereby authorized to appoint an Officer of Government to execute for me, my executors, administrators and assigns all conveyances and instruments necessary for the sale or transfer of the said lands.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year 18 .

Signed, Sealed, and *Delivered,*

In the presence of

B.

EXCISE IMPORTS.

Bill of Specification under Sections 6—11—15.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a permit to land from the ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number and description of case or package Chandoo Opium Dross package) within the hours from till on the day of 18 to be stored in the (godown, shop or house) of No. in Street at or the Office of Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Yours, &c.,

Date *Importer.*

A copy of this Permit has been served on me.

(Opium) Farmer.

18

C.

EXCISE IMPORTS PERMIT.

Under Sections 6—11—15.

(is) authorized within the hours from till on the day of 18 to land from the ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of liquor, contained in casks—number of bottles and description of case or package Chandoo Opium Dross package) and (is) required to store the same in the (godown, shop or house) of No. in Street at or the Office of Registrar of Imports and Exports at

Singapore,

Registrar of Imports & Exports.

Date

D.

EXCISE REVENUE—OPIUM.

Notice to remove under Section 6.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a Permit for the removal of chests of Opium (marks and numbers) imported from by and stored under your Permit dated the day of 18 in the godown, &c., of situate in at and afterwards removed to the godown, &c., of and thence to the godown, &c., of (as often as may be necessary to set out the several removals) from the godown, &c., of at to the godown, &c., of situate at in

Yours, &c.,

Date

E.

EXCISE EXPORTS.

Bill of particulars under Sections 6—11—12—18.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a Permit to export by ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number and description of case or package Opium, Chandoo Opium Dross), within the hours from till on the day of 18 to (destination) the said having been purchased by me from in whose (godown, shop or house) it is now stored (*or* the same being now stored in my godown, shop or house) at the same being now stored in your Office, and sold by me to who is desirous of exporting.

Yours, &c.,

Exporter.

F.

EXCISE EXPORTS PERMIT.

Under Sections 6—11—12—18.

Farmer.

(is) authorized to export by ship to (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number of description of case or package Chandoo Opium Dross) within the hours from till on the day of 18 , the said ( ) having been purchased by the exporter from the same being now stored in the (godown, shop or house of situated at the same being now stored in my office) and sold to who is required to export in terms of this Permit.

Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Date.

Date

A copy of this Permit has been served on me.

G.

FORM OF SEARCH WARRANT.

Under Sections 8—23—30.

To the (Opium) Farmer or any Revenue Officer duly appointed under Act of or any Police Officer.

To Wit.

Whereas it appears to me, A B, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Station, by the information on oath of that he hath good reason to believe and doth believe that (Opium or Spirituous Liquors) have been removed contrary to the provisions of this Act, from the (godown, store or house) of situated in (or that Toddy or Bang is now being grown and prepared contrary to the provisions of this Act, in the land of situated at).

These are, therefore, to authorize and require you, to enter in the day-time, with a Police Officer of this Station, of the rank of Inspector at least, the said and therein take an account in writing of all (Opium or Spirituous Liquors) found in the said (godown, store or house, or of all trees used for producing Toddy, and measure the quantity of land used for the growth of Bang), and thereafter bring before me, or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at the said Station, at the Police Court, at the said account in writing within days, from the date hereof, and herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

(Signed)

Justice of the Peace.

H.

EXCISE REVENUE LICENSE.

Under Section 33.

(1st Class).

Commissioner of Police.

Keeper of Hotel, situated in at duly licensed under Act of is hereby authorized under the provisions of Act of 1866 to sell Spirituous Liquors in the said (Hotel), so that the same be used and consumed on the premises.

(Signed)

Commissioner of Police.

Date.

A fee of Dollars (100) has been paid for this License.

EXCISE SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Declaration by Importer under Section 15.

To the Spirit Farmer at

TAKE NOTICE, that of the quantity of
landed by me on the at
from the ship and now stored in
I hereby declare gallons bottles
to be intended for use where stored and tender to you the sum of Dollars
being for the duty payable on the same under Act of

Date. *Importer.*

K.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Under Section 17.

NOTICE TO REMOVE.

To the Spirit Farmer at

TAKE NOTICE, that I desire to remove under Section 17 of Act of 1866 gallons
bottles of contained in imported by on the
day of 18 ex ship and now stored in
at and I hereby tender to you payment of
being the amount of duty chargeable on the same, and require from you a Permit for the
removal of the same from ( ) to the godown, shop or house of
situated at (or if duty already paid) the duty on the said having
been already paid by the Importer (giving the name).

Yours, &c.,

Date *Importer.*

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Permit to remove under Section 17.

(is) authorized to remove under Section 17 of Act of
1866 from ( ) to ( ) gallons
bottles of contained in (package) imported by
on the day of 18 , ex ship
and now stored in at
and I acknowledge to have received from the sum of Dollars
being the amount of duty chargeable on the same.

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

M.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Notice to remove under Section 20.

To the Spirit Farmer at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue your Permit for the removal under Section 20 of Act of
1866, of gallons, &c., cases containing bottles, &c., of (name of Spirituous

Liquors) imported and stored by in the godown of at and thence removed duty paid under your Permit, dated the day of 18 to the godown, &c., of at (state any further removals and dates of Farmer's Permits) where the said now lies, to the godown, &c. of at

Yours, &c.,

Date.

N.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Permit to remove under Section 20.

is hereby authorized to remove (state as in application) from the godown, &c., of at
to the godown, &c., of at
Duty on the said Spirituous Liquors having been paid by

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

O.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

To Wit,

Order to remove under Section 21.

Whereas application has been made to me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Station, for an order to remove (here state full particulars as required by Section 20) by (name of applicant) and whereas security to my satisfaction has been given by the said (applicant) for the amount of duty chargeable on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors intended to be removed. These are, therefore, to authorize the removal of (here state particulars) now stored in the godown of at to the godown of at there to be kept till further authorized to be removed under the provisions of this Act.

Given under my hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace.

P.

EXCISE SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS

Receipt by Spirit Farmer under Section 22.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Dollars being the sum payable as duty under Act of 1866, for gallons bottles of declared to be for use where stored by the said in the godown of at

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

Q.

EXCISE REVENUE LICENSE.

Under Section 33.

A fee of Dollars has been received for this License.

Commissioner of Police.

is hereby authorized to keep a licensed shop for the sale of (Chandoo, &c., Spirituous Liquors or Toddy and Bang) at (No. Street Town (or in the village or district of) subject to the Rules and Regulations in that behalf, which Rules and Regulations have been read and explained to the said

Given at this day of 18 .

Commissioner of Police.

R.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Appointment of Revenue Officer under Section 45.

of in

is hereby, with the sanction of the Local Government, appointed to be a Revenue Officer, under Act of 18 , and is hereby vested with all the rights, powers and immunities of such Office under the provisions of the said Act.

Date. *Commissioner of Police.*

S.

FORM OF SEARCH WARRANT.

Under Section 50.

To the Peace Officer or Officers within this Settlement, or to the Revenue Officer or Officers appointed according to the provisions of Act of

To Wit. WHEREAS it appears to me *A B*, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *Station*, by the information on oath of *C D*, that he has good cause to believe and doth believe that articles, subject to forfeiture under the provisions of Act are concealed or deposited in the *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of E F or on board the ship* now lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said *Settlement*. These are, therefore, in the name of our said Lady the Queen, to authorize and require you, with necessary and proper assistants, to enter in the day-time into the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of the said E F or on board the ship* now lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, and there diligently to search for the said articles, and also to authorize and require you, if a Peace Officer, and if not, in the presence of a Peace Officer, to enter in the night-time (that is to say, at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the following morning) in the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of the said E F or on board the ship* lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, and there diligently search for the said articles, and if the same shall be found upon such search, that you seize and take possession of the said articles so found, and also the body or bodies of any person or persons being in the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place, or on board the ship* lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, in whose possession, custody or control any such articles may be found, or whom you may have good and sufficient reason to suspect had concealed or deposited therein any such article, and to bring the said articles and person or persons before me the said *A B* or some other of the Justices of our said Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace in the Settlement aforesaid, to be disposed of and dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at in the year

(Signed) A. B.,
Justice of the Peace.

T.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Recognizance under Section 51.

To Wit. BE it remembered that (person charged) and (sureties) appeared before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this *Station*, and acknowledge themselves severally, as well as jointly, to be indebted to the Commissioner of Police at this *Station*, or his successor in Office, in the sum of Dollars to be levied in a summary manner, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the said severally, as well as jointly, under the provisions of Section 53 of Act of 1866

The condition of the above recognizance is such, that if the above bounden shall be and appear at the Police Court at on next, the

day of 18 to be further dealt with according to law, and shall not depart therefrom without leave till lawfully discharged or convicted, then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise to stand in full force and virtue.

Taken and acknowledged before me,

Date. *Justice of the Peace.*

V.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

Under Section 51 *of Act of* 18 .

To Wit. WHEREAS and have been brought before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Station by Revenue Officer appointed or by (a Police Officer) charged with (here state charge).

And whereas it appears to me that there is good reason to believe that an offence has been committed, for which the said ought to answer at the Police Court: and whereas the said has not found bail to my satisfaction to appear to answer the said charge:

These are, therefore, to authorize and require (the said Revenue Officer) to take the said (prisoners) to the principal Police Lock-up at there to be detained till (he) shall be brought before the Justices of the Peace, at the Police Court at to answer to the charge there to be preferred against (him) unless (he) shall before that time give bail to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at this Station, for (his) appearance at the Police Court as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal, this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace.

W.

FORM OF DISTRESS WARRANT.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or to any Peace Officer of the said Station.

To Wit. WHEREAS *A B* of has been on the day of 18 duly convicted before us (*C D* and *E F*, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police) for the said *Station*, of the offence of

against the form of the Act of in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid: and whereas the said *A B* being required to pay the said sum hath not paid the same, but therein has made default: These are to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said *A B* which may be found within this *Station*, to the amount of the said sum, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of making such distress, and if within five days next after such distress, the said sum, together with the reasonable charges for taking and keeping the said distress, shall not be paid, to sell the said goods and chattels, and having paid out of the money arising by such sale the said sum of Dollars to us to be applied according to the provisions of the said Act of ,

and having deducted the necessary charges for taking, keeping and selling the said distress, to return the overplus, if any, on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels, and if no such distress can be made that then you certify the same unto us to the end that such further proceedings may be had thereon as to the law doth appertain.

Given under our hands and seals, this day of 18 .

(Signed) C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

X.

FROM OF COMMITMENT WHEN IT APPEARS THAT THE OFFENDER HAS NO GOODS WHEREON TO LEVY A DISTRESS.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or any Peace Officer, and the Keeper of the Prison of the said Station, or Keeper of the House of Correction at the said Station.

To Wit. } WHEREAS *A B* of was on the day of 18 , duly convicted before us, *C D* and *E F*, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police for the said *Station*, of the offence of

against the form of Act of in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us, that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour:* and whereas the said *A B* hath not paid the said sum, but therein hath made default, and it appears to us that the said *A. B.* has no goods or chattels whereon to levy a distress: These are, therefore, to command you, the said Peace Officers or Peace Officer, to take the said *A B* and him safely to convey to the prison of the said *Station*, and there to deliver him to the said Keeper thereof together with this precept, and we do hereby command you, the said Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A B* into the said prison, there to imprison him *with hard labour* for the space of

Given under our hands and seals, at this day of 18 .

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

Y.

FORM OF COMMITMENT.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or any Peace Officer, and the Keeper of the Prison of the said Station, or to the Keeper of the House of Correction at the said Station.

To Wit. } WHEREAS *A B* of was on the day of 18 , duly convicted before us (*C D* and *E F*, two of the Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police) for the said *Station* of the offence of

against the form of Act of , in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars, for the offence aforesaid, to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour:* And whereas we have issued a Distress Warrant to levy the amount of the said sum by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the said *A B* within our jurisdiction, and no goods and

chattels of the said *A B* have been found within such jurisdiction, and the said *A B* hath not yet paid the said sum, but therein hath made default: These are, therefore, to command you, the said Peace Officers or Peace Officer, to take the said *A B* and him safely to convey to the prison of the said *Station*, and there to deliver him to the said Keeper thereof together with this precept. And we do hereby command you, the said Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A B* into the said prison, there to imprison him *with hard labour* for the space of

Given under our hands and seals at this day of 18 .

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

Z.

FORM OF CONVICTION.

Under Section 55.

To Wit. } Be it remembered that, on the day of in the year 18 , *A B* is found guilty before us *C D* and *E F*, two of the Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police for the said *Station*, of the offence of

against the form of the Act of in that case made and provided. and we do hereby convict him of the offence aforesaid, and do adjudge that he the said *A B* hath forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid, to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour.*

Given under our hands and seals, at the day and year first-mentioned.

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

AA.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Notice of Appeal under Section 56.

In the Police Court at

In the case of
The (Opium) Farmer,
Complainant,
versus
M. N.,
Defendant.

To *A B*, Esquire and *C D*, Esquire, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at
or *E F*, Esquire, Magistrate of Police at

Take Notice, that I intend to appeal to the Court of Judicature against your adjudication in the above-named case, on the following grounds:—that is to say (here state grounds of appeal in full).

Yours, &c.,

Date. *Complainant or Defendant.*

BB.

EXCISE REVENUE APPEAL.

Under Section 55.

IN THE COURT OF JUDICATURE OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.
Division of

In the Matter of
The (Opium) Farmer of
versus

Charge in full (as in Charge Sheet or Summons). Mr. appeared as Law Agent for the Complainant, and Mr. for the Defendant (as the case may be).

The case was called on in the Police Court in on the day of 18 before (Esquire, a Magistrate of Police), or two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Station, when the Defendant pleaded not guilty, and the following evidence was taken on oath for the prosecution :—(here copy evidence for prosecution).

The Defendant contended (here state shortly the points of defence made by or for the Defendant).

The following evidence was taken for the Defendants :—(here copy evidence for defence).

For the Complainant it was contended that (here state shortly the argument in support of the Complainant's case).

The following adjudication was then made by the undersigned :— (here state decision).

On the day of 18 (the Complainant or Defendant, as the case may be,) gave notice to the undersigned of (his) intention to appeal and (has) lodged with (us) the sum of Dollars for the copying of this transcript, and (has) given security to (my) satisfaction in the sum of Dollars to answer the costs of this appeal, and in the further sum of Dollars (the amount of penalty) for the due enforcement of the penalty awarded by (me) or to be awarded by the Court of Judicature, if necessary.

This transcript is therefore in terms of Section of Act of 1866 transmitted to the Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Judicature.

Given under (my) hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

Magistrate of Police,
or
Two Justices of the Peace.

CC.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Order to produce person confined under Section 56.

To the Sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, or to the Keeper of the House of Correction at

THESE are to require you to bring before us or such other Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police as may be sitting at the Police Court, on next, the day of 18 the body of (prisoner's name) now in your custody, under warrant of Commitment, dated the day of 18 for an offence against the provisions of Act of 18 .

Given under our hands and seals, at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace, &c.

DD.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Recognizance of Bail under Section 56.

(Defendant's name and sureties' names) appear before us, and acknowledge themselves severally, as well as jointly, to be indebted to the Commissioner of Police at this Station, or his successor in Office, in the sum of Dollars for costs in an appeal by him forwarded under the Act of 1866, and a further sum of Dollars to answer

a penalty adjudicated against the first above-named to be levied in a summary manner, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the said severally, as well as jointly, under the provisions of Section 53 of Act of 18 .

The condition of this recognizance is such, that if the above bounden (Defendant) shall, if ordered thereto on appeal by the Court of Judicature pay the amount of taxed costs of the said appeal (and shall further appear at this Police Court within two days after the hearing and decision of the said Court of Judicature on the said appeal and surrender himself to undergo any sentence or pay any penalty which may be ordered by the said Court of Judicature on appeal, then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise to stand in full force and effect.

Taken and acknowledged at the Police Court at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace, &c.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Abkári Act No. XIV of 1851, at present in force in the Straits Settlement, has been found to be inefficient for the purpose of securing the fullest result in collecting a revenue from the consumption of Opium, Spirits and Toddy and Bang; and this Bill, which has been approved by the Local Government, and which proposes to repeal the Act, is submitted as an improvement made necessary by the great increase of traffic and population, and by the natural requirements of the Settlement.

Section 3 is taken from Section 2 of the present Act, but has been verbally altered so as to correspond with the interpretation clauses at the end of the Bill. At the end of the Section a provision is made for giving to the Local Government power to control the arrangements between the outgoing and incoming Farmers. The want of such power has hitherto been attended with this result, that, owing to the great scope for injuring proposing purchasers of the Farmer's rights now in the power of the Farmers, competition is checked as persons are afraid to come forward to offer for the Farms, knowing the power of the Farmer in possession to place obstacles in their way in commencing to work the Farms.

Section 4 corresponds to Section 3 of the present Act, but the limit of 160 gallons of spirituous liquors has been omitted.

Section 5 introduces a statutory form of agreement for the exercise of the Farmer's privileges, and gives power to the Local Government to make better arrangements for securing the due working of the Farms and payment of the revenue, objects which have heretofore been aimed at by enormously long indentures between Government and the Farmers.

The object of Sections 6 and 7 is to secure at the least possible expense and inconvenience to the general trade of the place, a check to enable the Farmer to collect his revenue. At present importers are bound by law to report at the Office of Imports and Exports every article imported into the Settlement, although there are no customs duties. The Sections provide a simple system of permits for importing, removing and exporting Opium, so that the Farmer can always know whether he is being defrauded, and by the terms of Sections 7 and 8, he can follow Opium and oblige those found dealing with it contrary to law to recompense him for the loss, treating all Opium found to have been dealt with contrary to the provisions of the Section relating to permits, as liable to pay to the farmer the amount of profit he would have derived from it had it passed through his hands for local consumption.

The trade in Opium is also confined to the principal port at each station.

The great complaints made by the Opium Farmers of losses arising from a system of persons buying a chest of Opium at a time and removing it into the jungle, there to be parcelled out to purchasers for smuggling, have led to the suggestion of this addition to the Act; and although it may be said that the Sections throw an impediment in the way of free trade in Opium, it is submitted that the inconvenience to the fair trader is trifling in comparison to the benefit which may be expected to the general revenue, while as to persons seeking to evade the payment of lawful duties to the Farmer, it is hoped that the fair working of the Sections will operate to check illicit dealing in Opium, and thus secure to the Farmer the full benefit of his privileges.

Section 10 is same as Section 11 of the present Act, but the words "Farmer of the current year" are added for the following reason which is to be taken in connection with the remarks above on Section 3. Towards the close of the Farmer's term of privilege, he tries to sell off at very reduced rates as much Opium as he can, and it has been found that consumers have thus been led to lay in large stocks at low prices to serve them for a month or so in the next year, during which time the new Farmer is deprived of his customers. It has been urged for the new Farmer that the words in the present Act, "other than the Opium Farmer of the station," see Sections 10, 11, 22, must necessarily mean the Farmer at the time when the offence was said to have been committed, but in a highly penal enactment, it has been thought better to place this beyond doubt by adding the words proposed, "Farmer of the current year."

Section 11 is an enlargement of the provisions of Section 14 of the present Act. A mode of evasion under the present Act as to Spirits taken on board vessels in harbour under pretence of being for exportation, has suggested the proviso in this Section that no permit shall be given till the ship has been cleared out.

The Section further provides for a system of permits and notice to the Farmer, which is expected to enable him to check evasion.

Section 12 is an enlargement of Section 16 of the present Act, and is drawn to assist the Farmer more readily in collecting his duties by giving him notice.

The general remarks above made as to Sections 6, 7 and 8 for Opium, apply to Sections 15, 16, 17,

18 and 19, and the provisions for the payment of duty to the Farmer are more clearly defined than in the present Act. The evasions so common under the 24th and 26th Sections of the present Act, will be checked by requiring the Importer to pay, the duty on Spirits stored for use under Section 15, and when Spirits on which the duty shall not have been paid on import are removed, the remover must, by Section 17, pay the duty where duty has been already paid—provision is made in Section 18 for a drawback on subsequent exportation. It has been the object of Sections 15 to 23 to provide an efficient check by permits for importing, storing, removing and exporting, so that the Farmer may be enabled to collect the Revenue the law intends he should have, that is, 50 cents for every gallon of spirituous liquors consumed in the Settlement. To secure this object a number of new provisions are to be found in these Sections, and in drawing them up it has been the object to make them as little burthensome as possible to the local trade.

Sections 20, 21 and 22 replace Sections 25 and 26 of the present Act as to removing Spirits from place to place. Special provisions are introduced to give the Farmer a practical mode of securing payment of his duties on the one hand, and for protecting the public against wrong by giving a summary appeal to the Magistrate to settle disputed questions of payment.

Section 23 replaces and enlarges the powers given by Section 27 of the present Act, by enabling the Farmer to follow Spirits on removal from place to place and to charge duty on all deficiencies in store.

Sections 24 and 25 are the same as Sections 32 and 33 of the present Act, but verbally altered, and with words added to provide for the case of owners of distilleries not resident in the Settlement.

Section 26. Difficulties have been found in practice in dealing with the provisions of Section 34 of the present Act in cases when only parts of a distilling apparatus have been found, and to avoid this, the words "part of such still, &c.," have been added.

Sections 35 and 36 of the present Act, making separate provision for Samsoo have been omitted, and Samsoo throughout the Act is included under the term Spirituous Liquors.

Section 27 replaces Section 24 of the present Act, gives greater facilities to the Farmer for tracing spirits, the owners of which may be attempting to evade the duty, and throws the burthen of proof on the person asserting that the duty has been paid.

The provisions of the present Act for collecting a Revenue on Toddy and Bang, are very imperfect, and it is supposed that, owing to the facilities for evasion, the farm does not produce nearly so much revenue as it ought.

Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 are framed for the purpose of enabling the Farmer to collect a Revenue on all Toddy and Bang actually consumed in the Settlement, and greatly enlarge the powers of the Farmer in dealing with persons trying to evade the law. The exemption allowed by Section 38 of the present Act, in favour of Bakers using Toddy grown on their own lands, is omitted as opening a door to evasion and as unnecessary.

Section 33. The present provisions for raising a revenue on the consumption of Spirituous Liquors in Hotels, Taverns and Eating-houses are imperfect, and in the Stations of Singapore and Penang, especially the former, where there is a very large population of Europeans, seafaring persons, &c., improvement in this respect is desirable, and provisions should be made so as to secure the possibility of the Farmer collecting a revenue on the total consumption. At the same time, as there is a large profit made by the keepers of such houses, the amounts payable for licenses are largely increased, and it is proposed that the houses be divided into three classes to secure a more equitable rate of license money according to the profits of each.

Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 are intended to replace Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 47 of the present Act, the rules for the control and management of the licensed shops being all collected and enlarged so as to meet the requirements of the present time when, from the great progress of the Settlement in wealth and population, new rules have become necessary.

The provision proposed in Section 44 of the Bill, is necessary to meet the evasion referred to in the above remarks in Sections 3 and 10 of the present Act. The Section defines that the outgoing Farmer's privilege ceases on the expiry of his term, and is not to extend beyond that time so as to cover sales made by him of exciseable articles to be used after the expiry of his term to the injury of the incoming Farmer.

Section 45 is to replace Section 42 of the present Act, but with this alteration, that the forfeitures are to be given to the Farmers instead of, as at present, to the Municipal Fund. The alteration is suggested on the ground that the articles forfeited, except in the case of the Spirit Farm, are of no use to any one but the Farmers, as they cannot be sold except to the Farmers or for exportation, and it is anticipated that the knowledge that the Farmers are to derive an advantage from the forfeitures will have an encouraging effect.

Sections 46, 47, 48 and 49 replace Sections 45 and 46 of the present Act, and are intended to provide more effectually for the appointment and control of the Revenue Officers to be maintained by the Farmers, for their protection in the due exercise of their duties, and for the protection of the public against them when acting or attempting to act unlawfully.

Section 50 replaces Sections 20 and 43 of the present Act, and provides generally for the issue and service of warrants to arrest and search at sea as well as on land, and a proviso is added, taken from Section 6 of Sir John Jervis' Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 43, for proceedings before Justices of the Peace in indictable offences, legalizing proceedings taken to prevent evasion of the Act on Sundays. This has been added to avoid a difficulty which has been met with when it has been held by some of the Magistrates that warrants under this Act executed on Sundays, are illegal.

Section 51. The provisions in the present Act, Section 44, for the arrest without warrant and the search before a Justice of the Peace of any person suspected of evading the Act, have not worked

satisfactorily, and while it is admitted that such a power ought to be left for the Farmers, their execution of the power ought to be carefully guarded and their proceedings brought at the earliest moment under the control of the Magistrates. Section 49 provides for the case of malicious or vexatious action on the part of the Farmers.

Sections 52, 53, 54 and 55, for convictions, replace Sections 48 and 49 of the present Act, and new provisions are added: for example, Section 52 enables the Magistrate to proceed *ex parte* in certain cases, and Section 54 reserves power to the Local Government to suspend and withdraw charges, to cancel convictions, and to direct the refund of fines and penalties. This has been introduced to meet the case of merchants and wholesale dealers in exciseable articles who, through oversight or undesignedly, have subjected themselves to penalties and perhaps very large quantities of exciseable articles to forfeiture when, if brought before the Magistrate, he might consider himself bound to convict and forfeit perhaps many chests of opium, under circumstances when the Government would remit the whole or part of the penalty in favor of trade without injury to the legitimate revenue.

Sections 56 and 57 are new, and are added in the interest of the public when, if any one is dissatisfied with the decision of the Magistrate, he can on certain terms take the opinion of the Supreme Court on the merits by way of appeal. Under the rules of the local Court, which follows the English practice, the Writ of *Certiorari* is an inefficient remedy, for persons properly convicted may have the conviction quashed for what in reality is mere matter of form; while on the other hand persons convicted on manifestly insufficient grounds, if the conviction is drawn so as to shew jurisdiction, and if there is a scintilla of evidence, it will be upheld on *Certiorari*. Very large powers are given to the Farmers, and as the public are placed in a position of disadvantage necessary to ensure the due collection of the revenue, it is submitted that the appeal ought to be allowed, and under the rules of the Court administering English law, it is not likely that the appeal will be found greatly to embarrass the Farmers.

Section 58 has been introduced in order to aid in arriving at just decisions, and to prevent, as far as possible, failure of justice from technical defects.

As to actions to be brought for matters done under the authority of this Act, Sections 59 and 60, which are new—the present Act not making any provisions on the subject—are taken from the ordinary forms in modern English statutes.

Section 61 relieves the Farmers from the payment of stamps on permits and licenses.

Section 62 provides penalties for counterfeiting. The remaining provisions of the Bill do not require special notice.

SIMLA,
The 23rd May 1866. } W. N. MASSEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT

No. 1386.

Simla, the 31st May 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. C. J. F. Smith Forbes, Additional Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in British Burmah, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No 1388.

Mr. R. G. Hodson, Deputy Inspector of Schools in Mysore, has obtained two months' sick leave from the 15th May 1866.

No 1390.

Mr. T. W. Hunt, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, British Burmah, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 1392.

Rugburdial, Inspector of Police, Oudh, passed the highest standard of examination for Police Officers held on the 2nd April and subsequent dates, by the Lucknow Divisional Committee.

No. 1394.

Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, of the Bombay General List, Infantry, has, at his own request, been permitted to resign his appointment of Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1397.

Mr. J. Davis, Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, has passed a successful examination in Burmese for the second or higher standard, and has obtained the authorized donation of Rs. 500.

No. 1525.

The 5th June 1866.

Assistant Surgeon A. Porter, M. D., of the Madras Establishment, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Station and Jail at Akola.

No. 1528.

Mr. J. H. Lawrence, Superintendent of Police, Mergui District, was absent on privilege leave from the 17th February to the 31st March 1866.

No. 1530.

Moung Phai, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 1532.

Assistant Surgeon W. P. Kelly, Madras Medical Establishment, is appointed Superintendent of the Central Jail at Rangoon.

Assistant Surgeon J. McNeale Donnelly, M. D., Madras Medical Establishment, is appointed Superintendent of the Central Jail at Moulmein.

Assistant Surgeon L. H. Lees, M. D., Bengal Medical Establishment, Civil Surgeon, to be Superintendent of the 1st Class District Jail at Akyab.

Doctor A. C. Nisbet, Civil Surgeon, to be Superintendent of the 2nd Class District Jail at Bassein.

The above Officers are invested with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, within the precincts of their respective Jails.

No. 1589.

The 6th June 1866.

The Honorable Sumboo Nath Pundit, Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1606.

The 7th June 1866.

The Reverend P. Nicolas and the Reverend T. F. Bigg, appointed Junior Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, reported their arrival on the 27th of May.

Their services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 1619.

The following Notification of the Government of the Straits Settlements, dated 22nd January 1866, No. 21, is re-published for general information:—

HOME DEPARTMENT, SINGAPORE.

The 22nd January 1866.

Notification.—The following notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

Directions for clearing the Bank on which the "Torch" Light Vessel is moored.

Parcelar Hill East clears South end of Bank.

Parcelar Hill East South-east clears to North Pulo Auza, North-east clears Bank to westward, and North-east by North clears Bank to Eastward.

Vessels are not to go inside the buoys, two of which are moored off the eastern end of the Bank in six fathoms low water, one off the southern end in six fathoms of low water, and another off the western edge; vessels passing up or down the Straits are to keep outside the buoys and Light Vessel so as to clear the two fathoms Bank off which the southern buoy is moored.

No. 1626.

Mr. J. W. Grinnol, Assistant Superintendent, Electric Telegraph Department, Dacca Division, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1628.

Lieutenant Alan Murray, late 60th Regiment, Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, *vice* Lieutenant Noble, transferred to the Civil Department.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 88.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 5th June 1866.

Appointments.—Captain F. P. Luard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, at present officiating as Assistant for Boundary Settlement to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 92.

The 6th June 1866.

Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, of the General List, Infantry, to officiate as Doing-duty Officer of the Bhopal Battalion.

No. 581.

POLITICAL.

The 5th June 1866.

Notification.—In recognition of the excellent administration of the Travancore State by the present Rajah, the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to confer on His Highness Rajah Rama Vurma of Travancore, G. C. S. I., the title of Maharajah as an hereditary distinction.

No. 866.

GENERAL.

The 5th June 1866.

Appointment.—Captain C. R. Shaw, Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh.

No. 869.

Notification.—Under Section 8 of Act XIV. of 1863, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant J. Forsyth, Settlement Officer of the Nimar District in the Central Provinces, with the powers of a Collector for the decision of suits of the nature mentioned in Section 23 of Act X. of 1859 and in Act XIV. of 1863.

No. 871.

Appointments.—Lieutenant H. C. E. Ward, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Mundlah, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office from Major J. J. Fulton.

No. 873.

Mr. Matthew Benjamin Tul Sing, to be a Deputy Collector in the Settlement Department of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 20th March last.

No. 875.

Leaves.—Three and a half months' leave on urgent private affairs, to visit Australia, has been granted to Major J. L. Pearse, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore, from the 11th ultimo.

Major C. Elliot, C. B., will act as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, during the absence on leave of Major Pearse.

No. 877.

Privilege leave of absence for ten days has been granted to Lieutenant C. C. Pemberton, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the 1st May, or from the date of his availing himself of it.

No. 897.

The 7th June 1866.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. K. M. Nicholson, Officiating Superintendent of Settlement and Survey in Oudh, from the 12th instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MUIR,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces,—(No. 760, dated Simla, the 29th May 1866).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Officiating Deputy Accountant General J. Eede's letter No. 449, reporting, with reference to an application from the Judge of Agra, that according to his interpretation of the Rules for the grant of leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, an Officer who has divided his privilege leave may take the second instalment of it, together with any privilege leave which he may have earned by subsequent service, provided the divided leave was accumulated, but not otherwise.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that there is no objection on public grounds to Officers who obtain privilege leave under the Rules of the Civil Department, being permitted to carry forward to the privilege leave of a future year such portion of the one month's privilege leave of the previous year as may not have been taken.

Ordered that the foregoing letter be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Foreign, Home and Public Works Departments; and the—

Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and the Straits Settlements;

Comptroller General of Accounts;

Accountants General, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Punjab and British Burmah;

Deputy Accountants General, Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department,—(No. 860, dated Simla, the 7th June 1866).

READ endorsement from the Home Department, No 509, dated the 2nd ultimo, forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of Bombay, proposing, in modification of existing rules, that when an Officer is transferred from one appointment to another on promotion, he should be re-imbursed the amount by which his travelling expenses exceed the difference between the salaries of his old and his new appointments for the first month

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council observes that the rule proposed by the Government of Bombay, appears to be needlessly expensive; but, considering that some modification of existing rules is necessary to meet the cases of Officers on small salaries, His Excellency in Council is pleased to decide that, when an Officer on a salary not exceeding Rs. 400 per mensem is promoted in the natural course of his service to an appointment the salary of which exceeds by only 50 (fifty) Rs. a month, the salary of the appointment from which he is transferred, he shall be permitted to draw travelling allowance at the usual rates.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the—

Home Department, the original letter received from that Department under endorsement above referred to, being returned;

Foreign Department;

Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Straits Settlements;

Comptroller General of Accounts;

Accountants General of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and British Burmah;

Deputy Accountants General of Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Mysore.

No. 926.

The 8th June 1866.

Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the extension of Act X. of 1862, to the Territories ceded by the Bootan Government, with the modification that in suits of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, under Act XI. of 1865, the same Stamp duty shall be chargeable on the petition of plaint as is prescribed in Schedule B, Act X. of 1862, for petitions of plaint in suits instituted in a Military Court of Requests, or in the Court of a Cantonment Joint Magistrate, under Act III of 1859.

No. 946.

In continuation of Notification No. 374, dated the 4th May 1866, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of March last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	March 1864.	March 1865.	March 1866.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Govt of India ..	2,58,84,876	1,22,79,877	1,79,33,009
Bengal } British Burmah }	2,57,51,871	2,34,03,738	1,92,82,193
		31,27,847	27,00,611
N W. Provinces } Oudh . }	2,41,08,424	2,24,89,080	1,74,02,064
			35,18,995
Punjab .	1,10,08,772	1,38,84,108	1,03,90,178
Bombay	1,91,51,709	2,04,22,786	3,83,39,109
Central Provinces .	34,81,492	40,41,105	38,36,701
Deccan	43,13,397	38,11,831	53,88,552
Madras	3,30,88,281	2,30,26,915	2,58,22,067
Total Rupees .	14,67,88,822	12,61,87,287	14,46,13,509

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd June 1866.

No. 487 *of* 1866.—Lieutenant R. W. Napier, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Doing-duty Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), has been allowed leave of absence from the 27th January to the 4th May 1866, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs.

No. 488 *of* 1866.—The leave of absence on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieutenant R. W. Napier, of the General List, Infantry, 1st Doing-duty Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), in G. G. O. No. 411 of the 3rd May 1866, is to be held to have effect from the 4th May 1866—the date of his embarkation.

The 4th June 1866.

No. 489 *of* 1866 —The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No 328 *of the* 22*nd May* 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to Lieutenant R B. P. P. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides } For twenty months.

No. 490 *of* 1866.—With reference to the Notification in the Home Department, No. 1394, dated the 31st May 1866, the services of Lieutenant W W. Haywood, of the Bombay General List, Infantry, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 491 *of* 1866.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 68 *of the* 2*nd May* 1866.—Cancelling the sixty days' privilege leave of absence granted to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hoseason, Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, in Resident's G. O. No. 55 of 1866, and granting him in lieu thereof four months' leave of absence on private affairs, commencing from the 20th March 1866.

No. 75 *of the* 14*th May* 1866.—Granting three months' leave of absence on private affairs to Captain R. K. Macquoid, 2nd in Command, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, from the 20th May 1866, or from date of departure.

No. 83 *of the* 23*rd May* 1866.—Appointing Lieutenant H. C. Hamilton, of the Madras Infantry, General List, attached to the 38th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, to officiate as paid Doing-duty Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Bolaram.

No. 84 *of the* 23*rd May* 1866.—Appointing Captain C. Jameson, 2nd in Command, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to act as Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoseason, Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent, and appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant A. L. Playfair, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as 2nd in Command of the Corps, in addition to his own duties, from the date of Captain Jameson's appointment as Officiating Brigade Major, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 492 *of* 1866.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following extract from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 276, dated 15th September 1865, laying down the Rules under which Officers of one Staff Corps may exchange into another :—

Para. 5. There appears to me to be no objection to permit of exchanges between Officers of the Staff Corps of the different Presidencies under the substantive rank of Field Officer, in the same manner as exchanges have been sanctioned between Staff Corps and Line Officers of the same rank, and I authorize your Government to make the necessary announcement to this effect.

6. Following the precedent in the case of exchanges between Staff Corps and Line Officers, and between the Officers of the new and old Line Regiments, Officers late of the Indian Army, exchanging from one Staff Corps to another, will create a vacancy in the cadre on which their names are borne.

No. 493 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject

to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Edward Gordon, Her Majesty's 95th Foot, Personal Interpreter on the Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India ..	29th October 1861.

This cancels the General Order by the Government of Bombay, No. 26, dated 9th January 1862.

The 5th June 1866.

No. 494 *of* 1866.—It is notified that Major J. N. Young, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General at Head Quarters, officiated as Judge Advocate General from the 23rd March to the 16th April 1866, and that Mr. W. DeRhé Philipe, Assistant Judge Advocate General, took charge of the Office of the Deputy Judge Advocate General at Head Quarters for the same period.

No. 495 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Major Andrew Aldcorn Munro, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab	For twenty months.
Assistant Surgeon Henry Walter Bellew, of the Medical Department	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 496 *of* 1866.—Veterinary Surgeon H. Dawson, of the Stud Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 7th May to 7th November 1866, to visit the Hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, under the new Regulations.

No. 497 *of* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant J. Waterhouse, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, Officiating 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 498 *of* 1866.—Major T. W. Holland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 1st May 1866, to visit Simla on medical certificate under the old Regulations.

No. 499 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William
Captain E. H Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps ...	25th May 1866.
Captain E Hill, of the Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Roy Bareilly .. .	28th May 1866

No. 500 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Major Charles Baldwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nursingpore District, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 371, dated 23rd April 1866	
Captain George Johnston Reeves, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Behar, on leave for three months without pay, G. G. O. No. 433, dated 7th May 1866 . .	
Captain (Brevet Major) Francis Henry Massey Sitwell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Azimgurh, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 468, dated 23rd May 1866	*Simla*, 10th May 1866.
Lieutenant James Henry Latham Greenfield, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 468, dated 23rd May 1866	
Lieutenant Henry Rowband, of the late 63rd Native Infantry, Quarter Master, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, on leave for six months, G. G. O. No. 429, dated 7th May 1866	
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals James Anderson, M. D., Fel. U. C., of the Medical Department, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 356, dated 17th May 1866	
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Alferd Thomas Wilde, C. B, of the Madras Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Brigadier General, Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force, on furlough for six months, G. G. O. No. 115, dated 2nd February 1866	*Malta*, 14th May 1866.
Lieutenant Herbert Mills Repton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O No. 474, dated 25th May 1866 .	
Major Alexander Mackay MacKenzie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 481 of the 31st May 1866	*Behar*, 24th May 1866.

Captain Roderick Boyd MacKenzie, of the late 12th Native Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 468, dated 23rd May 1866...	*Nemesis*, 24th May 1866.
Lieutenant Alfred James Stead, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 468, dated 23rd May 1866	
Lieutenant Edward Arthur Vine, of the General List, Infantry, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 468, dated 23rd May 1866 ..	

No. 501 *of* 1866.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned Officer, who retired from the service under the annuity scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels :—

Rank and Name.	Remarks.
Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General, Retired List) William Riddell, C. B.	By death of Colonel (General) John Anderson, Bengal Infantry.

No. 502 *of* 1866.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In succession to.
Infantry ...	Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel (Major General) John Liptrap	Colonel ...	29th April 1866	Colonel (Lieutenant General) G. R. Pemberton, deceased.

No. 503 *of* 1866—The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon Henry Mills Cannon, M. B.	1st June 1866.
Surgeon William George Ward Clemenger, A. B., M. B.	

No. 504 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Assistant Surgeon Samuel Delpratt	6th May 1866.
Assistant Surgeon Philip Warren Sutherland	
Assistant Surgeon Thomas Anderson, M. D.	20th May 1866.
Assistant Surgeon Alfred Eteson	
Assistant Surgeon Hugh Davies Jones	

No. 505 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant George John Skinner, of Her Majesty's 38th (1st Staffordshire) Regiment of Foot, 1st Doing-duty Officer, 3rd Regiment, Native Infantry	2nd March 1865.

The 6th June 1866.

No. 506 *of* 1866.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a Good Service Pension of £100 per annum on the following Officer, to fill an existing vacancy :—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Richardson, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Ensign	19th Jan. 1828	Served with army of Sutlej, 1845-46; present at actions of Moodkee and Ferozeshah (Medal and Clasps), with Lahore Garrison during the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49 (Medal); in Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, 1862-63, wounded (C. B.); and with the Dooar Field Force, 1864-65.
Ensign, late 73rd Native Infantry	Jan. 1829.	
Lieutenant	2nd Aug. 1839	
Captain, late 1st Irregular Cavalry ..	19th Jan. 1843	
Major .	20th June 1854	
Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps	18th Feb. 1861.	

The 7th June 1866.

No. 507 *of* 1866.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 181 of 12th December 1833, the undermentioned heirs of deceased soldiers are admitted to the Native Family Pension, from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and the Pay Masters of Pensioners in whose Circles the individuals reside, will furnish the prescribed Rolls to the Department of Audit and to the parties concerned :—

Names of claimants.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and country.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relations on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of pension.	For what period.	By what pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
														Rs. A. P.		
Dayah ...	54	...	5	3	Muzbin ...	Mole on left side of neck, and scar on left shoulder.	Village and Tehssel, Googaria.	Mother ...	Kishen Sing	Sepoy...	23rd Punjab Pioneers	21st July 1860	10th June 1865	2 12 0	For life ...	Meerut.
Boota Sing ...	6	6	3	10	Muzbee ...	No particular marks. A large mouth, and small dark freckle in centre of forehead.	Raneca Ajuala, Umritsur.	Son ...	Jewan Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17th April 1860	Ditto ...	2 12 0	Twelve years...	Ditto.
Boota Sing ...	1	2	2	2	Ditto ...	No particular marks. Hair of a light color.	Kundawallee Ajuala, Umritsur.	Ditto ...	Esur Singh..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	15th December 1863	14th September 1865	2 12 0	Until he attains the age of 18	Ditto.
Meytab Sing ...	60	...	5	5	Ditto ...	A very old man. Hair and beard perfectly white. Broad flat spreading nose. Has a bullet wound on the shinbone of his right leg in front.	Muddur Kussoor, Lahore District.	Father ...	Sham Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	14th May 1860	Ditto ...	2 12 0	For life ...	Ditto.
Soobhugiah ...	40	...	5	1½	Aheer ...	Fore-finger of right hand shortened by a wound.	Boyjallah, Sasseeram, Arrah.	Widow ...	Joyessurree Ram	Havildar	Late 47th Native Infantry	27th August 1858	21st November 1865	4 8 0	Ditto ...	Dinapore.
Sooniah ...	32	...	5	...	Chuttree...	Lost a portion of the top joint of the fore-finger of the right hand.	Boyjonath, Chaunpore, Arrah.	Ditto ...	Ramjeawan Singh	Sepoy...	Ditto ...	26th October 1858	6th December 1865	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Benares.
Bhoolai Tewary..	35	...	5	8	Brahmin	Sword cut on left arm and right hand.	Rugburpore, Fyzabad, Oudh.	Son ...	Davideen Tewary	Subadar	Ditto ...	22nd October 1858	8th November 1865	26 0 0	Twelve years...	Ditto.
Persuttee ...	36	...	5	...	Brahminee	Two scars on calf of right leg.	Putteeah, Sasseeram, Arrah.	Widow ...	Pergun Misser	Sepoy...	Ditto ...	29th April 1859	21st November 1865	2 12 0	For life ...	Dinapore.

Names of claimants.	Age.		Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and country.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	Description of the deceased relations on whose account claims are made.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	Amount of pension.	For what period.	By what pension Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.					Name.	Rank.	Last Corps.					
														Rs. A. P.		
Putsahiah ...	24	...	5	2¼	Chuttree...	Scar on the left cheek.	Arriaon, Bhajpore, Arrah.	Daughter	Kissoon Sing	Sepoy...	Late 47th Native Infantry	2nd April 1858	12th December 1865	2 12 0	For life ...	Dinapore.
Jamonrtee ...	22	...	5	...	Ditto ...	Small scar on right knee.	Luchunpore, Arrah, Arrah.	Widow ...	Chutter Puttie Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	9th December 1858	11th January 1866	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Foollah ...	60	...	5	4	Brahminee	A large spot over the left eye	Tewary ke Poorwah, Sooltapore, Sooltapore.	Mother ...	Gujadhur Tewary	Naick...	Ditto ...	25th June 1859	31st May 1865	3 8 0	Ditto ...	Benares.
Soondurree ...	50	...	5	½	Chuttree...	Tattooed on back of left hand.	Barroundah, Choinpore, Arrah.	Widow ...	Lowtun Sing	Jemadar	Ditto ...	1st January 1859	6th December 1865	8 8 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kehmoo ...	48	...	5	3	Jatti Sikh	Cut over left eyebrow.	Chuttallah Tarun, Tarun, Umritsur.	Ditto ...	Goormuck Sing	Sowar...	19th Bengal Cavalry	21st March 1860	4th September 1865	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Umritsur Treasury, Meerut Circle.
Nehall Sing ...	60	...	5	6	Kulab Sikh	Grizzled hair; no particular marks.	Juspaul Bangeer, Pergunnah Loodiana, District, Loodiana.	Father ...	Narain Sing	Sepoy...	15th Native Infantry, late Loodiana Regiment	21st July 1860	22nd July 1864	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Meerut.
Ranjan ...	39	...	5	...	Jat Sikhnee	Fair complexion. Eyes brown with dimpled chin, and wart on left eye.	Poochapore, Sherepore, Pattiala.	Widow ...	Bhoop Sing	Naick...	Ditto ...	11th May 1860	10th January 1865	3 8 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dārmoo ...	40	...	5	3	Ditto ...	Wheatish complexion. Slightly marked with small-pox on the face. Two warts—one on her left cheek and another on her back between shoulders.	Goojurwal, ... Pergunnah Goongranah, Zillah Loodiana.	Mother ...	Chain Sing	Sepoy...	Ditto ...	1st January 1861	3rd August 1864	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Ramsing ...	60	...	5	4	Jat Jemindar.	No particular marks. A stout man; grizzled hair.	Rucheea ... Pergunnah, District Loodiana.	Father ...	Mehtab Sing	Ditto ...	15th N. I., late Loodiana Regt.	16th January 1861	23rd July 1864	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Meerut.
Futteh Sing ...	12	...	5	...	Jat Sikh	Fair, with long dark hair. Has two marks of boils above the left knee. Two small moles below the left ear.	Boorondee... Pergunnah Pukkawul, District Loodiana.	Son ...	Dewan Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	8th January 1861	27th October 1864	2 12 0	For twelve years	Ditto.
Resma ...	60	...	5	...	Jat Sikhnee.	Rugged countenance. Complexion sallow. Hair grey. Eyes apparently sore.	Poochapore, Sherepore, Puttiala.	Mother ...	Kam Sing...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26th September 1860	10th January 1865	2 12 0	For life ...	Ditto.
Mooleah ...	30	...	4	11½	Jwallin ...	Boil scar on right forearm, and a slight scar on the nose about or above "Nuth" mark.	Maharajpore, Pergunnah Surajpore, Province Allahabad.	Widow ...	Issuree Ram	Ditto ...	11th Regt., N. I.	31st December 1859	10th Feb. 1866	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Lucknow.
Radha ...	35	...	4	8½	Brahmin.	Scar on back of left hand near little finger.	Pursurrah, Pergunnah Chail, Zillah Allahabad.	Ditto ...	Seetalpersaud Sing	Havildar	Late 47th N. I.	13th December 1859	11th January 1866	4 8 0	Ditto ...	Dinapore.
Bachunee ...	37	...	5	1½	Bunneah.	No particular marks...	Sircindah, ... Sasseram, Arrah.	Ditto ...	Achambhat Ram	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	July 1860...	21st Nov. 1865	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sondhan Ram ...	70	...	5	7	Aheer ...	Three scars on his back; bent with age.	Bumrolie, ... Donarrooah, Jounpore.	Father ...	Muhungoo Ram	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	27th June 1858	6th February 1866	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Benares.
Boota Singh ...	60	...	5	5	Jat Sikh	Mole on right shoulder.	Kakree ... Kullan, Pergunnah Mogah, Ferozepore.	Ditto ...	Jymul Sing	Sowar	19th Bengal Lancers	2nd April 1860	7th April 1866	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Meerut.
Padhee ...	23	...	5	5	Ditto ...	Small-pox marks on face.	Kakree ... Kullan, Pergunnah Mogah, Ferozepore.	Widow ...	Kala Sing...	Lance Duffadar	Ditto ...	30th March 1860	7th April 1866	2 12 0	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Arrears of pension restricted to two years antecedent to the date of Committee's Proceedings.

The 8th June 1866.

No. 508 *of* 1866.—The following promotion is made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
6th Bengal Cavalry	Kote Duffadar Muthra Sing	Jemadar ...	27th March 1866	Lehna Sing, resigned.

No. 509 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Horace R. Spearman, of Her Majesty's 91st (Argyllshire) Highlanders, 3rd Class Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah ... } 9th March 1862.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 158.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 4th June 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is re-transferred from Local Works, North-Western Provinces, to the Imperial Establishment, and transferred to Bengal.

No. 159.

Serjeant R. S. Lindsay, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 160.

The 5th June 1866.

Lieutenant W. J. Engledue, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Oudh, has been allowed six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 18th May 1866, to visit the Hills north of Deyrah.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Whereas it appears to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for two encamping grounds at the undermentioned places, it is hereby notified that land to the extent and in the villages noted below, is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857 :—

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.		
		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
Lucknow	Kunnousee...	0	0	5
	Deopoor ...	34	0	5
Lucknow	Kunchunpoor, Mutteearee	28	3	20
	Guneshpoor	4	1	30

C. W. HUTCHINSON, *Lieut-Col.*, R. E.,
Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr., D. P. W., Oudh.

LUCKNOW,
The 23rd May 1866.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 10.

The 30th May 1866.

Lieutenant F. Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Revenue Surveyor in charge late 3rd Division Oudh, will be borne on the list of the Revenue Survey Department as a supernumerary in his grade, from the 10th December 1865—the date of his departure for Europe on sick leave.

J. C. GASTRELL, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India.

No. 21.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Prevention of Suttee on the occasion of the death of Ram Sing, the late Maharao of Kotah.

From the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 612-13P., dated Aboo, the 4th May 1866).

I have the honor to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of a Despatch No. 1E. of the 28th ultimo, from the Political Agent, Harowtee, reporting the death, on the 27th idem, of Ram Sing, the late Maharao of Kotah.

2. His Excellency in Council will, I feel assured, approve of the prompt measures taken by Captain Bruce in preventing a suttee on this occasion, which, but for his personal presence and intervention, would certainly have been consummated.

3. His late Highness died at the age of 64, after having governed the State for 38 years. Naturally of a weak infirm character, he had become during the last few years of his life almost incapable of attending to public business, which, in consequence, has been left to Ministers, some of whom have studied their private interests rather than those of the principality.

4. Bheem Sing, the legitimate son of the late Maharao, succeeds to the Chiefship under the family name of Chutter Sal. Heretofore, owing to an ill-feeling with his father, he has been entirely debarred from a share in the government. His Highness is, therefore, quite inexperienced, and Captain Bruce has wisely determined to remain at the capital for a brief space until the Chief has mastered his position, and fairly assumed the reins of power.

5. I will instruct the Political Agent to afford His Highness full support, and his counsel in respect to such reforms as appear presently more pressing, more especially regarding the finances which, for a long time past, have been in an unsound and unsatisfactory footing.

6. A further report on this subject will be submitted in due course, and in the meantime, I would solicit the transmission at an early date of the usual letter of condolence, and of a Khureeta recognizing Chutter Sal's accession to the Chiefship.

From the Political Agent, Harowtee, to the Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana,—(No. 1E, dated Camp Kotah, the 28th April 1866).

I have the honor to report the death of Maharao Ram Sing of Kotah.

2. His Highness had been ailing for some months past, and after a reign of nearly thirty-eight years, expired last evening. The usual Khureetas will follow in due course.

3. The Chief has left a son to succeed him. His Highness had no illegitimate male offspring, and the succession of his heir, Chutter Sal, is undisputed. The young Prince is 28 years of age,

and, as customary, I would solicit his early recognition by Government as Chief of Kotah.

4. It now becomes my pleasing duty to record that all has passed off without the occurrence of anything to perpetuate the barbarities which, in former days, were the invariable accompaniments of a royal death; and when I tell you how earnestly suttee had been contemplated by one of the late Chief's infatuated queens, it is a source of especial congratulation that her efforts should have been frustrated.

5. On my arrival here some few days since, I visited the Maharao, and at once perceived that His Highness was in a very precarious state of health, which determined me my duty was to remain at Kotah until a change took place. Gradually the Chief became weaker and more feeble, and it soon became apparent, not to me only, but to all, that he had but a few days to live. In the meantime rumours reached me that suttee would be attempted, and unless measures were taken without delay to prevent it, the crime would undoubtedly take place.

6. Yesterday it was generally believed that the Chief was sinking. I repaired therefore to the palace, accompanied by the Assistant Surgeon of this Agency, who was to see His Highness by special request. The Chief was unable to recognize me, and Dr. De Fabeck opined he would not live through the night. I at once took active measures to prevent the possibility of human sacrifice. I had an interview with the Minister, Gopal Pandey, who had great influence during the late Chief's life time, and clearly intimated I should hold him strictly responsible for any such occurrence. I directed that the zenana apartments should at once be locked and carefully guarded; and that the heir apparent should be warned and made aware of my wishes at the proper time. I also suggested that news of the death should be held back from the zenana inmates as long as possible, and thus afford them but little time for preparation. These precautionary measures were none too soon. His Highness expired within two hours of my leaving the palace, and my instructions were strictly carried out. Until midnight the queens were unaware that death had taken place; one of them (the Bhutoeanahjee) then declared her intention to perform suttee, and so violently determined was she to effect her object that she at last succeeded in bursting open her door. The wretched woman was, however, prevented from coming out, and again confined whilst the funeral procession emerged forth a little after dawn this morning.

7. I myself was present in person during the incineration of the corpse, and all passed off without crime or disturbance.

8. It will be gratifying to our Government to learn that the last rites have been performed over another Hindoo Prince, without the revolting sacrifices of a human offering; such an example spreads far and wide, and will do more, practically, to put down the custom of suttee amongst those of humbler birth than volumes of written admonition and warning.

9. My proceedings will, I hope, meet with your approval. I deem it my duty to remain at Kotah for the present. The young Chief has been kept very much in the back ground, and will at first need counsel and encouragement.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, —(No. 568, dated Simla, the 30th May 1866).

In reply to your letter No. 612-13P., dated 4th instant, and its enclosure, reporting the death of Maharao Ram Sing of Kotah, I am directed to express the satisfaction of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council at the exertions of the Political Officer in preventing the occurrence of suttee at the incremation of the body.

2. A Khureeta from the Governor General for the new Chief offering condolence, and recognizing him as successor to the Chiefship, is herewith enclosed. A copy of His Excellency's letter is likewise forwarded for your information.

3. Acting upon the recommendation contained in your letter dated 27th April, No. $\frac{572}{566}$, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to restore to the successor the number of Guns to which Kotah was originally entitled, and you will observe that intimation to this effect is conveyed in His Excellency's letter to the Chief.

Khureeta to MAHARAO CHUTTER SAL SING, BAHADOOR, of Kotah,—(dated Simla, the 30th May 1866).

My Agent in Rajpootana has communicated to me the melancholy tidings of the death of your father, the late Maharao Ram Sing, Bahadoor.

2. I sincerely regret the loss which you have sustained.

3. That no suttee took place when the last rites of the deceased were performed, is to me a subject of sincere satisfaction. The measures adopted for the prevention of so revolting an occurrence, reflect credit on yourself, on the Minister, and on the leading officials of the State.

4. I recognize, with pleasure, your succession to the Chiefship of Kotah. It is my earnest desire that your Highness will prove a wise ruler, as well as a faithful adherent of the British Government.

5. I have given directions to my Agent that your title shall be restored to a salute of 17 Guns.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 4th June 1866.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to legalize Horse-racing in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt certain transactions connected with horse-racing from the operation of Act No. XXI of 1848 *(for avoiding wagers)*; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Subscriptions or agreements to subscribe to plates, &c., may be lawful notwithstanding Act No. XXI of 1848.

1. No subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into after the passing of this Act, for or toward any plate, prize, or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred Rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race, shall be deemed unlawful by reason of anything contained in the said Act No. XXI of 1848.

Nothing in this Act to legalize lotteries.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing to which the provisions of Act No. V of 1844 *(for the suppression of all lotteries not authorized by Government)*, apply.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to assimilate the law of India on the subject of horse-racing to the law of England.

Statute 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 109, section 18, provides that all contracts and agreements by way of gaming or wagering shall be null and void, and that no money deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event upon which any wager shall have been made, shall be recoverable. The section, however, contains a proviso that this enactment shall not apply to any subscription or agreement to subscribe for any plate, &c., to be awarded to the winner of any lawful game. There is no doubt that, under Statute 18 Geo. 2, cap. 34, section 11, horse-racing for a prize worth £50 or upwards, is a lawful game within the meaning of the former Statute.

The first section of the Indian Act No. XXI of 1848, is copied from the section above recited; but it omits the proviso. Hence the Calcutta Turf Club has urgently represented to the Government that in India dishonourable persons evade with impunity promises to subscribe to prizes and stakes. The present Bill, which is modelled on the proviso above referred to, accordingly enacts that no subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money of the value or amount of Rupees 500 or upwards, to [illegible]
ed to the winners [illegible]
shall be deemed unl[illegible]
contained in Act N[illegible]
also a section, sugg[illegible]
Field, 9 Q. B. 431
tained in the Bill sh[illegible]
actions connected [illegible]
obnoxious to the [illegible]
(No. V of 1844).

SIMLA,
The 29th May 1[illegible] H. S. MAINE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of

the Council of the Governor General of India for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill for amending the laws for collecting a Revenue of Excise on Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs, in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the laws for the collection of a Revenue of Excise upon Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy and Bang, and the granting of Excise Licenses for the sale of the said articles by retail within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca: It is enacted as follows:—

Repeal of Act XIV of 1851.

1. Act No. XIV of 1851 *(for consolidating the laws for collecting a Revenue of Excise on Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs, in the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca)*, is hereby repealed, except in so far as that Act repeals any other Regulations or Acts.

Duties imposed.

2. All Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross, and all Spirituous Liquors, and all Toddy and Bang shall, except as is hereinafter provided, be liable to a duty, when used or consumed in any of the Stations of the said Settlement.

Exclusive rights.

3. The exclusive right of making or preparing Chandoo or Opium Dross, and of retailing Chandoo or Opium Dross, or Opium in smaller quantities than one chest; and the exclusive right of retailing Spirituous Liquors, and of making and distilling Spirituous Liquors; and the exclusive right of selling Toddy and Bang, within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, shall be vested, from time to time, in such persons as the Local Government may license for that purpose, either by public or private sale of such exclusive rights, and on such conditions as may be proper, to secure the due payment of the rents and revenues of the said Farms, and to provide equitable arrangements for the transfer of the [illegible] Spirituous Liquors, and of making and distilling and compounding Spirituous Liquors shall be vested, shall be called the "*Spirit Farmer* of Prince of Wales' Island," or "of Singapore," or "of Malacca," as the case may be; and the person in whom the exclusive right of selling Toddy and Bang shall be vested, shall be called the "*Toddy Farmer* of Prince of Wales' Island," or "of Singapore," or "of Malacca," as the case may be.

Farmers to sign contract,

5. No person in whom such exclusive right may be vested, shall use such right until after he shall have entered into a contract in writing with the Local Government, binding himself to adhere to the terms of such contract, and to the provisions of this Act; and the several Farmers shall give such security, as may seem to the Local Government to be sufficient, for the due fulfilment of their contracts, by deposit of money or valuable securities, or by mortgage of real or personal property or otherwise: and it shall be lawful for the Local Government to sell, dispose of and realize all such property mortgaged, pledged or deposited, without action, suit or other legal procedure for judgment or decree, in any Court of Justice, and to apply the same, or the proceeds of sale thereof, or so much thereof as may be required, to liquidate any penalties, forfeitures, damages or losses which may arise or exist against the said Farmers at the end of their several terms, before surrendering to them their securities, or making over to them the monies and valuable securities so deposited: Provided that no such penalties, forfeitures, damages or losses shall be chargeable against any Farmer under this Act till the same shall have been sanctioned, in writing, by the chief Civil Authority in the said Settlement. Such contract and mortgage may be in the form of Schedule A to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

and give security, &c.

Government may dispose of securities, &c.,

summarily,

and apply same to defalcations, &c.

Proviso.

Form of contract and of mortgage.

Farm of Opium.

Import of Opium.

6. *Clause* 1.—Every person importing into any of the said Stations any Opium, shall, before landing such Opium or any part thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, a Bill, in form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of Opium, the name of the ship, the time of landing, and the place where the said Opium is intended to be stored: whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish a permit, without fee, in form of Schedule C to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the Opium to be landed and stored, in terms of the Bill of Specifications; and no Opium so stored shall be removed without a permit from the Registrar of Imports and Exports, who shall grant such permit on the application, in writing, in form of Schedule D to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, of the owner, or his Agent, desiring to remove the same, and stating the place to which it is to be transferred: and before exporting any Opium from any of the said Stations, the intending exporter shall furnish to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, a Bill, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of Opium to be exported, and the name of the ship, and the place to which the same is to be exported, whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish, without fee, to the intending exporter, a permit, in form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to

Bill of Specifications.

Permit by Registrar of Imports and Exports to land Opium.

Permit to remove.

Export of Opium.

Permit to export.

the like effect, authorizing the said Opium to be exported.

Clause 2.—And it shall not be lawful for any person to import, or bring, into any of the said Stations, or to export, or take out, from any of the said Stations, any Opium, except to or from the principal Ports of the said Station, and within the limits of the said several Ports, as laid down under Act No. XXII of 1855 *(for the regulation of Ports and Port Dues)*, or any other Act, to the like effect, to be hereafter passed.

Confined to principal Ports.

Clause 3.—Any Opium in smaller quantities than one chest, imported into any of the said Stations, shall be lodged in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, subject to the rules laid down in Section 11 of this Act, and shall not be taken therefrom, except for exportation, or sale to the Opium Farmer of the Station, as is hereinafter provided.

Opium less than one chest.

Clause 4.—Any person offending against any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars; and any Opium so imported, or exported, or stored, or moved, or attempted to be imported, or exported, or stored, or moved, contrary to the provisions of this Section, with the packages and vessels in which it is contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

7. The Opium Farmer shall be entitled to inspect, and take extracts from, the Registry of Imports and Exports, and the production of a copy of any extracts from the said Registry, certified under the hand and seal of the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, shall, on the trial of any person charged with an offence under this Act, in any Court of Justice within the said Settlement, be proof of the facts set out in the said extracts, till the contrary be shewn, by, or for, the person so charged, and the omission of entries in the said book shall be proof, till the contrary is shewn, in like manner, that application has not been made for the permit required.

Inspection of Register.

Certified extracts of Register, evidence.

Omission of entries.

8. Any Justice of the Peace at any of the said Stations, on information, on oath, lodged before him, by the Opium Farmer of the Station or his Agent, that there is reason to believe that any Opium has been imported into the said Settlement, contrary to the provisions of this Act, or that any Opium imported into, and stored in the Station, has been removed without a permit, as hereinbefore required, from the place in which such Opium was stored, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to enter and search any place, and if any Opium is found to have been so imported, or to be missing from the place in which it was permitted to be stored, the person in whose possession such Opium may be found, or in whose name such Opium shall have been so stored, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars for every chest of Opium which shall be found to have been so imported, or so removed, contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Search warrant for Opium.

Information.

Penalty.

9. Every person, other than the Opium Farmer of the Station, who shall make or prepare Chandoo or Opium Dross, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement, or who shall import thereinto any Chandoo, or Opium Dross, except as is hereinafter provided by Section 11 of this Act, or who shall therein sell, or offer for sale, or permit to be sold, or offered for sale, or who shall purchase, or who shall knowingly have in, or receive into, his possession or control, any Chandoo or Opium Dross, or Opium in less quantities than one chest, not purchased from the Opium Farmer of the then current year, or a licensed Opium Shop-keeper of the Station, of the then current year, the onus of proof of which purchase shall rest with the person in whose possession or control the said Chandoo or Opium Dross or Opium may be found, shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; for the second offence, a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars; and for every subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars; and all such contraband Chandoo or Opium Dross, and the vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited, and all utensils and vessels which have been used, or which are plainly intended to be used, in preparing Chandoo and Opium Dross shall be seized and forfeited.

Making Chandoo.

Importing Chandoo.

Selling Chandoo.

Having in possession Chandoo.

Proof.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

10. Every person, other than the Opium Farmer of the Station, who shall sell, or offer for sale, and every person who shall buy from any person other than the Opium Farmer of the then current year, or who shall knowingly receive, or have in his possession, contrary to the provisions of this Act, any quantity of raw Opium less than one chest, shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars; for the second offence, a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars; and for every subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding Four Hundred Dollars; and all such Opium with the packages or vessels in which the same is contained, shall be seized and forfeited: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the sale of raw Opium, for exportation, under the provisions of Section 12 of this Act.

Raw Opium, selling or buying.

Having in possession.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Proviso.

11. Every person arriving in any ship at any of the said Stations, who may have on board any Chandoo, or any Opium Dross, or any raw Opium, in less quantity than

Raw Opium or Chandoo arriving.

one chest, shall, within twenty-four hours after such vessel shall have come to anchor, give notice in writing thereof to the Registrar of Imports or Exports in the form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and shall apply to the said Registrar for a permit to land the said Opium, or Chandoo, or Opium Dross; and the said Registrar, or his Deputy, shall forthwith issue a permit, without fee, in form of Schedule C to this Act annexed, or to the like effect; whereon the person receiving the permit shall forthwith, and before landing any of the said Opium, Chandoo, or Opium Dross, furnish a copy of the said permit to the Opium Farmer of the Station; when the said Opium, Chandoo, and Opium Dross shall be forthwith landed and deposited in the Office of the said Registrar, where it shall remain until exported or sold to the Opium Farmer: and when it is desired to export the same, the Owner or his Agent shall apply, in writing, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the said Registrar for a permit to export; when the said Registrar, or his Deputy, shall issue his permit, without fee, in the form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the export; and the person receiving the said permit shall forthwith, and before the removal of any of the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross, furnish a copy of the said permit to the Opium Farmer of the Station, and shall at once thereafter proceed to remove the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross from the said Office to the ship in which it is to be exported: Provided always, that no such permit for exportation shall be granted, till the person applying for the same shall have produced the Port Clearance for the ship in which it is intended to export the said Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross: and provided further, that the permits for landing and for exporting such Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross shall specify the name of the ship, the name of the owner of the Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross, the quantity and description of the same, and the vessels or utensils containing the same, and the time of intended landing, or removal from the said Office; and any person committing a breach of any of the provisions of this Section, shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, Chandoo or Opium Dross shall be seized and forfeited.

Notice to land. Permit to land. Notice to Farmer. Deposit. Notice to export. Permit to export. Notice to Farmer. Proviso. Port Clearance. Specifications in permits. Penalty. Forfeiture.

12. Every person, who shall be desirous of exporting, or of selling for exportation, raw Opium, in any quantity less than one chest, shall deposit a chest containing the customary quantity, in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports; and whenever such person shall apply for any portion of such Opium to be delivered to him, or to any purchaser thereof, for exportation, he shall deliver to the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, a written Bill of Particulars, in form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, expressing the quantity of Opium that is to be exported, and the name of the person who is about to export the same, and of the ship, and of the master, and of the place to which the same is to be exported, and the time of removal, and having also, in case the Opium mentioned therein is to be sold for exportation, the name of the purchaser written thereon; and the said Registrar, or his Deputy shall thereupon cause the quantity of Opium specified in the Bill of Particulars, to be taken out of such chest, and delivered to the person, who is to export the same, and shall deliver to such person, without fee, a permit in form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect: and the said Opium shall be exported, in terms of the said permit, and such chest shall remain in the custody of the said Registrar, or his Deputy, until all the Opium contained therein shall have been exported, or sold, when the chest shall be destroyed: Provided that no such Opium shall be removed from the said Office till the person desirous of exporting the same, shall have furnished to the Opium Farmer of the Station, a copy of the said permit, and till after the Port Clearance for the ship, in which the same is intended to be exported, shall have been produced to the said Registrar, or his Deputy; and every person who shall commit a breach of any of the provisions, contained in this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Export of Opium less than one chest. One chest to be deposited. Bill of Particulars. Delivery by Registrar. Permit to export. Chest emptied. Proviso. Notice to Farmer. Port Clearance. Penalty.

13. Every person who shall receive any such Permit as aforesaid, for the exportation, of any quantity of Opium less than one chest, and who shall not, upon receiving the same, within the time named therein, cause such Opium to be conveyed to and placed on board of the vessel mentioned in such Permit, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, and the vessels and conveyances in which it is contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Not exporting. Penalty. Forfeiture.

14. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to the sale of Opium for medicinal purposes by recognized Medical Practitioners, Chemists and Druggists.

Exemption.

Farm of Spirituous Liquors.

15. *Clause* 1.—Every person importing into any of the said Stations any Spirituous Liquors, shall, before landing the same, or any part thereof, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, a Bill, in form of Schedule B to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of such Spirituous Liquors, the name of the ship, and the place where the same is

Import of Spirits. Bill of Specifications.

intended to be stored, and the time when it is intended to be landed; whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy, shall furnish, without fee, a permit, in the form of Schedule C annexed to this Act, or to the like effect, authorizing the Spirituous Liquors to be landed and stored, in terms of the Bill of Specifications; which permit shall include all the particulars required in the Bill of Specifications: Provided always, that if the said Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, are intended for use, or consumption, in the premises of the importer, where they may be stored on importation, he shall, before receiving the permit, make a declaration in the form of Schedule I to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, signed by him, to that effect, and shall pay to the Spirit Farmer for the quantity so intended to be used, or consumed, the duty leviable under this Act.

Permit to land. Proviso. Use on premises. Payment of duty.

Clause 2.—When the permit for landing is received by the importer, he shall forthwith, and before landing, or removing, the Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, furnish to the Spirit Farmer of the Station a copy of the said permit, and the Spirituous Liquors shall be landed and stored, in terms of the landing Permit: any person offending against any of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and the Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Landing Spirits. Notice to Farmer. Penalty.

16. Whenever any ship shall arrive at any of the said Stations, having on board Spirituous Liquors not entered on the ship's manifest, and not forming part of the ship's stores, or provisions placed on board by the owner, charterer, or other person, for the use of the officers, passengers and crew of such ship; the master, supercargo, or other person having charge or control over such Spirituous Liquors shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any such ship, cause the said Spirituous Liquors to be landed and stored in the Office of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, in the manner provided by Section 15 of this Act, for the landing of Spirituous Liquors, and such Spirituous Liquors shall remain in the said Office till the departure of the said ship, when they shall be exported in manner provided by Section 18 of this Act: Provided, however, that such Spirituous Liquors, or any portion thereof, may be sold, or removed from the said Office, subject to the provisions of this Act for the removal, sale and export of Spirituous Liquors, and for the payment of duty thereon; any person convicted of an offence, contrary to the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars, and such Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Spirits on board ships. To be landed. Exporting. Proviso for sale. Penalty. Forfeiture.

17. Every Importer desirous of removing any Spirituous Liquors, from the place where they shall have been stored, on importation, shall apply in writing, in form of Schedule K to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Spirit Farmer of the Station, stating the quantity and description of the Spirituous Liquors, the time of removal, the place to which they are to be removed, and the person or persons into whose premises they are to pass, and except when the Spirituous Liquors are to be removed for exportation, as is next hereinafter provided, shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Spirit Farmer, the sum of fifty cents of a Dollar for every gallon of such Spirituous Liquors, and if in bottles, the sum of fifty cents of a Dollar for every four quart bottles, or eight pint bottles, and a proportionate sum for any lesser quantity; whereupon the said Spirit Farmer, if the application is made between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening, shall deliver to such person, without fee, a written permit to remove the same, in the form of Schedule L to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Removal of Spirits from place of Import stowing. Application to Farmer. Payment of duty. Permit for removal.

18. Whenever it is intended to export any Spirituous Liquors from any of the said Stations, the intending exporter shall furnish to the Registrar of Imports and Exports of the Station, or his Deputy, a Bill, in the form of Schedule E to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, specifying the quantity and description of the Spirituous Liquors, the owner's name, the name of the ship and of the place to which they are to be exported, and the time of removal; whereupon the Registrar of Imports and Exports, or his Deputy shall furnish a Permit, without fee in the form of Schedule F to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, containing the particulars above required, authorizing the said Spirituous Liquors to be exported by the said applicant; who shall forthwith, and before removing the said Spirituous Liquors, supply to the Spirit Farmer of the Station, a copy of the said Permit.

Export of Spirits. Bill of Specifications. Permit to export. Notice to Farmer.

Provided always, that if the quantity of Spirituous Liquors to be exported do not exceed three dozen quart bottles, or six dozen pint bottles, it shall not be necessary to apply to the Registrar of Imports and Exports for his Permit; but application, as hereinbefore provided, shall be made to the Spirit Farmer, who, in such case, shall grant his Permit, in the form above described, without payment of duty, for the removal of the said Spirituous Liquors to the ship in which they are to be exported: Provided further, that the Spirit Farmer shall not be required to grant such Permit for exportation till the Port Clearance of the ship in which the Spirituous Liquors are to be exported, shall be produced to him: and provided further, that in the event of any person being desirous of exporting Spirituous Liquors on which the Farmer's duty has already been paid, on proof of such

Farmer's Permit for three dozen. Proviso. Port Clearance. Proviso. Duty already paid. Proof.

payment, by the person applying, the Spirit Farmer shall refund to the exporter the amount of duty which may have been paid on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors so to be exported, and shall issue his Permit for the exportation thereof; and any person, to whom such refund shall have been made, neglecting or omitting to cause the said Spirituous Liquors to be exported, in terms of the said Permit, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and the said Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Refund.

Not exporting.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

19. Every person, except as hereinbefore provided in Section 17 of this Act, desirous of removing Spirituous Liquor from one place to another, or from the possession of one person to that of another person, shall apply in writing in the form of Schedule M to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Spirit Farmer of the station, stating the quantity and description of Spirituous Liquors, the place to and from which they are to be removed, and the person from and to whose possession they are to be removed, and the time of removal; whereupon the said Spirit Farmer shall grant his Permit, in the form of Schedule N to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, without payment of any fee, for the removal: Provided the duty leviable on the said Spirituous Liquors shall have been already paid to the Spirit Farmer of the then current year; the onus of proof of which payment shall rest with the person applying for the Permit.

Subsequent removal of Spirits.

Application to Farmer.

Farmer's Permit.

Proviso for duty.

Proof of payment.

20. Any person convicted of having landed or exported, or removed, any Spirituous Liquor, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars for the first offence; to Two Hundred Dollars for the second offence; and Four Hundred Dollars for the third and every subsequent offence; and the Spirituous Liquors and the vessels in which they are contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Illicit landing, or exporting, or removing Spirits.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

21. If the Spirit Farmer shall refuse, on application, as hereinbefore provided, to grant his permit for the exportation, or removal, of any Spirituous Liquors, the person requiring such Permit, may apply, in writing, to any Justice of the Peace, furnishing him with a copy of the application made to the Spirit Farmer, and such Justice of the Peace, on security being given to his satisfaction for the amount of duty leviable under the provisions of this Act, on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors intended to be removed, shall issue his order, in the form of Schedule O to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under his hand and seal, authorizing the removal of the Spirituous Liquors, and for which order a fee of One Dollar shall be paid by the applicant, and if the said Farmer shall thereafter be convicted of an offence under the next succeeding Section of this Act, such fee shall be refunded by the said Farmer.

Farmer refusing Permit.

Application to Justice of the Peace.

Security for duty.

Order of Justice of the Peace.

Fee for order.

22. The Spirit Farmers at each of the said Stations shall grant their receipt, in the form of Schedule P to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, for every sum of money received by them as duty, under the provisions of this Act, and any Spirit Farmer refusing, without good cause shewn, to grant his Permit for the exportation, or removal of Spirituous Liquors, under the provisions of this Act, or refusing to grant his receipt, as above required, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Receipts by Farmers.

Refusing Permit.

Penalty.

23. Any Justice of the Peace at any of the said Stations, on information lodged before him, on oath, by the Spirit Farmer of the Station, or his Agent, that he has reason to believe that Spirituous Liquors imported into the Station, have been removed from the place where the same may have been stored on importation, under the provisions of this Act, without payment of duty to the said Spirit Farmer, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, authorizing the said Spirit Farmer, or his Agent, to enter the place in which such Spirituous Liquors are, or shall have been, stored, and examine the same, and, if it appear that there is any deficiency in the quantity which ought, according to the landing Permit of the Registrar of Imports and Exports, and the Permits granted for the exportation and for the removal of Spirituous Liquors, to be found stored in such place, the person or persons in whose name the landing Permit was issued by the Registrar of Imports and Exports or his Deputy, may be summoned before any Justice of the Peace of the said Station, and, on proof to his satisfaction that there is a deficiency in the quantity of Spirituous Liquors, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and shall pay to the said Spirit Farmer the duty leviable under the provisions of this Act, on the deficiency: Provided always that such person shall not be held liable for any deficiency arising from leakage or breakage and provided further, that the Spirit Farmer, or his Agent, in serving such warrant, shall be accompanied by a Police Officer of the rank of Inspector, at least.

Search Warrant.

Information on oath.

Warrant.

To examine stores.

Deficiency.

Penalty.

Duty.

Proviso.

For leakage, &c.

Proviso.

Service of warrant.

24. From the passing of this Act, whoever being a manufacturer of sugar, or whoever being in

Sugar Distilleries.

charge of a place for the manufacture of sugar in the said Settlement, shall be desirous of having a Distillery at his sugar manufactory, for making, or distilling, or rectifying, or compounding Spirituous Liquors; shall apply in writing to the Commissioner of Police of the Station within which such sugar manufactory is situated, for a License; and in such application shall be inserted the name of the applicant, the situation of his manufactory, and the number and size of the stills he is desirous of keeping; and the Commissioner of Police shall grant such License, renewable every year, under his hand and seal, to the applicant, on payment of a fee of Ten Dollars: and such License shall be registered in the Police Office of such station or place.

License.

Fee.

Registry.

25. No licensed Distiller shall be at liberty to sell to any person other than the Spirit Farmer of the Station, or to sell, send out of, or deliver from, his Distillery, for exportation, any Spirituous Liquors in a less quantity than one hundred and sixty imperial gallons, or, if in bottles, in a less quantity than fifty dozen of quart bottles, or one hundred dozen of pint bottles; and every licensed Distiller who shall sell, send out, or deliver, or permit to be sold, sent out, or delivered from his Distillery, any Spirituous Liquors (except as aforesaid) shall, on conviction, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars: and such Spirituous Liquors and the vessels in which the same are contained, shall be seized and forfeited.

Distiller, selling, &c.

Selling, &c., for exportation.

160 gallons.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

26. Every person, other than the Spirit Farmer, or a licensed Distiller, who shall make, or distil, or rectify, or compound, any Spirituous Liquors, or shall knowingly keep, or have in his possession, any still, or other utensil or apparatus, or part of such still, utensil or apparatus, for distilling or making, or rectifying, or compounding Spirituous Liquors, shall, on conviction, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars: and all such Spirituous Liquors, and every such still, or other utensil or apparatus, or portion of such still, utensil or apparatus, shall be seized and forfeited, but nothing contained in this or any other Section of this Act shall be construed to extend to distillations for medicinal or scientific purposes.

Illicit distillation.

Having still in possession.

Distilling.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Exemption.

27. Every person, other than the Spirit Farmer, or persons duly licensed under the provisions of this Act, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors, who, within the said Settlement, shall sell or purchase, except for exportation, any Spirituous Liquors, on which the duty leviable under this Act shall not have been paid to the Spirit Farmer, and every person as aforesaid, who shall knowingly have in his possession, custody or control, any Spirituous Liquors, sold or purchased, without such payment of duty, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars for the first offence; and Two Hundred Dollars for the second offence; and Four Hundred Dollars for the third and every subsequent offence, and the Spirituous Liquors with the vessels in which they are contained shall be forfeited: Provided that it shall be incumbent on the person in whose possession any Spirituous Liquor shall be found, to shew that the duty leviable under this Act has been paid to the Spirit Farmer.

Dealing in Spirits illicitly.

Having in possession.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Proviso onus of proof.

28. All Spirituous Liquors, imported, landed, removed in, or exported from any part of the said Settlement, on account of Her Majesty's Government, are exempt from the operation of this Act.

Exemption for Government.

Farm of Toddy and Bang.

29. Every owner, renter or occupier of lands within the said Settlement, producing Toddy and Bang, shall cause the said lands to be registered at the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue of the Station, and shall furnish to the said Collector a statement, in writing, describing the locality of the said lands, and containing full particulars as to the number of trees used for producing Toddy, and the extent of ground cultivated with Bang, and from time to time as alterations take place in the numbers of such trees, and in the extent of ground so cultivated with Bang, shall report such alteration to the said Collector, who shall cause the said particulars to be entered in a Book, to be kept for that purpose in his Office, which Book shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, without fee in that behalf: and any person convicted of an offence against the provisions of this Section, shall be liable to a penalty of One Hundred Dollars: Provided further, that, on the trial of any person charged under this Section, the production of an extract from the said Book of Registry, signed by the said Collector of Land Revenue, or his Deputy, shall be proof of the facts stated in the said extract till the contrary be shown by the person charged, and the omission of full and correct entries relating to the lands as to which the charge is made shall be proof against the owner, renter or occupier, that such lands have not been so registered.

Registry of Toddy and Bang lands.

Particulars.

Registry Book.

Inspection of Book.

Penalty.

Proviso for proof.

30. Any Justice of the Peace on the information on oath of the Toddy Farmer of the Station, or his Agent, that there is good reason to believe that Toddy or Bang is produced on lands in the said Settlement, not duly registered under Section 29 of this Act, may issue his warrant, in the form of Schedule G to this Act annexed, or to the

Search Warrant.

like effect, authorizing the Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, accompanied in either case by a Police Officer, to enter in and examine such lands, and the Toddy Farmer may apply to any Justice of the Peace for a summons against the owner, occupier or other person in charge of such lands, if not registered, or the person in whose name such lands are registered, to appear at the Police Court at the Station, to answer any charge under Section 29 of this Act, and any person so summoned to appear, on being convicted of an offence against Section 29 of this Act, shall be liable to punishment, as is provided by the said Section: Provided that such Justice of the Peace may issue his warrant, either before or after the issue of such summons, to compel the appearance of any person charged on the information on oath of such Toddy Farmer, or his Agent, with having committed an offence against Section 29 of this Act.

To examine lands.

Summons.

Penalty.

Proviso.

31. No person, other than the Toddy Farmer of the Station, shall import or export any Toddy or Bang into or from the said Station, except in the case of imports for sale to the Toddy Farmer of the Station: and any Toddy or Bang imported into any of the Stations, shall be at once taken to the principal shop of the Toddy Farmer at the Station, and there sold or delivered to such Toddy Farmer at such price as may be fixed from time to time by the Local Government: Provided always, that if the Toddy Farmer shall refuse to purchase any Toddy or Bang so imported, the importer shall forthwith export the same: Any person committing a breach of the provisions of this Section, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one Hundred Dollars, and the Toddy or Bang found with such person shall be seized and forfeited.

Import of Toddy and Bang.

Price.

Proviso.

Export again.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

32. Every person, within the said Settlement, who shall sell, or offer for sale, except to the Toddy Farmer of the Station, and every person as aforesaid, who shall purchase from any person other than the Toddy Farmer of the Station, of the then current year, or from a licensed Toddy Shop-keeper of the then current year, or who shall knowingly have in his possession any Toddy or Bang, not purchased by him from such Toddy Farmer, or Registered Toddy Shop-keeper, the burthen of proof of which purchase shall rest on the person charged, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and all such Toddy or Bang shall be seized and forfeited.

Dealing in Toddy or Bang.

Having in possession.

Burthen of proof.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Places of Public Entertainment where Spirituous Liquors are sold, to be used on the Premises.

33. All Hotels, Inns, Taverns, Eating-Houses, Punch-Houses, and other houses of Public Entertainment in any of the Stations of the said Settlement, in which it is desired to sell Spirituous Liquors, and which are already licensed under any Act of the Legislative Council of India for regulating such places, shall be registered, in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the Commissioner of Police of the Station, yearly, in the last ten days of the month of April, or at such other time as may be directed by the Local Government: and such Commissioner of Police shall grant a license, in the form of Schedule H to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the person desirous of opening or keeping such place of Public Entertainment, authorizing such person to sell, by retail, Spirituous Liquors, under the provisions of this Act, so that the same be used or consumed in the licensed houses in which they may be purchased; and the said licensed houses may be classed by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, in three classes, according to the importance of the establishment, and the quantity of Spirituous Liquors likely to be consumed therein, and for such licenses, a fee shall be paid, yearly, as follows: that is to say,—

Hotels, &c.,

to be registered.

License

to sell for consumption on premises.

Three classes.

Fees.

For a 1st Class House	...	...	Dollars 100
,, 2nd ,,	...	...	,, 75
,, 3rd ,,	...	...	,, 50

and any person, after the 30th day of April in each year or such other time as may be fixed, by the Local Government, for the determination of the Spirit Farmer's privileges, selling Spirituous Liquors in such houses, without having first obtained a license for the year, as required by this section; and any person selling or buying Spirituous Liquors in such houses, and taking the same away from such houses, or allowing the same to be so taken away, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars, and the said Spirituous Liquors shall be seized and forfeited.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Licensed Shops for sale of Exciseable Articles.

34. All houses, or shops for the retail sale of Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy and Bang, shall be registered in a book, to be kept for that purpose by the Commissioner of Police at each of the said Stations, who shall, subject to the sanction of the Local Government, grant to the applicant a license, under his hand and seal, in form of Schedule Q to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, for each shop so to be used, in such numbers and in such situations, as he shall, with the sanction of the Local Government, determine: and before granting any such license, the Commissioner of Police, or his Deputy, shall cause to be read over and

Licensed shops

to be registered.

Licenses.

Numbers and situations.

Acknowledgment of Keeper.

explained to the applicant the Rules and Regulations next hereinafter provided for, and the said applicant shall sign his name or make his mark in the presence of the said Commissioner, or his Deputy, in the book in which the said Rules and Regulations are inscribed, in acknowledgment that the said Rules and Regulations have been read over and explained to him: and a printed copy of such Rules and Regulations shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every such licensed shop: and any person opening or keeping a house or shop, for such purpose, without such license, or committing a breach of such Rules and Regulations, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

In Book of Rules.

Copy of Rules.

Penalty.

35. The Commissioner of Police, at each of the said Stations, shall, from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, draw up and publish Rules for the better management of such houses or shops, and maintaining order therein, the times for opening and shutting the shops, and the sign boards or other distinctive marks to be affixed to such houses or shops; and it shall be lawful, at all times, for the Commissioners of Police, their Deputies, and all superior Officers of Police, to be named by the Commissioner in the Rules to be published by them, to enter, without warrant, any of the said licensed houses or shops, purporting to be so licensed, and to arrest and take into custody, without warrant, any persons found in such houses armed, or making a disturbance, or gambling, or committing any breach of the Peace: and any person so found armed, or making a disturbance, or gambling, or committing a breach of the peace, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars. A fee of Ten Dollars shall be charged for every such License, to be paid by the person applying therefor, together with such reasonable sum as may be sufficient to cover the cost of the sign board, or other distinctive mark to be supplied to the said shop-keepers by the Commissioner of Police as aforesaid; such charge to be fixed by the Commissioners of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government.

Rules to be framed.

Particulars.

Police visits.

Arrest of

Armed persons, Disturbers, Gamblers, Breakers of the Peace.

Penalty.

Fee for License.

Cost of sign boards.

36. The Commissioner of Police at each of the said Stations, with the sanction of the Local Government, may cancel the license of any person licensed to keep a shop, under the provisions of this Act.

Cancelment of License.

37. Any keeper of a licensed shop under this Act, knowingly permitting gambling to be carried on in his shop, or knowingly permitting armed persons to be in his shop, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars.

Gambling.

Armed persons.

Penalty.

38. Every keeper of an Opium Shop, Spirit Shop, or Toddy Shop, licensed under Section 34 of this Act, who shall sell, or knowingly have in his possession, any Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, which shall not have been purchased from the respective Farmers of the Station, proof of which purchase shall rest with the person charged, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and the Opium, Chandoo, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, shall be forfeited.

Exciseable articles not purchased from Farmers.

Proof.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

39. Every Farmer, under this Act, and every keeper of any house or shop, registered under this Act, who shall sell, or exchange Opium, or Chandoo, or Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, otherwise than for the coin usually current within the said Settlement, shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding Twenty-five Dollars.

Selling, except for coin.

Penalty.

40. Every person within the said Settlement, who shall deliver to any servant or labourer, any Opium, Chandoo, Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, Toddy or Bang, in consideration of wages or hire due to such servant or labourer, shall forfeit a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Exchange for servant's wages.

Penalty.

41. Any Farmer, or person licensed under this Act, who shall knowingly sell, or deliver, to any European or Native Soldier, any Opium, Chandoo, or Opium Dross, Spirituous Liquors, or Toddy or Bang, without having an authority in writing from the Commanding Officer of such Soldier, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Sale to Soldiers.

Penalty.

42. Any person in the said Settlement selling, or offering for sale, Spirituous Liquors, or Toddy, adulterated or compounded in such a manner as to be injurious to health, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and all such injurious articles shall be destroyed.

Adulterated Spirits or Toddy.

Penalty.

Destruction of articles.

43. Any Farmer under this Act who shall, either by himself or by the means of any other person, take from any person who may have committed, or be suspected of having committed a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, any sum of money, or any goods or chattels, or other consideration whatsoever, as a compromise, reward or payment, for not prosecuting such person for such offence, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars.

Compounding for offences.

Penalty.

44. No Farmer, or Keeper of a licensed shop for the sale of exciseable articles under this Act, shall sell any exciseable articles near the end of the term of the exclusive privilege of the Farmer, or at any time during such exclusive privilege, so as in either case to authorize the use, by the purchaser, of such exciseable articles at

Sale by outgoing Farmers near end of term.

any time after twelve o'clock at noon of the second day of May of each year, or thirty-six hours after such other time as may be fixed for the termination of the exclusive privilege of the Farmer: and any person found with any exciseable articles in his possession which have not been purchased from the Farmer of the term in which the time of seizure of such articles shall happen to be, except for thirty-six hours after expiry of such term as aforesaid, shall be liable to all penalities and forfeitures to which a person may be liable under this Act, if such articles had not been purchased from a Farmer or Licensed Shop-keeper.

Articles found sold contrary to this Section.

Penalties and Forfeitures.

License and Permit Fees.

45. All fees received for registering Licenses to keep Opium Shops, under this Act, shall be paid to the Opium Farmer for the time being; and all fees received for registering Licenses to keep Spirit Shops and Distilleries and Houses of Entertainment, registered under this Act, for the sale of Spirituous Liquors and for fees, and permits to remove Spirituous Liquors, under this Act, shall be paid to the Spirit Farmer for the time being; and all fees received for registering licenses to keep Toddy Shops for the sale of Toddy and Bang under this Act, shall be paid to the Toddy Farmer for the time being: and all fines and penalties whatsoever, received under this Act, shall, after the adjudication, at the discretion of the Justices of the Peace or Magistrates, of a portion of such fines and penalties to the informer, be paid into the Municipal Fund, established under Act No. XXVII of 1856 *(for appointing Municipal Commissioners, and for levying rates and taxes, in the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca)*, or that may be established by any future Act, of the Station at which such fines and penalties shall be imposed, to be applied to the general purposes of the said Act: and all articles subject to restriction, under this Act, seized and forfeited, when the same shall not be ordered to be destroyed as unwholesome, shall be given to the Farmer prosecuting the case.

Fees for Licenses to Farmers.

Fines and Penalties.

Informer's share. Municipal Fund.

Forfeitures for Farmers.

Revenue Officers.

46. The Commissioner of Police at each of the Stations in the said Settlement may grant his warrant, in form of Schedule R to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to such Agents or servants of the several Farmers named in this Act, as may be approved of by the said Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, to act as Revenue Officers at the Station in which they be appointed: and no persons, except those so appointed, and except the members of the Police Force enrolled under the provisions of Act No. XIII of 1856 *(for regulating the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the several stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca)*, or any Act to be hereafter passed to the same effect, shall be competent to act as Revenue Officers under this Act: and such warrants may at all times be withdrawn by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government, and any person, other than a Police Officer, assuming to act as a Revenue Officer, under this Act, and not holding such warrant, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars. The names and places of residence of every Revenue Officer so appointed, shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the Police Courts of the Station.

Warrants to act.

To approved persons.

Acting without warrant.

Police Officers.

Withdrawing of warrant.

Penalty.

Names to be posted.

47. Every Revenue Officer appointed under this Act, shall be supplied, at the expense of the Farmer requiring his appointment, with a brass plate or staff, bearing such sign or mark of office, as may be directed by the Commissioner of Police, with the sanction of the Local Government: and before acting against any person, under the provisions of this Act, every such Revenue Officer shall declare his office and produce to the person against whom he is about to act, his said sign or mark of office. Every Police Officer, acting under the provisions of this Act, if not in the uniform proper to his service, shall, in like manner, declare his office and produce to the person against whom he is about to act, such part of his public equipment as the Commissioner of Police shall have directed, or may direct, to be carried by Police Officers when employed in secret or special service: and any person who shall, after production of such sign or mark, or equipment of office, obstruct any such Police or Revenue Officer in the exercise of his duties under this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Badges for Revenue Officers.

Rules for acting.

Revenue Officers.

Police Officers.

Obstructing Officers.

Penalty.

48. Any person, who, as aforesaid, shall assault or beat any such Police or Revenue Officer, while so, as aforesaid, in the execution of his duty, under the provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Dollars: and it shall be lawful for such Officers so resisted to oppose force to force and to execute their office or duty.

Assaulting Officers.

Penalty.

Opposing force to force.

49. Every Police or Revenue Officer, who shall extort, or attempt to extort, or take from any person, any money or valuable consideration as a bribe, under pretence of this Act: and every person who shall offer to any Police or Revenue Officer any such bribe, and every Police or Revenue Officer who shall, maliciously and without reasonable grounds, arrest or detain any person under the provisions of this Act, or who shall not, with the least practicable delay, take any person so arrested before some Justice of the Peace for examination, shall be liable, on

Extortion.

Bribery.

Malicious charges.

Delay in going before Justice of the Peace.

Penalty.

conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars.

Procedure.

Search Warrants.

To Police Officer.

To Revenue Officer.

By day-light.

50. Any Justice of the Peace within the said Settlement may, by his warrant, in the form of Schedule S to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, directed to any Police Officer within the said Settlement, or to any Revenue Officer or Officers, appointed in manner hereinbefore mentioned, empower him by day or by night (but if between the hours of six o'clock in the night and six in the following morning, then such warrant to be executed by, or in the presence of, a Peace Officer), to enter and search any dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place, or any ship lying, or being within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in any case, in which there shall appear to such Justice of the Peace, upon the oath of any person, good and sufficient cause to believe that, in any such dwelling house, shop or other building, or other place, or on board any ship, lying or being within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Court, is concealed or deposited any article subject to forfeiture under this Act: and to take possession of any such article found to be concealed or deposited therein, and of all utensils used for preparing Chandoo, or plainly intended for such use, and all stills, or other apparatus used for distilling Spirituous Liquors, or portions of stills or apparatus plainly intended for such use, and to arrest and take any person or persons being in such dwelling house, shop or building, or other place, or on board any ship, lying or being within the local limits aforesaid, in whose possession, custody or control, any such article may be found, or whom the said Officer or Officers may have good and sufficient reason to suspect have concealed or deposited therein any such article, and any Officer to whom such warrant shall be directed, may, in any case of resistance, break open any outer or inner doors of such dwelling house, shop or other building, or other place, and enter thereinto, and forcibly enter any ship, lying or being within the local limits aforesaid, and remove by force any obstruction to such entry, search, seizure and removal as aforesaid: Provided always, that all informations to be laid, and all warrants to be issued, and all arrests and seizures to be made under this Act, may be laid or done on a Sunday, as well as on any other day.

On land.

At sea.

Information.

Contraband articles.

Utensils.

Arrest on suspicion.

Break open doors.

Entry on ship.

Seizure.

Offences on view.

Concealment on person.

51. If any person shall be found committing any act in breach of this Act, or if any Peace or Revenue Officer shall have probable cause to believe that any person has concealed upon his person any article subject to forfeiture under this Act, such Peace or Revenue Officer may immediately arrest such person, without a warrant, and shall thereupon immediately take such person before some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, who shall determine if there be reasonable grounds of suspicion, and such Justice of the Peace may direct such person to be immediately searched, and such Justice of the Peace, if he sees grounds for believing that an offence has been committed against the provisions of this Act, shall thereon admit the person so charged to bail, on his recognizance, in form of Schedule T to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, with such securities as to the said Justice of the Peace shall seem sufficient, to appear before him or some other Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, at a Police Court at the Station, to answer the charge, and if the person so charged shall not give such security for his appearance, such Justice of the Peace shall issue his order in writing, in the form of Schedule V to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, directing the person so charged before him to be taken to the principal Police lock-up at the Station with any articles subject to forfeiture under this Act, found or said to have been found with such person, and there to be kept till bail be given to the satisfaction of the same, or any other Justice of the Peace, for the appearance of such person, to stand his trial for the offence charged at a Police Court in the Station, and in the default of such bail, to be kept in the said lock-up till the trial of the offence: Provided that no person so kept for want of bail shall be detained for any period exceeding two days: and if any person who shall have entered into recognizance to appear as above, shall not appear, as required, the Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, before whom he was to have appeared, shall, on application, certify such non-appearance on the back of such recognizance, whereupon the sum thereby acknowledged to be due, shall be recoverable in the manner provided by this Act, for levying penalties.

Arrest.

Search by Justice of the Peace.

Bail.

Commitment in default of bail.

Detention.

Proviso time of detention.

Default of appearance.

Summary procedure.

52. It shall be lawful for any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, before whom a charge shall be laid against any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act, on being satisfied that a summons has been duly served on the person charged to appear to answer the charge, or in case the person charged shall have been admitted to bail, to appear, and in either case, such person shall not appear, according to the exigence of the summons or bail bond, and no sufficient cause shall be shewn for such non-appearance, to proceed to the hearing of the charge, as if such person charged were present.

Proceeding *ex parte*.

53. It shall be lawful for the Local Government to direct the suspension and withdrawal of any charge or proceedings before any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, under this Act, and to cancel and annul and

Remission of sentences.

reverse in whole or in part, any order, charge, conviction, or other proceeding under this Act, and to direct the refund of the whole or any part of any fine or penalty, and the restoration of the whole or any portion of any articles ordered to be forfeited to any person from whom the same may have been taken, and to remit the whole or any part of any sentence of imprisonment passed under this Act.

Convictions.

54. All penalties under this Act may be imposed on conviction of the offender, by confession of the offender, or by the oath of one or more witnesses, before two Justices of the Peace or a Magistrate of Police, at a Police Court in the Station: and in case of non-payment of any penalty imposed or forfeited under this Act, the convicting Justices or Magistrate may issue their Warrant of Distress, in the form of Schedule W to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under their hands and seals, directed to any Peace Officer to levy the amount of such penalty, by seizure and sale of any goods of the offender which may be found within the jurisdiction of such Justices or Magistrate: and if no such property shall be found within such jurisdiction, then the aforesaid Justices or Magistrate, by warrant under their hands and seals, in the form of Schedule X to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, may commit the offender to prison, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months, where a pecuniary penalty of Twenty-five Dollars shall be imposed, and in the same proportion for any greater penalty which shall be imposed: Provided always, that in case it shall appear to such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, by the confession of the offender, or in any other manner, that he has no goods whereon to levy such distress, then and in every such case, it shall be lawful for such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, if they shall deem it fit, instead of issuing such Warrant of Distress, by warrant under their hands and seals, in the form of Schedule Y to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to commit the offender to prison, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding two calendar months, where a pecuniary penalty of Twenty-five Dollars shall be imposed, and in the same proportion for any greater penalty which shall be imposed: Provided always, that in no case shall the term of imprisonment exceed two years.

Warrant of Distress.

Commitment in default of distress.

Form of Warrant of Commitment.

Periods of imprisonment.

Commitment without distress.

Warrant of Commitment.

Commutation of penalties.

55. All convictions under this Act may be in the form of Schedule Z to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and no conviction or order shall be quashed or set aside for want of form or otherwise, and no warrant of commitment shall be held void, by reason of any defect therein: Provided it be alleged therein that the party charged has been convicted of the offence and to the punishment set out in the warrant of commitment: Provided there be a conviction as aforesaid to that effect, and no conviction or order under this Act shall be removed by *certiorari*, or otherwise, into the Court of Judicature, except as next hereinafter mentioned.

Form of conviction not be quashed for formal defects, &c.

Certiorari.

56. If any person shall feel himself aggrieved by any adjudication made by such Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, such person shall, within one week from the day of the said adjudication, give notice, in the form of Schedule AA to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, to the Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, who shall have adjudicated, and to the opposite party of his intention to appeal, stating in such notice the grounds of appeal, whereupon the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate shall cause a transcript of the proceedings, including the charge, the evidence and the adjudication, conviction, or order, to be drawn up in the form of Schedule BB to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and as soon as reasonably convenient to be transmitted, certified under their hands and seals, to the Court of Judicature at the Station: Provided always, that no such proceedings in appeal shall be allowed, till the person desiring to appeal, shall have lodged a sum sufficient to cover the costs of preparing the transcript, not exceeding the sum of six cents per folio of ninety words, contained in the said transcript, and shall have given security to the satisfaction of the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, in any sum not exceeding Two Hundred Dollars to answer for the costs of the said appeal, to be taxed by the proper Officer of the said Court of Judicature, and further security for the due payment of any penalty adjudicated or to be adjudicated in appeal against the person desiring to appeal: and provided further, that if any person desiring to appeal, shall have been sentenced to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, it shall be lawful for the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, to have brought before them in custody, such person, by their order, in form of Schedule CC to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, under their hands and seals addressed to the Sheriff of the said Settlement, or to the Keeper of the Jail or House of Correction, or other place in which such person may be confined, who shall thereupon produce or cause to be brought before the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, the person required by the said order to be produced before them, and they shall admit such person to bail, on good and sufficient security being given to their satisfaction, for the surrender of such person after the hearing of the appeal, to undergo his said sentence, or to pay his penalty and costs, or to be discharged: and if any person so bound over to appear, shall not thereafter, in pursuance of the terms of the bail bond, so appear and undergo the sentence or pay the penalty and costs required, such recognizance may be forfeited by any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police, sitting at the

Appeal.

Week's notice.

Grounds of Appeal.

Transcript to be sent to Court of Judicature.

Deposit for costs of transcript.

Security for costs.

Security for judgment.

Respite of sentence.

Order to bring up persons in prison.

Bail.

Default of appearance.

Court, and on such non-appearance being certified on the back of the said bail bond, the amount thereof shall be levied on the goods and effects of the defaulter and his sureties in the manner provided by this Act for the levy of fines and penalties, and such security for costs or for the payment of any penalty shall be in the form of Schedule DD to this Act annexed, or to the like effect.

Summary procedure.

Form of security.

57. On the transmission of the said transcript, the said appeal shall be entered on the list of cases for trial on the civil side of the said Court, and shall be disposed of with the other business before the said Court, subject to such rules, as to time and order of hearing, as may from time to time be made by the Judges of the said Court. The Judges of the said Court shall give judgment in the said appeal after hearing the parties, or their Advocates or Law Agents, and may affirm or reverse or alter the adjudication of the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, with or without costs to be paid, as shall be ordered by the said Judges, as justice may seem to require: Provided always, that the said Judges may order the witnesses examined or tendered for examination in the Police Court, in the cases on either side, to be further examined, if it shall appear to them to be necessary for the due determination of the appeal, and the Registrar of the said Court shall immediately, on the determination of the said appeal, certify under his hand and seal to the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, the judgment of the said Court on such appeal, whereupon the said Justices of the Peace or Magistrate shall forthwith put into execution the said judgment: Provided always, that no such adjudication shall be overruled or altered, by reason of defect of form in the charge, evidence, or adjudication or other proceeding, nor otherwise than on the merits of the case, so as substantial justice shall best be attainable and without reference to form.

Appeal to be entered on list.

Rules for hearing appeals.

Judgment of Court.

Costs.

Further evidence.

Registrar of Court to certify the judgment of Court.

Execution of Judgment.

No appeal for mere defect of form.

58. On any trial before any Justices of the Peace or Magistrate, and in any proceedings on appeal in the Court of Judicature, relating in any of the above cases to any seizure of contraband articles under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Judges of the said Court and for the Justices of the Peace and Magistrate, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required to proceed to trial and hearing of appeals on the merits of the case without reference to matters of form, and without enquiring into the matter or form of making any seizure.

Seizures not to be enquired into.

Trials to be on merits.

59. All actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for any thing done under the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within three months after the act complained of shall have been committed, and not otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof shall be given to the defendant, one month, at least, before the commencement of the action; and in every such action, it shall be expressly alleged in the petition of complaint, that the act complained of was done maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, and if at the trial of any such action, upon the general issue being pleaded, as hereinafter provided, the plaintiff shall fail to prove such allegation, he shall be nonsuited, or a verdict shall be given for the defendant.

Actions.

Limitation, three months.

Notice of action.

Malice.

Nonsuit.

60. The defendant in any such action may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action, if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant, and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any such action, or if upon demurrer, or otherwise, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall recover his full costs, as between attorney and client, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant hath by law in other cases; and though a verdict shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge, before whom the trial shall be, shall certify his approbation of the action, and of the verdict obtained thereupon.

Plea of general issue.

Evidence.

Tender of amends.

Payment into Court.

Judgment for defendant.

Full costs.

Judgment for plaintiff.

Judge to certify for costs.

61. All permits required to be granted by the Registrar of Exports and Imports, or any Farmer, and all licenses granted under this Act, shall be exempt from Stamp duties.

Stamp duties.

62. Any person who shall counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify any license authorized to be issued by this Act, or any permit required to be granted by this Act, or who shall alter or publish as true, any such counterfeited, erased, altered or falsified license, knowing the same to be counterfeited, erased, altered or falsified, shall, on conviction thereof, in the Court of Judicature, be punished by imprisonment for any period not exceeding five years, with or without hard labour, or in the discretion of the said Court, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding One Thousand Dollars.

Counterfeiting Licenses and Permits.

Penalty.

63. The Schedules to this Act annexed, and the directions and forms therein contained, shall be deemed and taken to be parts of this Act, and the several blank spaces in the said forms shall be filled up, as required by the provisions of this Act relating thereto.

Schedules and Forms to be read as part of Act.

Blanks in forms.

Interpretation of Words.

64. *Clause* 1.—In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Interpretation Clause.

"Local Government" shall mean the Governor of the Settlement or other person performing the duties of Governor at the Station in which the Governor or such other person may then be resident, and the Resident Councillors or other person performing the duties of Resident Councillors at the Stations in which the Governor or such other person may not then be residing.

Local Government.

"Settlement" shall mean the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, with the places now or at any time hereafter to be subordinate or attached thereto, and shall include such portion of the sea along the shores of the said Settlement as may be within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement.

Settlement.

"Station" shall mean any one of the Stations of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the places now or at any time hereafter to be subordinate or attached thereto, and shall include such portion of the sea along the shores of the said Station as is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said Settlement.

Station.

"Court of Judicature" shall mean Her Majesty's Court of Judicature of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, and the several Divisions thereof.

Court of Judicature.

"Opium" shall mean any kind of Opium not prepared for smoking, chewing or eating.

Opium.

"Chandoo" shall mean any preparation of Opium or any preparation in which Opium forms an ingredient, used for smoking, chewing or eating.

Chandoo.

"Chandoo Dross" shall mean Chandoo already used for smoking.

Chandoo Dross.

"Spirituous Liquors" shall include Spirits, or distilled waters intended for human consumption, and any liqueur or compound of Spirits with fruit, sugar, honey, or other sweet or bitter principle, or vegetable production.

Spirituous Liquors.

"Toddy" shall mean the juice prepared or unprepared of the cocoanut or other tree of the palm species.

Toddy.

"Bang" shall mean any intoxicating drug or vegetable production other than Opium used for smoking or eating as a stimulant or narcotic in its raw or prepared state, except medical preparations kept and administered by medical practitioners as medicines for the cure or relief of diseased persons.

Bang.

"Importer" shall mean the person who shall take or receive from on board any ship, whether lying within or without the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature, and who shall bring or cause to be brought to land within the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, any article subject to duty or restrictions under this Act, and shall also include any person who shall bring or cause to be brought into the said Settlement any such articles by land.

Importer.

"Chest of Opium" shall mean the package with the Opium contained therein, such as it is usually imported by merchants in the said Settlement.

Chest of Opium.

"Ship" shall include every kind of vessel used for the conveyance of persons or things on fresh or salt water.

Ship.

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number.

Number.

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females.

Gender.

65. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Straits Excise Act of 1866.

Short Title.

A.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Farmer's Contract.

(Farmer's name) having been declared to be the Farmer of for the term commencing on the day of 18 and ending on the day of 18 and he having offered as sureties for the due fulfilment of the terms of this Contract, (or certain real (or personal) estate having been assigned by him to the Local Government as security by way of mortgage, under the provisions of the Act of 18 by the deed annexed to this Contract, or Dollars having been lodged in the Local Treasury by the said Farmer as a deposit). THIS CONTRACT between the Local Government and the said Farmer and his sureties and witnesseth, that all the rights and privileges of Farmer of under the provisions of Act No. of are hereby vested in the said for the aforesaid term. The said (Farmer) and his sureties and for themselves, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, do hereby covenant and agree to pay to the Local Government, without demand, the sum of Dollars monthly, on the last day of every month, commencing on the day of the month of 18 , and ending on the day of the month of 18 , as the rent of the said Farm, and further covenant and agree that the said Farmer shall well and faithfully observe, perform and fulfil the several provisions, conditions and stipulations contained in the said Act, so far as they relate to the management of the said Farm, or impose any duty or obligation on the said Farmer, in as full and ample a manner, as if the said provisions, conditions and stipulations had been incorporated in this Contract: And they further covenant and agree, that if the said rent or any part thereof be unpaid for the space of days after any of the days on which the same ought to have been paid, or in case of the breach of any of the provisions, conditions and stipulations of the said Act so far as they relate to the said Farm, or the said Farmer, then and in either of such cases, it shall be lawful for the Local Government to determine and put an end to the said rights and privileges and dispose of the same to other persons, and in the event of any loss arising therefrom, they further covenant and agree to make good the said loss to the Local Government: And they further covenant and agree that the said Farmer will make over to such person as may be invested with the rights and privileges of the Farm at for the term next after the term herein provided for, all the stock of exciseable articles, and the machinery and vessels required for preparing such exciseable articles, in the possession of the said Farmer at the end of the term herein provided for, at the marketable value of the said articles, machinery and vessels, and in the event of any difference arising as to the nature and quantity of articles, machinery and vessels so to be made over and the prices thereof, such difference shall be determined by three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the said Farmer, one by the person in whom the said rights and privileges may be vested, or intended to be vested, for the next succeeding term, and one by the Local Government, and the award of such arbitrators or a majority of them shall be final, and the said arbitration, or other settlement, shall be held at such time before the end of the said term, as to the Local Government may seem reasonable. It is further covenanted and agreed that all deposits, as well as all securities given by them, shall be held by the Local Government till all questions between the said Farmer and his sureties and and the Local Government shall be finally disposed of, including matters relating to the transfer of the aforesaid exciseable articles, machinery and vessels, to the incoming Farmer, and it shall be lawful for the Local Government on breach of any of the covenants in this Contract, such breach and the amount of penalty therefor to be held and proved by indorsement on the back on this Contract by the Local Government, stating the breach and the amount of penalty therefor, to sell and dispose of all or any of the deposits on securities made and given under this Contract, without notice to the said Farmer, or his sureties and and to nominate an Officer of the Local Government to execute all conveyances necessary for the transfer of any such securities, and out of the proceeds of such sale and disposition to satisfy and discharge any claims under this Contract against the said Farmer, and his sureties and when the Local Government, after satisfying all such claims, shall return to the said Farmer, the said deposits, or so much thereof as shall remain, and shall surrender all securities held, or the remainder of such securities, or of proceeds of sale of such securities, and this Contract shall be at an end: And it is further covenanted and agreed, that the rights and privileges hereby vested in the Farmer, shall not be assigned to any other person without the consent of the Local Government, and that such assignment, if so allowed, shall not be deemed to relieve the said Farmer and his sureties and from any liability under this Contract, and the said Farmer and his sureties, and

do hereby bind themselves, and any one or two of them, their, and any one or two of their executors administrators and assigns, in the sum of Dollars
for the due fulfilment by the said Farmer of this Contract.

Signed, Sealed, and *Delivered* at

this day of 18 by

for the Local Government,

and by Farmer and

sureties

In the presence of

STRAITS EXCISE REVENUE.

Form of Mortgage.

I
do hereby assign to the Local Government as security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the Contract for the Farm at for the term commencing the 1st day of 18 and ending the 30th day of 18 under Act No. of 1866. All my right, title and interest in the land situate in the District of in and described in Government Grant or Lease No. dated the day of 18 and estimated to contain

and do hereby make over to the Local Government the Title Deeds of the said land. In the event of any breach of the covenants in the said Contract by the Farmer, no proof of which breach or of the amount of penalties, forfeitures, damages and losses arising therefrom, shall be required further than the indorsement of the same on the back of the said Contract by the Chief Civil Authority in the said Settlement, I do hereby, for myself, my executors, administrators and assigns authorized the Local Government to sell, or otherwise dispose of the land hereby mortgaged, and out of the proceeds thereof to defray any penalties, forfeitures, damages and losses, or other liability to which by the said indorsement, the said Farmer shall have been declared liable, and the balance, if any, to be paid to me, my executors, administrators or assigns. And the Local Government is hereby authorized to appoint an Officer of Government to execute for me, my executors, administrators and assigns all conveyances and instruments necessary for the sale or transfer of the said lands.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of in the year 18.

Signed, Sealed, and *Delivered,*

In the presence of

B.

EXCISE IMPORTS.

Bill of Specification under Sections 6—11—15.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a permit to land from the ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number and description of case or package Chandoo Opium, Dross package) within the hours from till on the day of 18 to be stored in the (godown shop or house) of No. in Street at or the Office of Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Yours, &c.,

Date. *Importer.*

A copy of this Permit has been served on me.

(Opium) Farmer.

18

Singapore,

C.

EXCISE IMPORTS PERMIT.

Under Sections 6—11—15.

(is) authorized within the hours from till on the day of 18 to land from the ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of liquor, contained in casks—number of bottles and description of case or package Chandoo Opium Dross package) and (is) required to store the same in the (godown, shop or house) of No. in Street at or the Office of Registrar of Imports and Exports at

Registrar of Imports & Exports.

Date.

D.

EXCISE REVENUE—OPIUM.

Notice to remove under Section 6.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a Permit for the removal of chests of Opium (marks and numbers) imported from by and stored under your Permit dated the day of 18 in the godown, &c., of situate in at and afterwards removed to the godown, &c., of and thence to the godown, &c., of (as often as may be necessary to set out the several removals) from the godown, &c., of at to the godown, &c., of situate at in

Yours, &c.,

Date.

E.

EXCISE EXPORTS.

Bill of particulars under Sections 6—11—12—18.

To the Registrar of Imports and Exports at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue a Permit to export by ship (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number and description of case or package Opium, Chandoo Opium Dross), within the hours from till on the day of 18 to (destination) the said having been purchased by me from in whose (godown, shop or house) it is now stored (*or* the same being now stored in my godown, shop or house) at the same being now stored in your Office, and sold by me to who is desirous of exporting.

Yours, &c.,

Exporter.

Date.

F.

EXCISE EXPORTS PERMIT.

Under Sections 6—11—12—18.

A copy of this Permit has been served on me.

Farmer.

(is) authorized to export by ship to (chests of Opium or gallons of Spirituous Liquors—name of Liquor contained in casks—number of bottles—number of description of case or package Chandoo Opium Dross) within the hours from till on the day of 18 , the said ( ) having been purchased by the exporter from the same being now stored in the (godown, shop or house of situated at the same being now stored in my office) and sold to who is required to export in terms of this Permit.

Registrar of Imports and Exports.

Date.

Date.

G.

FORM OF SEARCH WARRANT.

Under Sections 8—23—30.

To the (Opium) Farmer or any Revenue Officer duly appointed under Act of or any Police Officer.

To Wit.

Whereas it appears to me, A B, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Station, by the information on oath of that he hath good reason to believe and doth believe that (Opium or Spirituous Liquors) have been removed contrary to the provisions of this Act, from the (godown, store or house) of situated in (or that Toddy or Bang is now being grown and prepared contrary to the provisions of this Act, in the land of situated at).

These are, therefore, to authorize and require you, to enter in the day-time, with a Police Officer of this Station, of the rank of Inspector at least, the said and therein take an account in writing of all (Opium or Spirituous Liquors) found in the said (godown, store or house, or of all trees used for producing Toddy, and measure the quantity of land used for the growth of Bang), and thereafter bring before me, or some other of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at the said Station, at the Police Court, at the said account in writing within days, from the date hereof, and herein fail not.

Given under my hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

(Signed)

Justice of the Peace.

H.

EXCISE REVENUE LICENSE.

Under Section 33.

A fee of Dollars (100) has been paid for this License.

(1st Class).

Keeper of Hotel, situated in at duly licensed under Act of is hereby authorized under the provisions of Act of 1866 to sell Spirituous Liquors in the said (Hotel), so that the same be used and consumed on the premises.

(Signed) *Commissioner of Police.*

Commissioner of Police.

Date.

I.

EXCISE SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Declaration by Importer under Section 15.

To the Spirit Farmer at

TAKE NOTICE, that of the quantity of
landed by me on the at
from the ship and now stored in
I hereby declare gallons bottles
to be intended for use where stored and tender to you the sum of Dollars
being for the duty payable on the same under Act of

Date. *Importer.*

K.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Under Section 17.

NOTICE TO REMOVE.

To the Spirit Farmer at

TAKE NOTICE, that I desire to remove under Section 17 of Act of 1866 gallons
bottles of contained in imported by on the
day of 18 ex ship and now stored in
at and I hereby tender to you payment of
being the amount of duty chargeable on the same, and require from you a Permit for the
removal of the same from ( ) to the godown, shop or house of
situated at (or if duty already paid) the duty on the said having
been already paid by the Importer (giving the name).

Yours, &c.,

Date. *Importer.*

L.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Permit to remove under Section 17.

(is) authorized to remove under Section 17 of Act of
1866, from ( ) to ( ) gallons
bottles of contained in (package) imported by
on the day of 18 , ex ship
and now stored in at
and I acknowledge to have received from the sum of Dollars
being the amount of duty chargeable on the same.

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

M.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Notice to remove under Section 20.

To the Spirit Farmer at

SIR,

PLEASE to issue your Permit for the removal under Section 20 of Act of
1866, of gallons, &c., cases containing bottles, &c., of (name of Spirituous

Liquors) imported and stored by in the godown of at and thence removed duty paid under your Permit, dated the day of 18 to the godown, &c., of at (state any further removals and dates of Farmer's Permits) where the said now lies, to the godown, &c. of at

Yours, &c.,

Date.

N.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

Permit to remove under Section 20.

is hereby authorized to remove (state as in application) from the godown, &c., of at to the godown, &c., of at Duty on the said Spirituous Liquors having been paid by

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

O.

EXCISE SPIRITS.

To WIT, } *Order to remove under Section* 21.

WHEREAS application has been made to me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Station, for an order to remove (here state full particulars as required by Section 20) by (name of applicant) and whereas security to my satisfaction has been given by the said (applicant) for the amount of duty chargeable on the quantity of Spirituous Liquors intended to be removed. These are, therefore, to authorize the removal of (here state particulars) now stored in the godown of at to the godown of at there to be kept till further authorized to be removed under the provisions of this Act.

Given under my hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace.

P.

EXCISE SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

Receipt by Spirit Farmer under Section 22.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Dollars being the sum payable as duty under Act of 1866, for gallons bottles of declared to be for use where stored by the said in the godown of at

Date. *Spirit Farmer.*

Q.

EXCISE REVENUE LICENSE.

Under Section 33.

is hereby authorized to keep a licensed shop for the sale of (Chandoo, &c., Spirituous Liquors or Toddy and Bang) at (No. Street Town (or in the village or district of) subject to the Rules and Regulations in that behalf, which Rules and Regulations have been read and explained to the said

Given at this day of 18 .

Commissioner of Police.

A fee of Dollars has been received for this License.

Commissioner of Police.

R.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Appointment of Revenue Officer under Section 45.

of in

is hereby, with the sanction of the Local Government, appointed to be a Revenue Officer, under Act of 18 , and is hereby vested with all the rights, powers and immunities of such Office under the provisions of the said Act.

Date. *Commissioner of Police.*

S.

FORM OF SEARCH WARRANT.

Under Section 50.

To the Peace Officer or Officers within this Settlement, or to the Revenue Officer or Officers appointed according to the provisions of Act of

To Wit.

WHEREAS it appears to me *A B*, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *Station*, by the information on oath of *C D*, that he has good cause to believe and doth believe that articles, subject to forfeiture under the provisions of Act are concealed or deposited in the *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of E F or on board the ship* now lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the said *Settlement*. These are, therefore, in the name of our said Lady the Queen, to authorize and require you, with necessary and proper assistants, to enter in the day-time into the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of the said E F or on board the ship* now lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, and there diligently to search for the said articles, and also to authorize and require you, if a Peace Officer, and if not, in the presence of a Peace Officer, to enter in the night-time (that is to say, at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock in the evening and 6 in the following morning) in the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place of the said E F or on board the ship* lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, and there diligently search for the said articles, and if the same shall be found upon such search, that you seize and take possession of the said articles so found, and also the body or bodies of any person or persons being in the said *dwelling house, shop, or other building, or place, or on board the ship* lying or being within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature in the said *Settlement*, in whose possession, custody or control any such articles may be found, or whom you may have good and sufficient reason to suspect had concealed or deposited therein any such article, and to bring the said articles and person or persons before me the said *A B* or some other of the Justices of our said Lady the Queen, assigned to keep the Peace in the Settlement aforesaid, to be disposed of and dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand and seal, at in the year

(Signed) A. B.,
Justice of the Peace.

T.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Recognizance under Section 51.

To Wit.

BE it remembered that (person charged) and (sureties) appeared before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this *Station*, and acknowledge themselves severally, as well as jointly, to be indebted to the Commissioner of Police at this *Station*, or his successor in Office, in the sum of Dollars to be levied in a summary manner, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the said severally, as well as jointly, under the provisions of Section 53 of Act of 1866

The condition of the above recognizance is such, that if the above bounden shall be and appear at the Police Court at on next, the

day of 18 to be further dealt with according to law, and shall not depart therefrom without leave till lawfully discharged or convicted, then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise to stand in full force and virtue.

Taken and acknowledged before me,

Date. *Justice of the Peace.*

V.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

Under Section 51 *of Act* *of* 18 .

To Wit. } WHEREAS and have been brought before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Station by Revenue Officer appointed or by (a Police Officer) charged with (here state charge).

And whereas it appears to me that there is good reason to believe that an offence has been committed, for which the said ought to answer at the Police Court: and whereas the said has not found bail to my satisfaction to appear to answer the said charge:

These are, therefore, to authorize and require (the said Revenue Officer) to take the said (prisoners) to the principal Police Lock-up at there to be detained till (he) shall be brought before the Justices of the Peace, at the Police Court at to answer to the charge there to be preferred against (him) unless (he) shall before that time give bail to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at this Station, for (his) appearance at the Police Court as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal, this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace.

W.

FORM OF DISTRESS WARRANT.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or to any Peace Officer of the said Station.

To Wit. } WHEREAS *A B* of has been on the day of 18 duly convicted before us (*C D* and *E F*, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police) for the said *Station*, of the offence of.

against the form of the Act of in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid: and whereas the said *A B* being required to pay the said sum hath not paid the same, but therein has made default: These are to command you to distrain the goods and chattels of the said *A B* which may be found within this *Station*, to the amount of the said sum, and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of making such distress, and if within five days next after such distress, the said sum, together with the reasonable charges for taking and keeping the said distress, shall not be paid, to sell the said goods and chattels, and having paid out of the money arising by such sale the said sum of Dollars to us to be applied according to the provisions of the said Act of

and having deducted the necessary charges for taking, keeping and selling the said distress, to return the overplus, if any, on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said goods and chattels, and if no such distress can be made that then you certify the same unto us to the end that such further proceedings may be had thereon as to the law doth appertain.

Given under our hands and seals, this day of 18 .

(Signed) C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

X.

FORM OF COMMITMENT WHEN IT APPEARS THAT THE OFFENDER HAS NO GOODS WHEREON TO LEVY A DISTRESS.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or any Peace Officer, and the Keeper of the Prison of the said Station, or Keeper of the House of Correction at the said Station.

To Wit. } WHEREAS *A B* of was on the day of 18 , duly convicted before us, *C D* and *E F*, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police for the said *Station*, of the offence of

against the form of Act of in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us, that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour*: and whereas the said *A B* hath not paid the said sum, but therein hath made default, and it appears to us that the said *A. B.* has no goods or chattels whereon to levy a distress: These are, therefore, to command you, the said Peace Officers or Peace Officer, to take the said *A B* and him safely to convey to the prison of the said *Station*, and there to deliver him to the said Keeper thereof together with this precept, and we do hereby command you, the said Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A B* into the said prison, there to imprison him *with hard labour* for the space of

Given under our hands and seals, at this day of 18

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

Y.

FORM OF COMMITMENT.

Under Section 54.

To the Peace Officers, or any Peace Officer, and the Keeper of the Prison of the said Station, or to the Keeper of the House of Correction at the said Station.

To Wit. } WHEREAS *A B* of was on the day of 18 , duly convicted before us (*C D* and *E F*, two of the Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police) for the said *Station* of the offence of

against the form of Act of , in that case made and provided, and was thereupon adjudged by us that he the said *A B* had forfeited the sum of Dollars, for the offence aforesaid, to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour*: And whereas we have issued a Distress Warrant to levy the amount of the said sum by seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the said *A B* within our jurisdiction, and no goods and

chattels of the said *A B* have been found within such jurisdiction, and the said *A B* hath not yet paid the said sum, but therein hath made default: These are, therefore, to command you, the said Peace Officers or Peace Officer, to take the said *A B* and him safely to convey to the prison of the said *Station*, and there to deliver him to the said Keeper thereof together with this precept: And we do hereby command you, the said Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A B* into the said prison, there to imprison him *with hard labour* for the space of

Given under our hands and seals at this day of 18

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

Z.

FORM OF CONVICTION

Under Section 55.

To Wit. } Be it remembered that, on the day of in the year 18 . *A B* is found guilty before us *C D* and *E F*, two of the Justices of the Peace, or *G H*, Magistrate of Police for the said *Station*, of the offence of

against the form of the Act of in that case made and provided: and we do hereby convict him of the offence aforesaid, and do adjudge that he the said *A B* hath forfeited the sum of Dollars for the offence aforesaid, to be commuted in case of non-payment of the said sum to imprisonment for *with hard labour.*

Given under our hands and seals, at the day and year first-mentioned.

C. D.,
E. F.,
Justices of the Peace,
or
G. H.,
Magistrate of Police.

AA.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Notice of Appeal under Section 56.

In the Police Court at

In the case of
The (Opium) Farmer,
Complainant,
versus
M. N.,
Defendant.

To *A B*, Esquire and *C D*, Esquire, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace at
or *E F*, Esquire, Magistrate of Police at

Take Notice, that I intend to appeal to the Court of Judicature against your adjudication in the above-named case, on the following grounds:—that is to say (here state grounds of appeal in full).

Yours, &c.,

Date. *Complainant or Defendant*

BB.

EXCISE REVENUE APPEAL.

Under Section 55.

IN THE COURT OF JUDICATURE OF PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, SINGAPORE AND MALACCA.
Division of

In the Matter of
The (Opium) Farmer of
versus

Charge in full (as in Charge Sheet or Summons). Mr. appeared as Law Agent for the Complainant, and Mr. for the Defendant (as the case may be).

The case was called on in the Police Court in on the day of 18 before (Esquire, a Magistrate of Police), or two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Station, when the Defendant pleaded not guilty, and the following evidence was taken on oath for the prosecution :—(here copy evidence for prosecution).

The Defendant contended (here state shortly the points of defence made by or for the Defendant).

The following evidence was taken for the Defendants :—(here copy evidence for defence).

For the Complainant it was contended that (here state shortly the argument in support of the Complainant's case).

The following adjudication was then made by the undersigned :— (here state decision).

On the day of 18 (the Complainant or Defendant, as the case may be,) gave notice to the undersigned of (his) intention to appeal and (has) lodged with (us) the sum of Dollars for the copying of this transcript, and (has) given security to (my) satisfaction in the sum of Dollars to answer the costs of this appeal, and in the further sum of Dollars (the amount of penalty) for the due enforcement of the penalty awarded by (me) or to be awarded by the Court of Judicature, if necessary.

This transcript is therefore in terms of Section of Act of 1866 transmitted to the Registrar of Her Majesty's Court of Judicature.

Given under (my) hand and seal, at this day of 18 .

Magistrate of Police,
or
Two Justices of the Peace.

CC.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Order to produce person confined under Section 56.

To the Sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, or to the Keeper of the House of Correction at

THESE are to require you to bring before us or such other Justices of the Peace or Magistrate of Police as may be sitting at the Police Court, on next, the day of 18 the body of (prisoner's name) now in your custody, under warrant of Commitment, dated the day of 18 for an offence against the provisions of Act of 18 .

Given under our hands and seals, at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace, &c.

DD.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Recognizance of Bail under Section 56.

(Defendant's name and sureties' names) appear before us, and acknowledge themselves severally, as well as jointly, to be indebted to the Commissioner of Police at this Station, or his successor in Office, in the sum of Dollars for costs in an appeal by him forwarded under the Act of 1866, and a further sum of Dollars to answer

a penalty adjudicated against the first above-named to be levied in a summary manner, by distress and sale of the goods and effects of the said severally, as well as jointly, under the provisions of Section 53 of Act of 18 .

The condition of this recognizance is such, that if the above bounden (Defendant) shall, if ordered thereto on appeal by the Court of Judicature pay the amount of taxed costs of the said appeal (and shall further appear at this Police Court within two days after the hearing and decision of the said Court of Judicature on the said appeal and surrender himself to undergo any sentence or pay any penalty which may be ordered by the said Court of Judicature on appeal, then this recognizance to be void and of no effect, otherwise to stand in full force and effect.

Taken and acknowledged at the Police Court at this day of 18 .

Justice of the Peace, &c.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Abkárí Act No. XIV of 1851, at present in force in the Straits Settlement, has been found to be inefficient for the purpose of securing the fullest result in collecting a revenue from the consumption of Opium, Spirits and Toddy and Bang; and this Bill, which has been approved by the Local Government, and which proposes to repeal the Act, is submitted as an improvement made necessary by the great increase of traffic and population, and by the natural requirements of the Settlement.

Section 3 is taken from Section 2 of the present Act, but has been verbally altered so as to correspond with the interpretation clauses at the end of the Bill. At the end of the Section a provision is made for giving to the Local Government power to control the arrangements between the outgoing and incoming Farmers. The want of such power has hitherto been attended with this result, that, owing to the great scope for injuring proposing purchasers of the Farmer's rights now in the power of the Farmers, competition is checked as persons are afraid to come forward to offer for the Farms, knowing the power of the Farmer in possession to place obstacles in their way in commencing to work the Farms.

Section 4 corresponds to Section 3 of the present Act, but the limit of 160 gallons of spirituous liquors has been omitted.

Section 5 introduces a statutory form of agreement for the exercise of the Farmer's privileges, and gives power to the Local Government to make better arrangements for securing the due working of the Farms and payment of the revenue, objects which have heretofore been aimed at by enormously long indentures between Government and the Farmers.

The object of Sections 6 and 7 is to secure at the least possible expense and inconvenience to the general trade of the place, a check to enable the Farmer to collect his revenue. At present importers are bound by law to report at the Office of Imports and Exports every article imported into the Settlement, although there are no customs duties. The Sections provide a simple system of permits for importing, removing and exporting Opium, so that the Farmer can always know whether he is being defrauded, and by the terms of Sections 7 and 8, he can follow Opium and oblige those found dealing with it contrary to law to recompense him for the loss, treating all Opium found to have been dealt with contrary to the provisions of the Section relating to permits, as liable to pay to the farmer the amount of profit he would have derived from it had it passed through his hands for local consumption.

The trade in Opium is also confined to the principal port at each station.

The great complaints made by the Opium Farmers of losses arising from a system of persons buying a chest of Opium at a time and removing it into the jungle, there to be parcelled out to purchasers for smuggling, have led to the suggestion of this addition to the Act; and although it may be said that the Sections throw an impediment in the way of free trade in Opium, it is submitted that the inconvenience to the fair trader is trifling in comparison to the benefit which may be expected to the general revenue, while as to persons seeking to evade the payment of lawful duties to the Farmer, it is hoped that the fair working of the Sections will operate to check illicit dealing in Opium, and thus secure to the Farmer the full benefit of his privileges.

Section 10 is same as Section 11 of the present Act, but the words "Farmer of the current year" are added for the following reason which is to be taken in connection with the remarks above on Section 3. Towards the close of the Farmer's term of privilege, he tries to sell off at very reduced rates as much Opium as he can, and it has been found that consumers have thus been led to lay in large stocks at low prices to serve them for a month or so in the next year, during which time the new Farmer is deprived of his customers. It has been urged for the new Farmer that the words in the present Act, "other than the Opium Farmer of the station," see Sections 10, 11, 22, must necessarily mean the Farmer at the time when the offence was said to have been committed, but in a highly penal enactment, it has been thought better to place this beyond doubt by adding the words proposed, "Farmer of the current year."

Section 11 is an enlargement of the provisions of Section 14 of the present Act. A mode of evasion under the present Act as to Spirits taken on board vessels in harbour under pretence of being for exportation, has suggested the proviso in this Section that no permit shall be given till the ship has been cleared out.

The Section further provides for a system of permits and notice to the Farmer, which is expected to enable him to check evasion.

Section 12 is an enlargement of Section 16 of the present Act, and is drawn to assist the Farmer more readily in collecting his duties by giving him notice.

The general remarks above made as to Sections 6, 7 and 8 for Opium, apply to Sections 15, 16, 17,

18 and 19, and the provisions for the payment of duty to the Farmer are more clearly defined than in the present Act. The evasions so common under the 24th and 26th Sections of the present Act, will be checked by requiring the Importer to pay the duty on Spirits stored for use under Section 15, and when Spirits on which the duty shall not have been paid on import are removed, the remover must, by Section 17, pay the duty where duty has been already paid—provision is made in Section 18 for a drawback on subsequent exportation. It has been the object of Sections 15 to 23 to provide an efficient check by permits for importing, storing, removing and exporting, so that the Farmer may be enabled to collect the Revenue the law intends he should have, that is, 50 cents for every gallon of spirituous liquors consumed in the Settlement. To secure this object a number of new provisions are to be found in these Sections, and in drawing them up it has been the object to make them as little burthensome as possible to the local trade.

Sections 20, 21 and 22 replace Sections 25 and 26 of the present Act as to removing Spirits from place to place. Special provisions are introduced to give the Farmer a practical mode of securing payment of his duties on the one hand, and for protecting the public against wrong by giving a summary appeal to the Magistrate to settle disputed questions of payment.

Section 23 replaces and enlarges the powers given by Section 27 of the present Act, by enabling the Farmer to follow Spirits on removal from place to place and to charge duty on all deficiencies in store.

Sections 24 and 25 are the same as Sections 32 and 33 of the present Act, but verbally altered, and with words added to provide for the case of owners of distilleries not resident in the Settlement.

Section 26. Difficulties have been found in practice in dealing with the provisions of Section 34 of the present Act in cases when only parts of a distilling apparatus have been found, and to avoid this, the words "part of such still, &c.," have been added.

Sections 35 and 36 of the present Act, making separate provision for Samsoo have been omitted, and Samsoo throughout the Act is included under the term Spirituous Liquors.

Section 27 replaces Section 24 of the present Act, gives greater facilities to the Farmer for tracing spirits, the owners of which may be attempting to evade the duty, and throws the burthen of proof on the person asserting that the duty has been paid.

The provisions of the present Act for collecting a Revenue on Toddy and Bang, are very imperfect, and it is supposed that, owing to the facilities for evasion, the farm does not produce nearly so much revenue as it ought.

Sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 are framed for the purpose of enabling the Farmer to collect a Revenue on all Toddy and Bang actually consumed in the Settlement, and greatly enlarge the powers of the Farmer in dealing with persons trying to evade the law. The exemption allowed by Section 38 of the present Act, in favour of Bakers using Toddy grown on their own lands, is omitted as opening a door to evasion and as unnecessary.

Section 33. The present provisions for raising a revenue on the consumption of Spirituous Liquors in Hotels, Taverns and Eating-houses are imperfect, and in the Stations of Singapore and Penang, especially the former, where there is a very large population of Europeans, seafaring persons, &c., improvement in this respect is desirable, and provisions should be made so as to secure the possibility of the Farmer collecting a revenue on the total consumption. At the same time, as there is a large profit made by the keepers of such houses, the amounts payable for licenses are largely increased, and it is proposed that the houses be divided into three classes to secure a more equitable rate of license money according to the profits of each.

Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43 are intended to replace Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 22, 28, 29, 30, 31, 40, 41, 47 of the present Act, the rules for the control and management of the licensed shops being all collected and enlarged so as to meet the requirements of the present time when, from the great progress of the Settlement in wealth and population, new rules have become necessary.

The provision proposed in Section 44 of the Bill, is necessary to meet the evasion referred to in the above remarks in Sections 3 and 10 of the present Act. The Section defines that the outgoing Farmer's privilege ceases on the expiry of his term, and is not to extend beyond that time so as to cover sales made by him of exciseable articles to be used after the expiry of his term to the injury of the incoming Farmer.

Section 45 is to replace Section 42 of the present Act, but with this alteration, that the forfeitures are to be given to the Farmers instead of, as at present, to the Municipal Fund. The alteration is suggested on the ground that the articles forfeited, except in the case of the Spirit Farm, are of no use to any one but the Farmers, as they cannot be sold except to the Farmers or for exportation, and it is anticipated that the knowledge that the Farmers are to derive an advantage from the forfeitures will have an encouraging effect.

Sections 46, 47, 48 and 49 replace Sections 45 and 46 of the present Act, and are intended to provide more effectually for the appointment and control of the Revenue Officers to be maintained by the Farmers, for their protection in the due exercise of their duties, and for the protection of the public against them when acting or attempting to act unlawfully.

Section 50 replaces Sections 20 and 43 of the present Act, and provides generally for the issue and service of warrants to arrest and search at sea as well as on land, and a proviso is added, taken from Section 6 of Sir John Jervis' Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 43, for proceedings before Justices of the Peace in indictable offences, legalizing proceedings taken to prevent evasion of the Act on Sundays. This has been added to avoid a difficulty which has been met with when it has been held by some of the Magistrates that warrants under this Act executed on Sundays, are illegal.

Section 51. The provisions in the present Act, Section 44, for the arrest without warrant and the search before a Justice of the Peace of any person suspected of evading the Act, have not worked

satisfactorily, and while it is admitted that such a power ought to be left for the Farmers, their execution of the power ought to be carefully guarded and their proceedings brought at the earliest moment under the control of the Magistrates. Section 49 provides for the case of malicious or vexatious action on the part of the Farmers.

Sections 52, 53, 54 and 55, for convictions, replace Sections 48 and 49 of the present Act, and new provisions are added: for example, Section 52 enables the Magistrate to proceed *ex parte* in certain cases, and Section 54 reserves power to the Local Government to suspend and withdraw charges, to cancel convictions, and to direct the refund of fines and penalties. This has been introduced to meet the case of merchants and wholesale dealers in exciseable articles who, through oversight or undesignedly, have subjected themselves to penalties and perhaps very large quantities of exciseable articles to forfeiture when, if brought before the Magistrate, he might consider himself bound to convict and forfeit perhaps many chests of opium, under circumstances when the Government would remit the whole or part of the penalty in favor of trade without injury to the legitimate revenue.

Sections 56 and 57 are new, and are added in the interest of the public when, if any one is dissatisfied with the decision of the Magistrate, he can on certain terms take the opinion of the Supreme Court on the merits by way of appeal. Under the rules of the local Court, which follows the English practice, the Writ of *Certiorari* is an inefficient remedy, for persons properly convicted may have the conviction quashed for what in reality is mere matter of form; while on the other hand persons convicted on manifestly insufficient grounds, if the conviction is drawn so as to shew jurisdiction, and if there is a scintilla of evidence, it will be upheld on *Certiorari*. Very large powers are given to the Farmers, and as the public are placed in a position of disadvantage necessary to ensure the due collection of the revenue, it is submitted that the appeal ought to be allowed, and under the rules of the Court administering English law, it is not likely that the appeal will be found greatly to embarrass the Farmers.

Section 58 has been introduced in order to aid in arriving at just decisions, and to prevent, as far as possible, failure of justice from technical defects.

As to actions to be brought for matters done under the authority of this Act, Sections 59 and 60, which are new—the present Act not making any provisions on the subject—are taken from the ordinary forms in modern English statutes.

Section 61 relieves the Farmers from the payment of stamps on permits and licenses.

Section 62 provides penalties for counterfeiting. The remaining provisions of the Bill do not require special notice.

SIMLA,
The 23rd May 1866.

W. N. MASSEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1725.

The 11th June 1866.

Notification.—Mr J. A. Graham, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of one year, from the date of embarkation.

No. 1733.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the Governor General of India in Council, and by the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal respectively, under Sections 3 and 5 of Act XVII. of 1866, to be Trustees of the Indian Museum:—

By the Governor General of India in Council.

The Hon'ble John Paxton Norman.
Arthur Grote, Esq.
Vernon Hugh Schalch, Esq.
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden.

By the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal:

Joseph Fayrer, Esq., M. D., F. R. C. S.
William S. Atkinson, Esq., M. A.
Samuel Bowen Partridge, Esq., F. R. C. S.
Henry F. Blanford, Esq.

No. 1769.

The 12th June 1866.

Appointment.—Major W. T. McGregor to be Cantonment Magistrate of Lucknow, *vice* Captain C. R. Shaw.

No. 1805.

The 13th June 1866.

Notifications.—The Reverend J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain of Saugor, has obtained preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board, with the view of going to England on medical certificate.

No. 1807.

The leave of absence on medical certificate for eighteen months, granted by the Government of Bombay to the Reverend J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain of Saugor, is confirmed.

No. 1827.

The 14th June 1866.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XX. of 1866 to the Province of Mysore.

No. 1829.

The following Fees are payable under Section 86 of Act XX. of 1866 (Indian Registration Act), in the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg:—

Table of Fees:

I.—The fees payable in the Office of every Sub-Registrar, shall be as follow:—

For registering every Instrument, the value of which does not exceed Rupees 100	Eight Annas.

For registering every Instrument above Rupees 100, and not exceeding Rupees 500 ...	One Rupee.
Do. do. above Rupees 500, and not exceeding Rupees 1,000	Two Rupees.
Do. do. above Rupees 1,000, and not exceeding Rupees 5,000	Three Rupees.
For each additional thousand Rupees or part thereof ...	Eight Annas.

For special registration under Section 52, besides the usual fee, an extra fee of the same amount.

For every search	One Rupee.
For every certified copy or extract, or for entering the contents of a sealed cover in the Register of Wills and Instruments giving authority to adopt a son	Four Annas for every 100 words, or for any fraction of 100 words.
For the registration and safe custody of any sealed envelope purporting to contain a Will or authority to adopt	Five Rupees.
For attesting a special power of Attorney	Eight Annas.
Do. do. general do.	One Rupee.

II.—The value in the case of leases for periods less than five years, without fine or premium, shall be the aggregate amount of rent payable for the whole term of lease.

III.—The value in the case of other leases for a term of years, without fine or premium, shall be calculated at five years' rental.

IV.—When a fine is payable with or without a rent stipulated, the value shall be the aggregate of the fine and of the rent value (if any) calculated as in foregoing rule.

V.—The value in the case of leases in which no period is specified, shall be the aggregate amount of rent payable for one year.

VI.—The value in the case of conveyances, bonds, contracts, and deeds of partition, when no value is expressed, or when it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover.

VII.—In all cases not provided for by special rule, and in which no value is expressed, the fee for registration shall be five Rupees for each document.

VIII.—The fee payable to the Registrar General for every registration, search, extract, or copy of any entry, abstract, or instrument made in his Office, shall be double the amount above prescribed for the corresponding registration, search, extract, or copy made in the Office of any Sub-Registrar, except that no higher fee than five Rupees shall be payable to the Registrar General for registering any instrument coming within the class or description mentioned in Rule VII.

IX.—Whenever application shall be made, under the provisions of Section 39, for a Commission to issue for the purpose of taking the examination of a Native woman of rank, or under the provisions of Section 35 for the attendance of any Registrar or Sub-Registrar in person at the place or residence of any Native woman of rank, or other party intending to execute any power of Attorney or other instrument, such Native woman of rank or other applicant, shall be required to pay a fee of ten Rupees in addition to the travelling expenses of such Registrar or Sub-Registrar, or other person, to be calculated according to the distance travelled on the usual scale prescribed for travelling allowance on Public Service.

X.—The fees for serving summonses, &c., under the provisions of Sections 37 to 40, shall be regulated according to the scale in force in the principal Court of Original Civil Jurisdiction, in the same District or Sub-District.

XI.—The cost of the registration of every Memorandum forwarded by a Civil Court under Section 41, shall be calculated at the rate prescribed for certified copies according to the number of Offices in which the Memorandum may have to be entered, and the number of copies which may have to be prepared for transmission from one Office to another, under the provisions of Section 75.

XII.—The cost of the Registration of every Memorandum forwarded by a Civil Court under Section 42, shall be calculated at the rate of one Rupee for every Registry and Sub-Registry Office in which the Memorandum may have to be filed and indexed, with the addition of fees at the rate prescribed for certified copies for every Registration Office in which a copy of the Memorandum may have to be prepared for transmission to some other Office, under the provisions of Section 75.

XIII.—The fee for making or granting copies of reasons, entries, or documents before, on, or after registration, shall be four annas for every 100 words, or for any portion of 100 words.

XIV.—The extra fee payable for every registration by a Registrar, under Section 32, shall be one-half of the extra fee payable for a similar registration by the Registrar General.

XV.—The fee payable for filing a translation of a document, shall be one Rupee.

No. 1830.

Three months' privilege leave of absence has been granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the Venerable J. H. Pratt, Archdeacon of Calcutta, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1831.

Mr. R. N. Cust has been allowed an extension of leave from the 15th to 19th April inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment as Officiating Member of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

No. 1833.

Captain M. M. Proctor, District Superintendent of Police, Roy Bareilly, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Orders of the 27th April last, No. 346.

Inspector E. Mumford is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police during Captain Proctor's absence, or until further orders.

No. 1835.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 270.—Mr. J. H. Simpson, of Kilmeena in Ireland, Engineer, for improvements in Electric Printing for Telegraphic and other purposes, and in the apparatus to be used for such purposes.

No. 271.—Mr. W. Mayler, Engineer and Manager of Works, residing at Calicut in the Madras Presidency, for pulping (or removing the pulp or skins from) ripe coffee berries.

No. 297.—Mr. J. A. Caffey, No. 17, Grace Church Street, in the city of London, England, Consulting Engineer, for improvements in distilling apparatus.

No. 1862.

Mr. J. H. Nowill, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Assam Division, has obtained privilege leave for two months and thirteen days with effect from the 22nd of May.

Mr. J. M. Lane, Superintendent, will remain in charge of the Assam Division during Mr. Nowill's absence.

No. 1869.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint William Markby, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 1872.

The 15th June 1866.

Mr. G. J. Low is appointed to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Oudh, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. B. Stainforth, or until further orders.

No. 1874.

Lieutenant O. M. Bradshaw is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, while officiating as Assistant Commissioner of Sambulpore in the Central Provinces.

No. 1876.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the privilege leave of one month, granted by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to Sub-Assistant Surgeon L. N. Bose, of the Akyab Dispensary.

No. 1878.

Lieutenant C. A. Munro, Superintendent of Police, Akyab, has obtained privilege leave of absence from the 28th April to 3rd May 1866, both days inclusive.

No. 1880.

Mr. W. McGeorge, while officiating as Extra Assistant Commissioner at Hoshungabad in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 1882.

The following Rules for the conduct of suits in the Province of Oudh, in which Government is a party, are published for general information:—

I.—No suit on the part of Government can be instituted in the Civil or in the Regular Revenue Courts against any person, without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

II.—Whenever it appears to the Deputy Commissioner, or to the principal Executive Officer in any other Department, that a suit on the part of Government ought to be instituted in the Civil or in the Regular Revenue Courts, he will make a report of the circumstances for the Chief Commissioner's orders, submitting at the same time a copy of the proposed plaint drawn up according to the requirements of the Code of Civil Procedure in the language in ordinary use in the Court, together with an English translation, on half margin paper. The report must be full and complete, and must contain a clear statement of all the evidence by which the claim can be supported. If the claim is based upon a written document, a copy of the document must be sent. Copies of any other papers, the inspection of which is considered necessary to the elucidation of the case, must also be forwarded with the report.

III.—When any suit is brought against the Government in the Civil or in the Regular Revenue Courts, the Deputy Commissioner, or the principal Officer of the Department concerned in the case, will immediately enquire fully into the circumstances, and will submit, with the least possible delay, a full report to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

IV.—If the Deputy Commissioner, or other Officer as aforesaid, be of opinion that the suit should be defended on the part of Government, the following papers will invariably be sent with the report required by the last preceding section:—

1st.—Copy of the plaint, with abstract translation in English.

2nd.—Draft of proposed written statement to be tendered to the Court in reply, under Section 120 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in the language in ordinary use in the Court, together with translation in English, on half margin paper.

3rd.—Descriptive list of all documents which it is proposed to file as evidence, or of which the production in Court is required, as provided by Sections 40, 43, 107 and 128 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

4th.—Copies of any papers, the inspection of which is considered necessary to the elucidation of the case.

V.—In preparing the written statement proposed to be tendered in reply, the requirements of Section 123 of the Code of Civil Procedure must be carefully observed.

VI.—On the receipt of the reports referred to in Rules II. and III., the Chief Commissioner will issue explicit instructions regarding the institution or defence of the suit, as the case may be. These instructions will specify the person to whom the conduct of the case, on the part of Government, will be entrusted. This person will ordinarily, but not necessarily, be the Deputy Commissioner of the District where the cause of action has arisen, or the principal Officer of the Department concerned.

VII.—In cases of urgent necessity, where the delay necessary for reference to Chief Commissioner may be very prejudicial, the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer as before said may, on his own responsibility, file a suit, but he must immediately report having done so, and transmit full particulars as above.

VIII.—When any suit is filed on the part of Government, or Government determines to defend any suit brought against it, the Officer in whose Court the suit is cognizable shall at once report to the Commissioner, applying to have the case transferred for trial to some other competent Court. This application must be on the ground that the Deputy Commissioner and the Judges presiding over the Courts subordinate to him being also Executive Officers of the Government, ought not to try suits in which the Government is directly concerned, and in which the cause of action arose in the District in which they are employed. The Commissioner will determine, under Section 20 of Act XIV. of 1865, whether he will withdraw the suit and try it himself, or whether he will refer it to some other Court subordinate to him in some other District of his Division.

IX.—On the receipt of the instructions referred to in Rule VI., the Deputy Commissioner, or other person entrusted with the conduct of the case, will be responsible for all further measures that may be required. He need not apply for fresh instructions from the Chief Commissioner during the progress of the suit, except in cases of doubt or difficulty. He will appoint a fit person to act as recognized agent for the Government in the suit, and will give such further instructions regarding the conduct of the suit as he may consider necessary.

X.—The Deputy Commissioner, or other person entrusted with the conduct of the case, will send immediate information to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the judgment passed in the suit. If the decision be against the Government, and the institution of an appeal be considered desirable, a report must at the same time be submitted for the Chief Commissioner's orders, stating fully the reason for which this course is recommended. With it the following papers must be sent:—

1st.—A copy of the judgment and decree against which it is proposed to appeal, with an English translation of the judgment, if it was not given in English.

2nd.—Draft of proposed Memorandum of appeal drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Civil Procedure, together with an English translation, on half margin paper.

XI.—On the receipt of the report referred to in the last preceding Rule, the Chief Commissioner will issue instructions in the manner described in Rule VI.

XII.—If the decision be in favor of the Government, and an appeal be made by the opposite party, the Deputy Commissioner, or other person who was entrusted with the conduct of the original suits, will take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary, for defending the case in the Appellate Court. He need not apply for fresh instructions from the Chief Commissioner, except in cases of doubt or difficulty.

XIII.—Rules X., XI. and XII. will also *mutatis mutandis* be applicable to the judgments of the Appellate Court, and to cases in which it may be considered necessary to prefer an application of special appeal, on the part of Government, to the Judicial or Financial Commissioner, or in which a special appeal is preferred by the opposite party.

XIV.—If a suit shall be brought against an Officer of Government, and the Chief Commissioner considers that the Act complained against was *primâ facie* contrary to law and to the principles of justice, the suit will not be defended on the part of Government, but it will be left to the Officer concerned to take such measures in the case, at his own expense, as he may think fit.

XV.—The above Rules are not intended to apply to any suits which may be laid for or against Government in the Settlement Courts.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 98.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 12th June 1866.

Appointment.—Lieutenant C. Young to officiate temporarily as 2nd in Command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and as 2nd Assistant Political Agent in Meywar, pending the arrival of Captain G. F. Hayward.

No. 100.

Promotions.—The following promotions in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are sanctioned by the Governor General in Council:—

Jemadar Mirza Hatim Beg, to be Ressaidar from the 1st May 1866.

Kote Duffadar Gurbha Sing, to be Jemadar from the same date.

No. 103.

The 15th June 1866.

Leave.—Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Major F. L. Mackeson, Officiating Commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, and

Superintendent of Hilly Tracts, from the 5th instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain G. F. Hayward will perform Major Mackeson's duties during his absence.

No. 606.

POLITICAL.

The 12th June 1866.

Notification.—Subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize Monsieur A. Jacquemin as in charge of the French Consulate at Calcutta, from the 1st instant, during the absence of Monsieur J. Lombard, Consul General for France.

No. 916.

GENERAL.

The 12th June 1866.

Notifications.—It is hereby notified for general information that the States of Bhopal and Dhar in Central India have consented to allow grain to be purchased in, and exported from, their respective territories without further restriction than the payment of a fixed duty.

In Bhopal the ordinary duty on grain of all kinds is Rs. 1-4 on each Bhopal Mani (rather less than six maunds British); but grain exported for the use of British Cantonments will, if covered by a pass from the Political Agent in Bhopal, be liable to only 10 annas per Mani, or half the ordinary rate; and grain brought from beyond the Bhopal frontier for the use of British Cantonments will, under a similar pass from the Political Agent, be allowed to pass through Bhopal territory exempt from transit duty of any kind. This arrangement will come into effect from the 11th October next.

In Dhar the ordinary duty is Rs. 2-6 per Mani on wheat, and Rs. 1-6 per Mani on all other grain. The preferential rates at which supplies for British Cantonments may be exported, are 12 annas per Mani on wheat, and 8 annas per Mani on all other grain.

No. 925.

The 13th June 1866.

Rughburdial, Inspector of Police in Oudh, has passed the examination prescribed for Assistant Commissioners in that Province, by the second or higher standard.

No. 927.

Leaves.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Roy Bareilly in Oudh, from the 1st August next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 937.

The 15th June 1866.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Major I. F. MacAndrew, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, from the 1st August next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 939.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Ahfad Hossein, Deputy Collector of Settlements in the Saugor District, from the 1st instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTICE.

Whereas it appears that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a School, it is hereby notified that land to the extent and in the village noted in the margin, is required for the said purpose.

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.				
		Acres.	Rood.	Poles.	Yards.	Feet.
Gondah..	Utrowlah..	...	1	28	20	7

This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

I. F. MACANDREW,

Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr. of Oudh.

NOTICE.

Whereas it appears that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of a Police Station, it is hereby notified that land to the extent and in the village noted in the margin, is required for the said purpose.

District.	Village.	Quantity of land required.				
		Acres.	Rood.	Poles.	Yards.	Feet.
Gondah..	Utrowlah..	...	1	12	7	6

This declaration is made under Section 2, Act VI. of 1857.

I. F. MACANDREW,

Offg. Secy. to Chief Commr. of Oudh.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th May 1866.

No. 510 *of* 1866.—In modification of G. G. O. No. 723 of the 25th May 1857, Commissariat Stores, as Camp Kettles, Cooking Utensils, Measures, &c., in use with European Corps, are to be accounted for in the same manner as Ordnance and other Stores; and Half-Yearly Returns of such Stores in the form given below will accordingly be sent, not, as heretofore, to the Commissary General, but to the Commissariat Examiner, on the same dates as those of the Half-Yearly Returns of Ordnance Stores rendered to the Ordnance Examiner.

Half-Yearly Return

attached to the *for*

the half year ending 186 .

The 1*st* 186 .

Names of Stores.	Balance in store on the 1st of 186 .				During the half year.		Balance on the 186 .			
	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Total.	Received.	Issued.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Total.

Names of Stores.	Balance in store on the 1st 186 .				During the half year.		Balance the 186 .			
	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Total.	Received.	Issued.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable.	Total.

Quarter Master.

Received during the Half Year.

Date of Receipt.	From whom or whence received.	Authority.	Names of Stores.	Number of Weight.

ISSUES.

Date of Issues.	To whom or whence Issued.	Authority.	Names of Stores.	Number of Weight.

Quarter Master. *Commanding.*

The 11th June 1866.

No. 511 *of* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, Royal Engineers, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 512 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Lieutenant J. D. Macpherson, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant W. C. Anderson, employed with the Corps of Guides.

Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood, 1st Doing-duty Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Macpherson.

The 12th June 1866.

No. 513 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to their names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain Fred Donelly Harington, of the late 12th Regiment, Native Infantry, 2nd Class Assistant Commissioner, Punjab	12th April 1866.
Cornet George R. J. Shakespear, of Her Majesty's 20th Hussars, 2nd Doing-duty Officer, 11th Bengal Cavalry	20th June 1865.

No. 514 *of* 1866.—Cornet George R. J. Shakespear, of Her Majesty's 20th Hussars, 2nd Doing-duty Officer, 11th Bengal Cavalry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps by G. G. O. No. 513, dated the 12th June 1866, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 20th June 1865, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 515 *of* 1866.—Gunner R. Gorman, of No. 1 Garrison Battery, Bengal Artillery, who was admitted to pension by G. G. O. No. 453 of the 17th May 1866, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, instead of in Europe as previously notified.

No. 516 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to England on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieutenant Mathew Rosamond, (Unattached) Barrack Master, Fort William	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 517 *of* 1866.—Assistant Apothecary Joseph Richard Boyle having absconded, his name is struck off the list of Warrant Officers of the subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 24th October 1864.

No. 518 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned soldiers of Her Majesty's service, are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India, as out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their pensions:—

Private T. Kearney	Her Majesty's 105th Foot.
„ D. Moroney	
„ J. Colloe	
„ J. Footman	
„ L. Graham . .	
„ G. Myall ...	
„ Hugh McMauns ..	

The 13th June 1866.

No. 519 *of* 1866.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 74 *of the 12th May* 1866.—Granting two months' leave of absence on emergent medical certificate, from date of departure, to Assistant Surgeon F. H. Smith in medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 79 *of the 21st May* 1866.—Confirming Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant C. J. O. FitzGerald to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties, from the 1st May 1866, during the absence on general leave of Captain A. A. Johnson.

No. 89 *of the 30th May* 1866.—Permitting Assistant Surgeon F. H. Smith, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, attached to the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to resign his appointment, subject to the approval of the Government of India; and directing Honorary Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith to proceed to Lingasoogoor and assume medical charge of the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent and Details at that station, until further orders.

No. 520 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department

Lieutenant R. H. Grant, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance.

No. 521 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet Major) John Bulkeley Thelwall, C. B., .	4th June 1866.

No. 522 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of Fort St. George, is confirmed:—

No. 184, *dated* 15*th May* 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to—

Captain Brydge Robinson Branfill, of the late 5th European Light Cavalry, 1st Assistant Great Trigonometrical Survey ..	For twenty months, under the new Regulations, embarking from Madras

No. 523 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant Alexander Frederic Gerard, of the late 3rd European Regiment	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

No. 524 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names :—

Lieutenant Francis Kellett Hawkins, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Sultanpore, Oudh, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 371, dated the 23rd April 1866 ..	*Mooltan* 30th April 1866.
Lieutenant William Charles Plant, of the late 4th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade, British Burmah, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 403 of the 2nd May 1866	*Erymanthe*, 4th May 1866.
Lieutenant John W. W. Costly, of Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, on leave for twenty months, G. G. O. No. 403 of the 2nd May 1866 ..	
Surgeon Major James King Walter, of the Medical Department, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar, on leave for fifteen months, G. G. O. No. 468 dated 28th May 1866	*Nemesis*, 24th May 1866.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lascelles Dennys, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 32nd Punjab Regiment, Native Infantry (Pioneers), on leave for twenty months, G G. O. No. 468 of the 23rd May 1866	*Tantallon Castle*, 31st May 1866.

No. 525 *of* 1866.—Magazine Sergeant Frank Edmonds having passed the prescribed examination, is appointed to officiate as Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Department to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 526 *of* 1866.—Third Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kassee Chunder Dutt, attached to the Dispensary at Meerut, having been pronounced qualified for advancement, is, under the rules passed by Government in the Home Department, dated 6th January 1849, promoted to the 2nd Class, with effect from the 7th April 1866.

No. 527 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name :—

Bugler Samuel Fry, of No. 1 Garrison Battery, Bengal Artillery	Equivalent to (1*s.*) one shilling per diem, payable in India.

No. 528 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign D. H. Thompson, of Her Majesty's 51, Foot	22nd March 1865.

No. 529 *of* 1866.—Ensign D. H. Thompson, of Her Majesty's 54th Foot, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps by G. G. O. No. 528 of the 13th June 1866, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 22nd March 1865, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The 14*th June* 1866.

No. 530 *of* 1866 —The services of Captain T. N. Harward, R. A., Commissary of Ordnance, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 531 *of* 1866.—With advertence to paragraph 2 of G. G. O. No. 317, dated 8th April 1864, it is notified for general information, that an Officer serving at any station beyond Sea, who may be compelled to leave it on medical certificate, is entitled to a free passage to any place eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, to which he may be recommended to proceed for the recovery of his health, and back to his corps or station beyond Sea at the expiration of his leave, provided the cost of such passage does not exceed that of a passage to his own Presidency and back.

No. 532 *of* 1866.—The following Horse Guards Circular No. 162 of the 9th October 1861, is declared applicable to India :—

CIRCULAR No. 162. HORSE GUARDS, S. W., *The* 9*th October* 1861.

The Secretary of State for War has, on the recommendation of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, consented to grant to soldiers, while acting in place of Non-Commissioned Officers attached to the riding establishment at Maidstone to be trained as Riding Masters, an allowance making up their pay to that of the Non-Commissioned Officers whose duties they perform.

By Command,

(Signed) JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,
Adjutant General.

Addressed to the Cavalry at Home,
Riding Masters, &c.

No. 533 *of* 1866.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

No. 343 *of the* 5*th June* 1866.—Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate to Assistant Surgeon Charles Hatchell, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry ... ... } For twenty months, under the new Regulations.

The 15*th June* 1866.

No. 534 *of* 1866.—The following promotion is made in the Barrack Department :—

Sub-Conductor John Copeland to be Conductor... ... Dated 15th March 1861.

H. K. BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

Military Department, Calcutta, the 15*th June* 1866.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department, during the month of May 1866 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
Late 49th Native Infantry ...	Major W. Irwin	18th March 1866	Bhowanipore.
„ 67th ditto ...	Captain B. H. Smith ...	3rd March 1866	Meerut.
„ 36th ditto ...	Quarter Master T. Hardy ...	27th April 1866	Alipore.
Ordnance Department ...	Conductor James Smith ..	6th March 1866	Allahabad.

Calcutta, the 15th June 1866.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased, are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this Notice :—

Statement of Deposit made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of the Estate of a deceased European Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's British Military Service, in the month of May 1866.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estate.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officer.						Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.					
9th May 1866...	(a) H. L. DelaChaumette	Captain ..	H. M.'s 97th Foot...	...	10th Feb. 1866...	Intestate	674 1 8	... ...	674 1 8					
	Total	.. ...	... .	..	.. . ...	... ..	674 1 8	... ...	674 1 8					

(a) Widow, Fanny Julia DelaChaumette, two sons and a brother, at Stock Exchange, London.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 31st May 1866.

H. D. BATTYE, *Captain,*
Offg. Presidency Pay Master.

Statement of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office, on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, in the month of May 1866.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General number.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of monies accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	How disposed of. Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England. In Co.'s Rupees.	Equivalent in Sterling.	Rate of Exchange.
	Commissioned Officers.						Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.					
3rd May 1866	(a) John Kennedy McCausland	Lieutenant	Late 34th Regt. N. I.	...	3rd Sept. 1865	Intestate	0 8 0	..	0 8 0					
Ditto	(b) W. Irwin	Bt. Major	49th Native Infantry	..	18th March 1866	Ditto	951 1 0	..	951 1 0					
5th ditto	(c) Archibald Cumine	Captain and Bt. Major	4th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry	...	31st Jan. 1866	Ditto	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0					
9th ditto	(d) Thomas Ellis Bridgeman Lees	Ditto	Bengal Staff Corps	..	19th Sept. 1865	Testate	1,200 0 3	...	1,200 0 3					
14th ditto	(e) Frederick Duree Boileau	Lieutenant	General List of Infty	...	9th Nov. 1865	Intestate	306 4 1	...	306 4 1					
Ditto	(f) George Veasey Balderston	Captain and Bt. Major	Late 23rd Regiment, Bengal N. I.	...	4th Feb. 1866	Ditto	245 15 7	...	245 15 7					
16th ditto	(g) Robert Graham Mayne	Major	Bengal Staff Corps	...	18th Sept. 1865	Ditto	470 10 7	...	470 10 7	322 4 6*				
17th ditto	(h) Montague James Sutherland Perreau	Asstt. Surgeon	Medical Dept.	...	12th August 1865	Ditto	1,729 12 0	...	1,729 12 0	148 6 1†				
26th ditto	(i) Henry Chad Cattley	Captain and Bt. Major	Bengal Staff Corps	..	24th Oct. 1865	Testate	2,000 0 0	...	2,000 0 0					
	(i) Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	317 5 0	...	317 5 0					
30th ditto	(j) Bruce Neilson Smith	Captain	Ditto	...	19th Jan. 1866	Intestate	1,668 9 3	...	1,668 9 3					
	Soldiers.													
25th May 1866	(k) Edward McBride	Recruit	Bengal Cavalry	.	23rd Sept. 1859	Not known	12 12 7	...	12 12 7					
29th ditto	James Skinner	Private	Late 2nd Eur. L.C.	974	Sept. 1860	..	34 2 0	...	34 2 0					
30th ditto	David McDonald	Ditto	Local Infantry	..	1st Nov. 1863	Intestate	52 1 3	..	52 1 3					
	Total Rs.	...	..	..	...	...	9,989 1 7	..	9,989 1 7					

(a) Next of-kin, father, Major General J. K. McCausland, C. B., of the Bengal Army; Melrose Villa, Cheltenham.
(b) Next-of-kin, Kate Irwin, sister; Bangravia Square, Folkestone, Kent.
(c) Mother, Jane Cumine, County Banff, Scotland.
(d) Heir, Edward Balfour, son of the Executor Captain James Balfour; Bath.
(e) Father, Colonel Boileau, late of Bengal Artillery (retired); Bogna near Brighton, England.
(f) The nearest-of-kin is believed to be a Mr. Balderston, Solicitor, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, London; a younger brother, Mr. Balderston, in the Royal Artillery at Barrackpore.
(g) Widow, Mrs. Eliza Ann Mayne, and 7 children.
(h) Brother, Lieutenant Charles Perreau, of the Bengal Army, England; and sister, Mrs Fanny Palmer, wife of Lieutenant William Donelly Palmer, Station Staff, Mooradabad.
(i) Widow, Mrs. Fanny Ellen Duff Cattley.
(j) Widow, Anna Amelia Smith; children, Warren Bruce Smith and Mary Theresa Smith.
(k) Next-of-kin not known.

* In full settlement of clothing claim.

† In part settlement of an advance from Cawnpore Treasury.

FORT WILLIAM,
PAY OFFICE;
The 31st May 1866.

H. D. BATTYE, *Captain,*
Offg. Presidency Pay Master.
B. E. BACON, *Lieut.-Col.,*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 998.

Simla, the 13th June 1866.

Notifications.—Baboo Shamachurn Dey to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts, and in the 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Gordon from Calcutta on inspection duty.

No. 1033.

The 14th June 1866.

With reference to Government Notification dated 21st April 1865, constituting the Province of Sinde a Circle of Issue of Paper Currency, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel that portion of the Notification of the Government of Bombay, dated 28th February 1862 (approved and confirmed in Financial Resolution No. 35, dated 12th March 1862), which directed the inclusion of the Town and Station of Kurrachee in Sinde in the Bombay Circle of Issue under Act XIX. of 1861.

Notes of the Bombay Circle of Issue will, however, continue to be cashed or exchanged by the Deputy Commissioner of Issue at Kurrachee, when this can be conveniently done.

No. 1044.

Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

Date of Returns.	Circles of Issue.	Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin reserve.	Gold Coin reserve.	Silver Bullion reserve.	Government Securities held in Calcutta.	Notes of other Circles.
1866		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
29th May..	Calcutta Circle	2,71,38,870	46,26,207	. ...	42,0[illegible],000	1,64,70,143	18,42,520
Ditto ...	Allahabad Branch Circle	25,89,510	14,86,00[illegible]	215	.....	11,03,291	
Ditto ...	Lahore ditto ditto	25,[illegible]	[illegible]8,28,91[illegible]	...	.....	7,00,037	
Ditto ...	Nagpore ditto ditto	16,[illegible]	11,01,7[illegible]	...	.....	5,47,881	
Ditto ...	Madras Circle	51,50,000	19,47,205	.....	... .	30,02,845	1,99,950
Ditto ...	Calicut Branch Circle	5,04,920	4,[illegible]2,5[illegible]	2,350	.....	1,00,059	
Ditto ..	Trichinopoly ditto ditto	5,31,620	4,31,561	..	.....	1,00,059	
Ditto ...	Vizagapatam ditto ditto	4,24,890	3,24,831	.....	.....	1,00,059	
Ditto ...	Bombay Circle	3,90,80,000	2,19,01,398	.....	.. .	1,71,78,052	550
Ditto ...	Kurrachee Branch Circle . ..	11,63,550	6,63,444	.. ...	. ....	5,00,106	
		8,07,61,990	3,47,13,873	2,565	42,00,000	3,98,02,532	20,43,020
	DEDUCT— Notes of other Circles cashed at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay	20,43,020					
	Total	7,87,18,970	3,47,13,873	2,565	42,00,000	3,98,02,532	

CALCUTTA,
DEPT. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY;
The 5th June 1866.

(Signed) H. BALLARD,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

No. 1053.

The 15th June 1866.

Baboo Hurryhur Mookerjee, a 5th Class Officer of the Financial Department, attached to the Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts, is allowed three days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department, No. 12, dated the 13th April 1866.

No. 1057.

Mr. O. T. Cutter, Superintendent of Government Printing and in charge of the Military Orphan Press, Calcutta, was relieved of his duties by Mr. J. G. Hirons on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 161.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 6th June 1866.

Notification.—Corporal W. Buckley, Madras Sappers and Miners, Overseer, 1st Grade, Hyderabad, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 162.

Mr. B. O'Brien is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the East Berar Division, Hyderabad.

No. 163.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Captain E. P. Gambier, R. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nusseerabad Division, in Notification No. 140 of the 10th May 1866, is cancelled.

No. 164.

The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are transferred from the North-Western Provinces to British Burmah:—

Bombardier C. Cunningham, Overseer, 2nd Grade.
Mr. E. LeMaistre, Overseer, 3rd Grade.

No. 165.

The 12th June 1866.

The following transfers in the Rajpootana Circle are notified:—

Sergeant J. Thomas, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the Mhow to the Malwa Division, Agra and Bombay Road; and Sergeant E. Burke, Overseer, 1st Grade, from the latter to the former Division.

No. 166.

Lieutenant S. C. Clarke, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, received over charge of the Hassan Division of Public Works, from Captain W. H. Campbell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, on the afternoon of the 15th May 1866.

No. 167.

Preparatory leave for one month from the 22nd May 1866, is granted to Mr. A. R. Moseley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to embark for Europe on medical certificate.

No. 168.

Preparatory leave for one month from the 25th May 1866, is granted to Mr. E. de Gronsilliers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, previous to embarking for Europe on medical certificate.

No. 169.

Mr. F. J. Williams, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

No. 170.

The 13th June 1866.

Mr. H. W. Stokoe, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

No. 171.

The 11th June 1866.

Mr. F. C. Marshall, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, is posted to the Port Blair Division of Public Works.

No. 172.

Mr. R. C. McKennie, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, took over charge of the Cudoor Division of Public Works from Mr. Traill, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the 21st May 1866.

No. 173.

Major R. C. Babington, M. S. C., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, British Burmah, received charge of the Pyne Kyun Creek Division of Public Works from Mr. E. Hyde, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the 14th May 1866.

No. 174.

Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

No. 8.

REVENUE—FORESTS.

The 14th June 1866.

Notification.—Lieutenant W. J. Seaton, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests (1st Class), British Burmah, has obtained one month's preparatory leave of absence with effect from 17th May 1866, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST

In transit by post, the first half of a Government Currency Note No. A11—35281, for Rupees 50. Payment of the same has been stopped.

H. G. SMITH.

LOST.

Right half of Government Currency Note fo Rupees 10, No. A7—79543, dated 9th July 1861

POSTAL NOTICE.

Several instances having occurred of the abstraction of Currency Notes from registered and unregistered letters, the Director General of the Post Office desires to warn the public against sending entire Currency Notes in letters whether registered or unregistered.

2. This practice, which, notwithstanding the losses which have occurred, appears to be on the increase, not only risks the loss of the letter, or its enclosures, but exposes to unnecessary temptation every person through whose hands it passes. Entire Currency Notes should never be sent by post; if halved and despatched in registered letters on different dates, their safe arrival will generally be secured. But it must be remembered that the registration of a letter is no security against the abstraction of the contents, though it may ensure the delivery of the cover. To protect the contents of a registered letter, it must be carefully and securely sealed, and not, as is too often the case, enclosed in a flimsy semi-transparent envelope closed with gum.

3. As one successful theft invariably leads to other attempts, the carelessness of one person, who, by sending a Currency Note in an unregistered or imperfectly secured letter, has tempted a Post Office subordinate to crime, may cause not only the ruin of the person whom he has tempted, but may also lead indirectly to the organization of a system of robbery which, when once established, it is exceedingly difficult to defeat and punish.

SIMLA,
The 30th May 1866.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

UNDER an additional Postal Convention concluded between Great Britain and Denmark, the following rates of postage, British, Foreign and Indian, will be charged upon letters sent from India, *viâ* Southampton, through the United Kingdom to Denmark, Sweden or Norway:—

DESTINATION.	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Every additional ½ oz.
	Rs. A. P.	*Rs. A. P.*	*Rs. A. P.*	*Rs. A. P.*
Denmark	0 6 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	0 6 0
Sweden	0 7 4	0 14 8	1 6 0	0 7 4
Norway	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	0 8 8

2. Letters sent to the above countries, *through Great Britain, viâ* Marseilles, will be liable to an additional French rate of two annas for every half ounce.

3. Letters for the above countries, sent through France, but *not* through Great Britain, are liable to the following rates of postage which may be prepaid or not at the option of the sender. All letters intended for despatch by this route, should be marked *viâ* France:—

DESTINATION.	Not exceeding ¼ oz.	Above ¼ oz. and not exceeding ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding ¾ oz.	Every additional ¼ oz.
	Rs. A. P.	*Rs. A. P.*	*Rs. A. P.*	*Rs. A. P.*
Denmark	0 8 8	1 1 4	1 10 0	0 8 8
Sweden	0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	0 12 8
Norway . .	0 12 8	1 9 4	2 6 0	0 12 8

4. The prepayment of letters sent through Great Britain, is optional; but unpaid letters will be liable to an increased charge on delivery.

5. Prepaid letters for any of the countries named, can be registered on payment in advance of the ordinary Registration Fee four annas, and an additional Foreign Registration Fee of four annas.

SIMLA,
The 6th June 1866

H. B. RIDDELL,
Dr. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

LOST.

The second half of a Government Currency Note No. A6—17020, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped.

TARA CHAND DEY.

LOST.

The first half of a Government Currency Note No. A10—33703, for Rupees 20.

KADER NAUTH MITTER.

LOST.

The first half of a Government Currency Note No. A19—15547, for Rupees 10. Payment stopped at the Mint.

LOST.

Half of a Government Currency Note No. A13—99624, for Rupees 100.

KAMPTEE, *The 29th May* 1866. } G. RADCLIFFE, *Lt-Col*, *5th Madras Cavalry.*

LOST

In transit from Dacca to Calcutta, the second halves of Government Currency Notes—

No. A13—67826, 16th July 1861, Rs. 100.
„ A30—24968, 5th May 1864, „ 100.
„ A30—27104, „ „ 100.

Payment stopped at the Mint.

STEWART & Co.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 14567, dated 31st March 1836, of 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rupees 500, endorsed to Baboo Ramessur Roy Chowdry, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and of interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

RAMESSUR ROY CHOWDRY.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The first half of Government Currency Note No. A9—50994, for Rupees 20. Payment stopped.

LOST OR STOLEN

In transit, halves of four Currency Notes of 20 Rupees each, Nos. A26—03035, A26—03525, A26—05374, A26—05375. Payment stopped at the Currency Department at Allahabad.

LOST

In transit from Lahore to Bareilly, second half of a Currency Note of the Allahabad Circle, No. A28—27048, for Rs. 1,000. Application made to proper quarter to refund of its value.

Bareilly. LUCHMI NARAIN.

LOST OR STOLEN

In transit through the Post, second halves of Government Currency Notes, Nos. A9—12144, 12476 and 12022, for Rupees 20 each—payment of which has been stopped.

LOST.

Left half of the Government Currency Note No. A9—22452, dated 11th July 1861, for Rupees 20.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited.

The Eighth Half-Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at this Company's Office, Old Court House Street on Wednesday, the 27th June, at 4 P. M., at which the accounts of the twelve months ending the 28th February last, will be submitted, and a dividend declared.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CAIDER,
Secretary

LOST OR STOLEN

In transit, the first halves of undermentioned Currency Notes No. A13—81959, Rs. 100; No. A13—97351, Rs. 100; No. A12—01678, Rs 50

NOTICE.

Stolen the undermentioned Government Notes:—

Lahore	Government	Note	No. 27692	for Rs.	100.
„	„	„	96253	„	„
„	„	„	81335	„	„
„	„	„	62508	„	„
Allahabad	„	„	43465	„	50
Lahore	„	„	50984	„	10

Apply to

R. J. WIMBERLEY,
Dist. Supdt. of Police, Ferozepore.

NOTICE.

"All claims against the Estate of the late Quarter Master Langford, of the 105th Regiment of Foot, are requested hereby to be sent in to the undersigned by the 26th August 1866, after which date no more claims will be considered."

W. HAMILTON HART, *Capt.*, 105*th Regt.*,
President, Committee of Adjustment of Estate of late Quarter Master Langford, 105*th Regt*

DINAPORE, *The 22nd May* 1866 }

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station Remittances on account of advertisements, &c., should be forwarded to *Calcutta.*

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

TEMPORARY HEAD OFFICE:

CALCUTTA, No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

LALLAH CHEFRUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewarse, Bhewanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribluckur

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

On Gold, Silver and Sovereigns, ¼ per cent.

Jewellery, Cloth, Twist, Cotton and other articles of merchandize, 2 per cent.

The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters, a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances, if desired, will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,

Managing Director and Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Exchange Department of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency will be moved from the Mint to the Treasury Buildings, on Friday, the 25th instant.

It is requested that all correspondence regarding the stoppage or loss of Notes, may be made to the Assistant Commissioner, Currency Department, Treasury Buildings.

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 18th May* 1866. } J. A. BALLARD, *Offg. Head Commissioner.*

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 22.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—RAILWAY.

SIMLA, *the* 13*th June* 1866.

East Indian Railway.

I. Bribery and undue preference in the despatch of goods; distribution of wagons; maximum rates; block in the traffic, and the carrying capacity of the line.

READ *again*—

Public Works Department letter No. 91R., dated 25th January 1866, to the Government of Bengal, requesting an early report regarding a rumoured system of bribery practised by the inferior Officers of the East Indian Railway Company for priority of despatch of goods. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 122.*)*

Letter No. 220G, dated 1st February 1866, from Government of Bengal, replying to No. 91R., and intimating that, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, remedial measures to prevent bribery should be taken not by the Government but by the Railway Company. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 32.*)*

* Letter dated 23rd January 1866, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, referring to the inability of the East Indian Railway to meet the demands of the goods traffic, urging the necessity for doubling the line throughout, and of increasing the stock of engines and vehicles, and drawing special attention to a system of bribery prevailing in the Goods Department. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 31.*)*

* Letter No. 298, dated 15th November 1865, from Government, North-Western Provinces, reporting the interruption to traffic, chiefly goods, arising from the failure to distribute fuel, and attributing this to the insufficiency of rolling and engine stock, and to bad management. *(Pros., Ry., January* 1866, *No.* 54.*)*

* Public Works Department letter No. 25R., dated 8th January 1866, intimating that, pending the opinion of the Agent as to the parties with whom the responsibility for the failure to distribute fuel lies, the Government of India will reserve a final judgment on the subject. *(Pros., Ry., January* 1866, *No.* 63.*)*

* Public Works Department letter No. 255R., dated 5th March 1866, forwarding the letter from the Chamber of Commerce for the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, calling for a full report of the measures taken by the Government and the Railway Agent to prove the existence and put a stop to the bribery alleged to prevail, intimating that it is as much the business of Government to interfere in behalf of traders as of passengers, and drawing attention to letter No. 25R. of the 8th January 1866, in which it was desired that the extent to which the block of the line has been aggravated this season by failure to take proper measures for the distribution of fuel over the North-West Division, should be reported. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 34.*)*

* Public Works Department letter No. 256R., dated 5th March 1866, acknowledging the receipt of the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, informing them that it had been sent for enquiry and action to the Government of Bengal, and making certain remarks. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 35.*)*

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 26, dated 5th March 1866, forwarding this correspondence, and urging that no more time should be lost in arranging for the doubling of the East Indian Railway as far as Allahabad, as recommended in Despatch No. 24, dated 21st March 1865, the necessity for which is by no means superseded by the putting in hand of the chord line. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 36.*)*

* Letter No. 507G., dated 7th March 1866, forwarding correspondence with the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, regarding complaints and rumours of malpractices, appointing, on the 5th February 1866, a Committee to investigate into them, and conveying the information that the Agent had cancelled his order giving a preference to the Commercial Transport Association, every act in connection therewith having been taken by the Agent under legal advice.

Memorandum No. 693G., dated 27th March 1866, from the Government of Bengal, forwarding copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the complaints of malpractices in the allotment of wagons, and promising the observations of the Lieutenant.Governor.

Despatch No. 34, dated 28th March 1866, to the Secretary of State for India, forwarding, for information, copy of the letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 507G., dated 7th March 1866, and of the Report of the Committee, and promising a further communication on the whole subject.

Read *for the first time*—

* Letter No. 703G., dated 27th March 1866, from Government of Bengal, submitting, with the observations of the Lieutenant Governor, the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the complaints against the goods management of the East Indian Railway, together with the Agent's reply. Forwards also a Return of Traffic Earnings for the 16 weeks ending with 18th March for the years 1864-65 and 1865-66, and reports as to the responsibility for the deficiency of locomotives, in reply to Public Works Department No. 240R., and states with reference to Public Works Department No. 184R., that to complete the section of the line authorized to be doubled from Luckeserai westwards, about 35 miles of rails are required, which, in the Lieutenant Governor's opinion, ought to be appropriated from the material now coming in for the Jubbulpoor Extension.

Memorandum No. 711G., dated 28th March 1866, from the Government of Bengal, forwarding Agent's No. *1803G., with correspondence relative to the failure to distribute fuel on the Upper Division of the Railway, with reference to Public Works Department Nos. 25R. and 255R. of 1866, and the 7th paragraph of Bengal Government No. 703G.

* Letter No. 763G., dated 5th April 1866, from Government of Bengal, with correspondence regarding measures taken for distribution of wagons, and for the modification of goods rates.

* Memorandum No. 1143G., dated 18th May 1866, from the Government of Bengal, forwarding a memorandum from the Government, North-Western Provinces, expressing the Lieutenant Governor's general concurrence in the views and proceedings of the Government of Bengal, and attributing the failure of the Railway to meet the requirements of the public, mainly to the culpable neglect of the Directors in not providing sufficient rolling stock, but also to defective local organization and want of ordinary energy and skill on the part of the Station Staff in the Traffic Department.

Letter No. 786G., dated 4th April 1866, from Government of Bengal, referring for reply to Public Works Department, No. 255R., to letters Nos. 703G. and 763G.

Read *again*—

Letters Nos. 915G. and *1013G., dated 5th and 10th February 1866, from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, submitting remarks explanatory of the action of the Railway Company's authorities in checking irregularities on the Railway, and on the subject of the bribery alleged to take place in the distribution of wagons. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *Nos.* 76-7.*)*

Public Works Department letter No. 279R., dated 13th March 1866, to Government of Bengal, forwarding, for expression of Lieutenant Governor's views, the two letters from the Agent, East Indian Railway. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 78.*)*

Read *for the first time*—

Letter No. 810G., dated 10th April 1866, from Government of Bengal, submitting the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor on letter No. 915G., and referring to No. 703G., as disposing of the Agent's No. 1013G.

Read *again*—

Public Works Department No. 209R., dated 20th February 1866, transmitting to the Government of Bengal for such action as may commend itself to that Government, an endorsement No. 1522, dated 15th February 1866, by the Home Department, forwarding, for disposal, a suggestion dated 10th idem, from certain consignees of cotton, that orders be issued preventing Station Masters from receiving fresh supplies of goods, &c., until the large accumulations awaiting transit have been cleared off. *(Pros., Ry. B, February* 1866, *No.* 62.*)*

Letter dated 9th March 1866, from Mr. F. A. Cohen, of Meerut, begging that the proposal of the Committee of Enquiry to put up the freight of the East Indian Railway to auction, may not be sanctioned. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 79.*)*

Public Works Department No. 311R., dated 23rd March 1866, informing Mr. Cohen that the Government of India has no intention of sanctioning the measure. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 80.*)*

Read *for the first time*—

*Letter No.——, dated 11th April 1866, from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, forwarding, for submission to the Secretary of State, copies of the following Resolutions passed at a special meeting of the Chamber to take into consideration the carrying capacity of the East Indian Railway, *viz.*:—

"That the recent investigation into alleged mismanagement in the Traffic Department of the East Indian Railway, conducted in public by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose by Government, clearly establishes the fact that the capabilities alike of the line and of the rolling stock are utterly unequal to provide the accommodation required by the public, and which the public has a right to expect from the East Indian Railway Company."

"That considering that there is but one line of Railway (and that a single line for the greater part of the way) connecting the Port of Calcutta with the Upper Provinces, to meet the traffic both in goods and passengers of the whole valley of the Ganges, and considering further the enormous increase which the last two years have seen in that traffic, and the certainty of its even more rapid development under due encouragement, the interests of Government, of the Shareholders, and of the public alike demand—

1st.—That no check of any kind should be placed on the supply of rolling stock, till the requirements of the traffic are satisfied;

2nd.—That the line should be doubled throughout its entire length, with as little delay as possible;

3rd.—That by means of a bridge over the Hooghly at Calcutta, the terminus of the line should be transferred from Howrah to the Metropolis, and, if possible, to some central position which shall form a terminus common to all the lines entering this city."

II. Withholding credit from certain Carrying Companies.

Read *again*—

Public Works Department, Railway Proceedings, December 1865, Nos. 28—36, Part B. Correspondence with the Government of Bengal regarding a petition dated 12th August 1865, from the Manager of the Benares Bullock Train Company against the proceedings of the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, in refusing to receive goods for despatch by rail unless prepaid. It was explained by the Deputy Agent, East Indian Railway Company, that this is one of a class of Carrying Companies which it has been found necessary, in the interests of the Railway Company, to treat thus.

Extract, paragraph 4, of letter No. 90 of 1865, from Directors, East Indian Railway Company, to Agent, on the subject of outstanding bills for freight. *(K. W. Pros., Ry., May* 1866, *Nos.* 18-9.*)*

Read *for the first time*—

Letter from Agent, East Indian Railway Company, to Directors, in reply to No. 90, explaining that there are no heavy outstandings, except against the Commercial Transport Association and another Company, both of which Companies have heavy counter-claims against the Railway Company for lost goods, and the former of which arose from the existence of a separate ledger in the North-Western Provinces, which did not appear in the books of the Agent's Office.

III. Supply of Engine and Rolling Stock and Permanent Way Material.

Read *again*—

Appendices A. and B. of the proceedings of a special Committee constituted on the 23rd January 1863, to make certain investigations as to the works, &c., required on the East Indian Railway. Appendix A. shews that, on the 1st January 1863, the number of engines estimated to be required for the line was 380, of which 193 were running in course of construction or ready, and 167 remained to come out from England,—two-thirds of the latter being Goods Engines. Appendix B. shews that, on the 30th September 1862, the rolling stock estimated to be required for the whole line of the East Indian Railway, consisted of 6,196 vehicles, of which 3,347 were running in course of construction and ready, and that there were 916 sets of iron-work for vehicles in hand. The Proceedings of the Committee were forwarded to the Secretary of State. *(Pros., Ry., April* 1863, *No.* 43.*)*

Public Works Department letter No. 800-6006R., dated 15th December 1864, calling upon the Government of Bengal for a report as to the present state of the rolling stock of the East Indian Railway, and the quantity constructed during the last two years. *(Pros., Ry. B, December* 1864, *No.* 36.*)*

Letter No. 160G., dated 13th February 1865, from the Government of Bengal, intimating that, during the two years, 1863 and 1864, the total number of vehicles constructed at Howrah was 1,043, and of engines erected both at Howrah and Allahabad was 119, and that the construction of the former had not been able to keep pace with the rapid extension of the traffic. The workshop buildings at Howrah were in course of extension, and already in a position to turn out from 80 to 100 vehicles per mensem. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1865, *No.* 68.*)*

From the Progress Reports of the Upper Division, East Indian Railway, it appears that the out-turn of vehicles at Allahabad was 174 in 1862, 152 in 1863, 78 in the part of 1864 in which construction was carried on there.

Proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway, Nos. 93-6, September 1864; Nos. 1-11, November 1864; Nos. 89-91, November 1864; Nos. 77-84, July 1865; and Nos. 29-32, September 1865, relating to the unauthorized discontinuance, by the Agent, East Indian Railway, of construction of rolling stock at Allahabad, determined on by him in May 1864, on the grounds of economy and that the shops at Allahabad were originally intended for repairs only, and had been used for construction purposes merely on account of the difficulty of getting up ready made vehicles to the Upper Division before the line was completed. The Government of India condemned the action of the Agent, and left it to the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces to order the resumption of construction at Allahabad. There was not, in July 1865, however, sufficient iron work for vehicles in the country to render that course advisable. Had the construction of vehicles not been interrupted at Allahabad, there might have been about 200 more available for traffic in the cold season of 1866, when the first block occurred, than there actually were.

From these proceedings it also appeared that there were 202 engines required from England to stock the main line completely. Further, that the total number of vehicles running, &c., was 4,824, and that 2,538 remained, to be constructed, to complete the number then considered sufficient for a traffic of £40 per mile per week over the main line. There were only 1,003 sets of iron work for vehicles available, and though 1,200 sets had been indented for in February 1865, there was no prospect of the receipt of any fresh stock before February 1866. Indents for 202 locomotives, and for 2,790 sets of iron work for vehicle stock,—the latter including provision for the Jubbulpoor and chord line,—were passed for immediate transmission to the Directors, but the rate at which it was proposed to get out the latter being considered inadequate, the Secretary of State was addressed in Despatch No. 62, dated 14th July 1865, to urge upon the Railway Board the advisability of making immediate arrangements for sending out 200 sets of iron work monthly, until the whole quantity had been supplied.

Public Works Department letter No. 408R., dated 31st May 1865, sanctioning an indent for 200 coke wagons for the conveyance of coal for use between Allahabad and Etawah, on the completion of the Allahabad Bridge expected this season. *(Pros., Ry., June* 1865, *No.* 8.*)*

Extract, paragraph 4, of Public Works Department letter No. 569R., dated 12th July 1865, to Government, North-Western Provinces, suggesting in the prospect of using coal on the opening of the Allahabad Jumna Bridge, the adoption of measures for ensuring a sufficiency of suitable stock for the transport of coal without detriment to the remunerative traffic. *(Pros., Ry., July* 1865, *No.* 75.*)*

Letter No. 1824G., dated 30th November 1865, from Government of Bengal, requesting that the Secretary of State may be moved to urge upon the Board of Directors, East Indian Railway, the importance of expediting the despatch of rolling stock and permanent way, agreeably to the requisition of the Agent, bringing to notice that

not a single locomotive had been received from England during the current year, and suggesting a resort to a foreign market for engines. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 59.*)*

Despatch No. 12, dated 3rd February 1866, to Secretary of State for India, requesting that the Directors may be urged to send out rolling stock and permanent way materials, with all practicable despatch. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 63.*)*

Public Works Department letter No. 145R., dated 7th February 1866, to Government of Bengal, sanctioning the transmission to the Board of Directors of an indent for 75 engines for the Jubbulpoor Extension, East Indian Railway. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 98.*)*

Extract note dated 8th September 1865, by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government, North-Western Provinces, on the half-yearly Progress Report of the Upper Division of the East Indian Railway for the first half of 1865, noticing prominently the insufficiency of the rolling stock, and the want of iron work in the country for continuing its construction. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 74.*)*

Public Works Department letter No. 131R., dated 5th February 1866, to Government of Bengal, noticing that with two-thirds of the stock considered to be necessary for a traffic of £40 per mile per week on the main line and Jubbulpoor Extension, a traffic of £39 has been earned on the main line; but the stations in the North-Western Provinces have been blocked this season quite as badly and somewhat earlier than they were last year, and pointing out that, with the opening of the Jubbulpoor Extension, expected within one and a half years, the most energetic measures are called for to supplement the present stock at the very earliest period. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 75.*)*

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 14, dated 5th February 1866, inviting special attention to Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond's note of 8th September 1865, forwarding copy of Public Works Department No. 134R., and suggesting that the Directors be again urged to press forward the despatch of iron work for carriages, locomotives, and permanent way. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 76.*)*

It appears from statements prepared by the Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway Company, that in the second half of 1865, the stock of engines and merchandize vehicles was greater than during the second half of 1864 by 16 of the former and 676 of the latter.

Read *for the first time*—

*Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 18, dated 30th April 1866, replying to Despatches Nos. 62 and 77 of 1865, and Nos. 12 and 14 of 1866, intimating that the Directors, East Indian Railway Company, had, in November and December 1865, entered into contracts for 2,000 sets of iron-work for rolling stock, and for 140 locomotives, and that they were about to enter into contracts for 75 engines for the Jubbulpoor line. The rolling stock iron-work was in course of delivery, and shipment and the whole should be delivered by October 1866. The first of the engines should be delivered in May 1866, and the whole 140 by July 1867.

IV. Deficiency of Locomotives.

Read *again*—

Despatch to Secretary of State for India, No. 55 of 1864, and Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 62 of 1864, regarding a deficiency of engines and drivers on the North-West Division of the line.

*Memorandum No. 372G., dated 17th February 1866, from Government of Bengal, forwarding correspondence with the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, stating inability to meet the traffic requirements of the line for want of engine power. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 10.*)*

*Public Works Department No. 240R., dated 5th March 1866, to Government of Bengal, calling for a report as to with whom the responsibility for the deficiency of engines rests, for a return of the weekly traffic earnings since beginning of December 1865, compared with the corresponding period of last season, conveying the opinion of the Government of India that it would only be fair to the public to publish officially this inability of the Railway to meet the demand upon it, and desiring that the Agent be called upon to do so. *(Pros., Ry., March* 1866, *No.* 12.*)*

Read *for the first time*—

*Letter No. 771G., dated 3rd April 1866, from the Government of Bengal, in reply to Public Works Department No. 240R., forwarding a letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, to the effect that he is advised by his Solicitors that the issue of the Notification suggested by the Government of India would be prejudicial to the interests of the Railway Company, intimating that the Lieutenant Governor considers it unadvisable, and adding that hopes are entertained that the stations will be cleared before the rainy season sets in.

Letter No. 806G., dated 9th April 1866, from the Government of Bengal, with enclosures, from which it appears that, during the 16 days ending with the 10th March 1866, 155 loaded wagons were on the average detained daily between Howrah and Jumalpore for want of locomotive power; also on the 15th, 17th and 19th March, there were, respectively, 273, 292, and 216 wagons detained from the same cause. Further, during the 11 days ending with the 5th March, 16 trains were delayed between Kanoo Junction and Jumalpoor for periods varying from 40 minutes to 7½ hours, from failure of the engines.

V. Economical use of Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

Read *again*—

*Letter No. 12, dated——February 1866, from the Board of Directors, East Indian Railway Company, to the Agent in India expressing, with reference to his telegraphic, demand of the 9th December 1865, for the despatch of engines and rolling stock, their surprise at the inability of the Railway to cope with the traffic, and requesting earnest and particular attention to the economical use of the stock. (*K. W. Pros Ry. B., March* 1866, *No.* 66*)*

Public Works Department letter No. 317R., dated 27th March 1866, to Government of Bengal, calling for a copy of the Agent's reply to the Board's letter No. 12, with the opinion of the Consulting Engineer and Government of Bengal on the same. *(Pros., Ry. B., March* 1866, *No.* 66.*)*

Read *for the first time*—

*Letter No. 1058G., dated 8th May 1866, from the Government of Bengal, replying to No., 317R., and forwarding copy of the Agent's reply to his Board.

Read *again*—

Public Works Department letter No. 453R., dated 14th May 1866, to the Government of Bengal, pointing out the inutility of the bare comparisons contained in the note by the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal on the Revenue Account of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for the first half of 1865,—copy of which forms one of the enclosures of letter No. 1058G. *(Pros., Ry., May* 1866, *No.* 87.*)*

VI. Doubling the Line and completion of the Chord Line.

The doubling of portions of the East Indian Railway received the consideration of the Consulting Engineer's Department in Bengal, in 1861, but a proposal to double the section between Colgong and Maharajpoor, 36 miles in length, was rejected as unnecessary by the Chief Engineer of the Railway. It was shortly afterwards submitted, on general grounds of convenience alone, that as soon as Patna and Benares were brought into Railway communication with Calcutta, the traffic would demand a partial doubling of the line, and the sections between Benares and Patna (138 miles), and between Teenpahar and Sahebgunge (23½ miles) were indicated as the best to commence with.

The Consulting Engineer, for the time being, practically rejected the proposal so far as the latter section was concerned, and pending the decision of Government on the question involved, permitted the Agent to send Home, for the consideration of the Directors, an indent for 100 miles of permanent way to be kept in stock in anticipation of the necessity of doubling any portion, whenever it might arise.

The orders of the Government were omitted to be taken on the question. The Railway Company, acting under the advice of their Consulting Engineer, Mr. Rendel, were of opinion that there were no sufficient grounds for entertaining the proposal of doubling any portion of the line, an opinion which was concurred in by the Secretary of State, and on the proceedings in the matter coming to its knowledge early in 1863, by the Government of India. *(Despatch to Secretary of State for India, No.* 12 *of* 1863.*)*

Read *again*—

Letter No. 520G., dated 8th April 1864, from the Government of Bengal, recommending the doubling of the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Calcutta, before the junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Jubbulpoor takes place, and that provision should at once be made for doubling the line from Allahabad downwards as far as Patna. *(Pros., Ry., May* 1864, *No.* 47.*)*

Public Works Department letter No. 164-2105R., dated 23rd May 1864, intimating to the Government of Bengal that any proposal for doubling the line should emanate from the Company, and should be supported by evidence of the necessity for the measure, which is not found in any definite form in letter No. 520G. *(Pros., Ry., May* 1864, *No.* 48.*)*

Letter from Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to the Government of India, dated 27th January 1865, urging on the consideration of the Government of India the necessity of doubling the main line of the East Indian Railway, and providing for an ample supply of rolling stock. *(Pros., Ry., April* 1865, *No.* 6.*)*

Letter No. 235G., dated 25th February 1865, from Government of Bengal, reporting on the letter dated 27th January 1865, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, recommends the doubling of the entire line from Allahabad to Calcutta, the immediate laying down of as much permanent way as is available in the country, on a second track from Luckeserai upwards, and the early construction of the chord line so as to avoid the necessity for doubling the loop line between Burdwan (Kanoo Junction) and Luckeserai. *(Pros., Ry., April* 1865, *No.* 8.*)*

Public Works Department letter No. 216R., dated 14th March 1865, to Government of Bengal, authorizing the doubling of sections of the line, 70 miles in length, from Luckeserai upwards, suggesting for consideration whether some portion of the loop line should not be doubled at once, as well as or instead of a portion of the former, intimating that the time has come for making arrangements for doubling the line throughout as far as Allahabad, and shewing that the recent difficulties in the Traffic Department were neither solely nor even chiefly attributable to the want of a double line, but in a great degree to a deficiency of rolling stock. *(Pros., Ry., April* 1865, *No.* 10*)*.

Despatch No. 24, dated 21st March 1865, to the Secretary of State for India, reporting the substance of letter No. 216R., and requesting that the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company may be communicated with on the subject. *(Pros., Ry., April* 1865, *No.* 11*)*

Despatch No. 17, dated 16th June 1865, from the Secretary of State for India, replying to No. 24, and requesting that, pending an expression of opinion by the Shareholders of the East Indian Railway Company on the subject of doubling the line, the Government of India will abstain from authorizing the doubling of any further portions of the line, and desiring that the authorities in India be urged to expedite the turning out of rolling stock with the utmost rapidity. *(Pros., Ry., July* 1865, *No.* 86*)*

38th Report of the Directors of the East India Railway Company, dated 29th December 1865, in which it is recorded that the Directors had come to the conclusion that the object of doubling a certain portion of the line would be better effected by the construction of the chord line, a tender for which had been accepted.

* Letter No. 140G., dated 23rd January 1866, from Government of Bengal, forwarding extract of a Minute of Meeting No. 63, dated 14th December 1865, of the Consulting Engineer and Agent, East Indian Railway, again urging the absolute necessity for doubling the line as far as Allahabad, and intimating that the pressing necessity that even now exists for doubling a further section of the line between Luckeeserai and Kanoo Junction, precludes the possibility of waiting for the relief the chord line might afford, and that, therefore, estimates for doubling the section of the loop line between Rampore Haut and Sahebgunge would be forwarded when ready. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 106.*)*

Public Works Department letter No. 181R., dated 14th February 1866, calling for a Return of the average number of trains, passenger and goods, passing over the Rampore Haut and Sahebgunge section daily, each way, during the last three months, and for a Report of the progress made in doubling the sections from Luckeeserai upwards. *(Pros., Ry., February* 1866, *No.* 110.*)*

Read *for the first time*—

* Letter No. 707G., dated 28th March 1866, from the Government of Bengal, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rupees 34,20,366 for doubling 83 miles of the loop line between Rampore Haut and Sahebgunge, and submitting, with reference to Public Works Department letter No. 181R., a memorandum shewing that, including five coal and ballast trains, there were at this date 12 trains in all running each way daily on this section.

Letter No. 964G., dated 28th April 1866, from the Government of Bengal, in continuation of No. 707G., reporting, in compliance with Public Works Department letter No. 181R., that upwards of 17 miles of double line have been laid completely from Luckeeserai westward, and that 30 miles more are in progress, but delayed for spikes, fish-plates or ballast; reporting also that on the Rampore Haut—Sahebgunge section, the average number of trains daily, during the three months ending with December 1865, was, excluding ballast trains, over 11, and that for January and February, the average would be increased to 17 about, in consequence of the increased demand for coal up the line. Conveys the Traffic Manager's opinion that this is not a correct basis to go on in estimating the necessity for doubling this portion in consequence of the long intervals between stations, the curves and gradients.

Read *again*—

Letter No. 801G., dated 9th April 1866, from the Government of Bengal, recommending the immediate provision of intermediate sidings for the crossing of trains between Mooraroee and Pakour, and Pakour and Bahawa, consecutive stations with long intervals between them, on the section of the loop line between Rampore Haut and Sahebgunge

Public Works Department letter No. 392R., dated 25th April 1866, sanctioning the proposal contained in Bengal Government letter No. 801G.

Read *for the first time*—

* Letter No 1029G., dated 1st May 1866, from the Government of Bengal, cancelling application for the doubling of the section proposed in No 707G., and recommending that the chord line route be doubled throughout in the first instance.

Letter No. 1059G., dated 9th May 1866, from the Government of Bengal, submitting for early sanction an estimate for doubling the section of the line between Kanoo Junction and Raneegunge

* Letter No. 1085G., dated 11th May 1866, from Government of Bengal, submitting, for early sanction, an estimate for doubling such portions of the main line (not the loop) in the Bengal Division as are not yet doubled, amounting to Rupees 98,05,070, including the estimate submitted with No. 1059G

* Letter No 1115G., dated 15th May 1866, from Government of Bengal, requesting sanction to a proposal of the Board of Agency to grant a bonus of £50,000 to the Contractors of the chord line, should they complete their contract by 1st January 1869 instead of 1st January 1870.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the papers bearing on the recent malpractices in the administration of the Goods Department of the East Indian Railway, and, in connection therewith, those relating to the supply of engines and rolling stock and to the doubling of the line, as summarised in the Abstract just read. The more important papers are distinguished by asterisks.

2. The Public has been very seriously inconvenienced, and has probably suffered much loss from the inability of the East Indian Railway to carry the merchandize which has been brought to its stations both in the cold season of 1864-65, and in that of 1865-66. But the interests of the Railway Company have also suffered, and a system of bad management and corruption has, in the last season, been developed prejudicial to its fair name and credit.

3. *Bribery and undue influence.*—From the Report of the Committee which, under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, was assembled to investigate the alleged malpractices in the Goods Department, it has been fully established that bribes were given by Native dealers in the hope of obtaining wagons, and were received, and that personal influence and agitation were brought to bear by European dealers and agents with the same object. The Governor General in Council concurs with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that these and similar malpractices which have occurred under like circumstances on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, render it advisable to provide by law against the taking of bribes by the servants of Railway Companies. The Railway Bill, as introduced into the Council, provides that all Railway employés shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of those Sections of the Penal Code which make bribery a penal offence.

4. The Governor General in Council also concurs with His Honor that, in the meantime, the Government and the public must look to the Agent to use his utmost endeavours to check the reception of bribes by the subordinate servants of the Company, by the exercise of the utmost vigilance, and by rigorously punishing those to whom it may be brought home.

5. In letters Nos. 915G. and 1013G., dated 5th and 10th February 1866, respectively, the Agent addressed the Government of India with the object of removing an impression which he alleged had been conveyed to them, that the East Indian Railway Company, in the person of its representatives, objected to co-operate with the Government in its endeavours to prevent such abuses and irregularities as all good governments are bound in the interests of the public to prevent, such as—

(1)—The prosecution of its servants for irregularities endangering the public safety.

(2)—Bribery in respect of the distribution of wagons.

6. A separate reply will be given on the first point. On the second, it may be remarked that the Governor General in Council is not aware of the alleged impression. His Excellency in Council can readily understand the disadvantages under which the management labours in endeavouring to check such an abuse from the vagueness of the assertions generally made in such cases, and the general disinclination of the public to come forward to substantiate charges against individuals. In the cases, however, that have come to the notice of the Committee, the Agent has something more than vague assertion to act on, and the Governor General in Council trusts that he has visited with condign punishment those found guilty of taking bribes.

7. *Preference and partiality.*—But the Report of the Committee also establishes the fact that preference in the allotment of wagons has been shown to the Commercial Transport Association. A verbal order for a slight preference was given by the Agent early in January, and on the 24th of that month, a written order "to the effect that the Commercial Transport Association were "to have as many wagons as they could load, in preference to all others."

8. The evidence given before the Committee justifies, in their opinion, the conclusion that the public deem any preference to be extremely unfair. But whatever view may be held by different persons on this point, it is clear, as reported by the Committee, "that letters which appeared to promise impar-"tiality, were written by the Agent, Deputy Agent, and Traffic Manager in "reply to complaints," after the orders for preference being shown to the Commercial Transport Association, had been issued.

9. Those orders were subsequently cancelled by the Agent, who has placed on record that they were both issued and withdrawn under legal advice; but Mr. Palmer maintains that no partiality has been shown beyond what is fair in the interests of the Company and of the State that guarantees their dividend.

10. The Governor General in Council is fully satisfied of the integrity of Mr. Palmer's intentions in issuing such orders, and accepts his statement that it was never contemplated that wagons were to be made over to the Commercial Transport Association for them to trade with, when they had no goods of their own to put into them. His Excellency in Council, however, cannot but concur with Mr. Palmer in thinking that it is to be regretted that the object was not more clearly defined in the order issued to the Traffic Manager. The immediate object, the Governor General in Council understands, was to enable the Commercial Transport Association (for many years the largest constituents of the Company) to resume their ordinary business, and to recover the ground they had lost by its interruption in March 1865, owing to the Railway Company's restriction of its credit. This restriction followed on the discovery by the Agent that bills for more than a lac of Rupees were unpaid,—the circumstance not being known in the usual course, owing to the existence of a separate ledger in the North-Western Provinces, which did not appear on the books of the Agent's Office. At present a sum of about Rupees 1,60,000 is said to be due by the Association, and another general Carrying Company is also heavily indebted.

11. From the proceedings in connection with a petition received from the Manager of Native Carrying (the Benares Bullock Train) Company in August 1865, the Government were aware that the Railway Company had thought it necessary to refuse to receive goods for despatch by rail, unless prepaid, from Companies of a certain class, confined apparently to certain Native Carrying Companies, considered by the Railway management to have been vexatious in their dealings with the Company. Thus the subject of credit dealings had not escaped the notice of the Management; and it appears

that a system of charging interest on outstanding bills for freight had also been introduced with the view of inducing prompt payment.

12. Not satisfied, however, with measures of general application, and the withholding of credit from the Commercial Transport Association having, it may fairly be assumed, failed in its real object, the Agent considered himself justified in according a privilege to one of the two Companies so heavily indebted to the Railway Company, the direct object of which has been stated in the Agent's words, and the ultimate and real object of which could only have been to enable the Railway Company to recover its debt.

13. The Governor General in Council observes that Mr. Palmer considers it to be purely a matter of opinion, whether the course he has pursued, was, as held by the Lieutenant Governor, injudicious. It may be at once admitted that, from a strictly mercantile or from a moral point of view, there could be no valid objection to that course, *per se*, provided that it had been notified publicly; but the profession of impartiality with which it has been accompanied, has not been substantiated to the satisfaction of the Government, nor, it would seem, of the Public. On the contrary, and notwithstanding Mr. Palmer's conclusion that, in giving a preference to a *general* Carrying Company, the Railway Company has consulted the interests of the general public quite as much as, if not more than, its own, the Governor General in Council must regard the concession of preference to the Commercial Transport Association, in order to recover a debt which had been permitted to assume an improper magnitude, to have been not only injudicious but wrong—a measure obviously unfair to the general public, and certainly not in the real interests of the State that guarantees the dividends of the Railway Company. There is a clause in the Railway Bill, taken from the English Railway Statute, which, should it pass into law, will provide in the future against such an abuse.

14. *Distribution of Wagons.*—The next matter to consider is the question of the distribution of wagons; but before doing this, it is only just to the Railway Company to acknowledge the difficulties which beset the question so long as the capabilities of the line are incommensurate with the demands of the public, even during a portion only of the year.

15. It is a matter of great regret that the public should again have had reason to be disappointed with the facilities afforded by the Railway for the transport of its merchandize. But it is not always borne sufficiently in mind that the traffic that has sought the Railway, especially in the bulky staple of cotton, has exceeded all anticipations which had been formed on the subject. Further, it does not seem to be remembered that the traffic in goods is compressed to a very great extent within the cold season months, and that during that period, a strain is consequently brought on the Railway which a comparatively recently established means of communication can scarcely be expected to meet adequately. And, lastly, the difficulties and delays that, even with the best management, are likely to attend the supply from distant Europe of the *materiel* required to stock such an undertaking as the East Indian Railway, are too readily put out of consideration by the public in its anxiety and impatience to see the Railway become a perfect and unfailing means of communication.

16. The Governor General in Council does not call attention to these points, with any desire to gloss over defects in the administration of the Railway, or excuse want of foresight on the part of those responsible for, as well as interested in, making it thoroughly efficient. But they should in justice receive due weight; and whatever failure to meet the demands for transport there may have been, it should be remembered that the work done by

the Railway in the second half of 1865 was 50 per cent. in excess of that done in the corresponding period of 1864, and from the beginning of 1866 up to the 18th March 17 per cent. in excess of the similar period of 1865.

17. Various schemes for the distribution of wagons are discussed in the papers under consideration, but for none of them is absolute fairness claimed. The Governor General in Council has already considered and negatived a proposal to put the available freight up to auction. Neither priority of application, nor quantity of goods, can be admitted as sole grounds of precedence. The first must lead to abuse under the circumstances, the second would sacrifice the small trader to the capitalist. And it appears to the Governor General in Council that any consideration of distance or further consideration of the class of goods should also be negatived, however desirable in the interests of the Railway Company, these being points in which a practical monopoly, like a Railway Company, may fairly be controlled in the interests of the general public. There remains the only sound principle—priority of arrival. But, until the capabilities of the line are on a par with the demand for transport, this principle cannot be adopted unconditionally without sacrificing the trade in perishable goods which cannot, without risk of injury and loss, be deposited at stations until wagons are actually available. Special provision must therefore be made for them, otherwise the one staple, cotton, would probably monopolize the freight throughout the busy season of the year, to the exclusion of even the necessaries of life. The traffic in perishable goods is represented to form a small proportion of the whole, so that the advantage accorded to this description of goods is not likely to be excessive, and the assent of those engaged in trade in imperishable goods may fairly be claimed to the concession, their risks from injury, &c., being so much smaller. The basis of the distribution on this plan must be a system of registration—of arrivals as regards imperishable goods—of applications for freight as regards perishable goods. Registration has already been introduced, and if honestly and publicly carried out, will, combined with the marking out of the station yards into blocks for the stocking of imperishable goods, and efficient supervision of the subordinate servants, go far to remove all grounds of complaints. Of the validity of Mr. Roberts's objections to a separate and additional Government registration, the Lieutenant Governor will be the best judge after some experience of the working of the Company's registration. Should it be found that this supposed additional check (which is also in force on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway) leads to a double system of bribery, as feared by the Railway Authorities, it can be summarily suppressed.

18. The correspondence forwarded with letter No. 763G., from the Government of Bengal, shows that it has been decided by the Management, with the consent of the Lieutenant Governor, to raise the rates for cotton, placing it in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes of goods, according as it is full-pressed, half-pressed, or loose. This enhancement of rates is considered by the Governor General in Council to be quite justifiable, due notice to the public having been ensured by postponing the introduction of the change till working of the Company's registration.

19. Relief may be expected from this measure next season. Meantime, it has also been determined to allot two-thirds of the number of wagons available at certain stations for cotton, leaving the remaining one-third for other traffic, including perishable goods, which are to have the first claim on the freight of this third. The Government of India is without the means of forming an opinion on the suitability of the ratio in which the freight has been apportioned, or whether even sufficient freight has been left available for perishable goods. Assuming that this ratio has been fixed on a full

knowledge of all the circumstances that bear on the subject, the Governor General in Council accepts it; but it appears to His Excellency in Council that the condition that "the class of goods and the distance to which they "are to be carried, will, in all cases, be considered in the allotment of wagons," is scarcely required. It is understood that this condition is to be applied consistently with the other conditions already stated, so that as respects the proportion of the freight set aside for perishable and imperishable goods (not cotton), the order of the register would only be departed from to meet the interests of the Railway Company, firstly, with reference to the class and distance of perishable goods, and when they were all provided for, with reference to the class and distance of imperishable goods. So, in like manner, as respects the wagons set aside for cotton, the registered order of deposit on, or near to, the Company's premises, would only be liable to be disturbed on a consideration of the class (whether full-pressed, half-pressed, or loose) of the cotton and the distance to which it is to be carried.

20. Concluding that this is the intended working of the rules, it is obvious that so long as the perishable goods do not monopolize one-third of the available wagons, the condition referred to is inoperative as respects them. And for the rest, since the classification of goods under certain rates of charge, is based upon the interests of the Railway Company, it seems hardly fair to give a preference to the goods charged at higher rates, in view to the same interests. Further, it is plain that the Railway Company, acting in its own interests, could not give a preference to longer distances without considering the rates of charge. And, moreover, if such considerations are to be entered into, it would be necessary also to allow claims for preference on the score of the quantity of goods tendered. But it may be safely asserted that, so long as the demand for transport is almost at every time and place in excess of the supply, the results to the Railway Company would, in the long run, be much the same whether the condition of giving preference to the higher rated classes of goods and the longer distances were acted upon or not. When the supply is equal to the demand, the condition would, of course, be wholly inoperative.

21. Viewing the matter in this light, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the retention of this condition does not really affect the interests of the Railway Company, while anything which disturbs the order of the registers would be certain to engender suspicion and dissatisfaction in the mind of the public, and pave the way for, if it did not result in, actual abuse. While, therefore, the Government of India abstains from laying down an absolute rule affecting one of the details of the precise mode of working the traffic, the responsibility for all of which, so as best to meet the wants of the public and the interests of the Railway Company, should properly rest on the Management acting in communication with the Consulting Engineer and Local Government, His Excellency in Council is decidedly of opinion that it would be better, in all respects, that the simple rule of priority of deposit of imperishable goods, and priority of application for perishable goods, should be the basis of the distribution of wagons, subject to the precedence accorded to perishable goods in respect of a certain portion of the available freight, and any change in the proportion of wagons to be allotted to cotton that may from time to time be found necessary or desirable. The circumstances of the market would greatly affect this matter.

22. *Maximum Rates.*—But the correspondence with letter No. 763G., further shews that the existing goods rates of the East Indian Railway have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor as *maxima* within which modifications may be made by the Management with the assent of the Consulting Engineer, the alteration of goods from class to class continuing to be subject

to separate sanction. A special reference on the subject of maximum rates has been recently received, which will be dealt with separately. Meantime the rates of the different classes being as in the margin, it is understood that the present sanction allows of 5th class goods being carried at any rate in excess of the 4th class that may be agreed upon by the Management and Consulting Engineer, and so on for other classes.

Per maund per mile	
Special for distances over 300 miles	¼ pie
1st	½ "
2nd	½ "
3rd	¾ "
4th	1 "
5th	2 "

23. *Special enquiry into large debts.*—Before passing on to a consideration of the circumstances which have led to a repetition this season of the block in the traffic of the East Indian Railway, the Governor General in Council desires to record his approval of the proceedings of the Lieutenant Governor in ordering a special report on the debt of the Commercial Transport Association and the means taken for its liquidation, and to request that any other debt of magnitude may also be enquired into.

24. *Block in the traffic.*—The first indication of the difficulties impending over the traffic of the line appeared early in November 1865. Interruptions were caused from want of fuel, and enquiry shews that this want might have been prevented had the precaution been taken of leading it from the lower section of the North-West Division to the upper section during the slack time in the rains. (*Vide* Agent's letter to Consulting Engineer, No. 1803G., dated 10th March 1866, copy received under Bengal Government No. 711G., dated 28th idem). For this absence of forethought the Locomotive Superintendent of the North-West Division, Mr. Cleworth, is responsible. It was too late to distribute the fuel when the press of the cold season's traffic had set in, though the interruptions and delay which occurred early in November might have been postponed, if not obviated, had a supply of coal from the Lower Division of the line been sent up previously. Early in August, on the opening of the Jumna Bridge at Allahabad, the despatch of coal was ordered by the Agent, but the Traffic Manager of the Lower Division, Mr. Batchelor, was permitted to defer compliance with this order till a pressure had arisen which rendered it difficult to distribute the coal over the North-West Division, even when it had been got up to Allahabad. The failure in respect of fuel, whether coal or wood, is considered by the Government of Bengal to be comparatively a minor matter; but it is to be observed that, in its bearing upon the administration of the Railway Company, it is a failure, the responsibility for which rests entirely with the Management in India, and to be more precise, with the Agency for not seeing its orders obeyed, with Mr. Batchelor for not obeying the orders of the Agency, and with Mr. Cleworth for want of forethought.

25. *Deficiency of Engines.*—But the interruption to traffic that arose from the cause referred to in the last paragraph, merely aggravated the difficulties that immediately followed in meeting the excessive demand for transport. Engines were deficient in the North-West Division, and the stock was so overworked that, by the 15th November, one-half of it was under repair in consequence. It is but just to Mr. Cleworth to record that he had foreseen the necessity for both more engines and drivers to enable him to cope with the expected traffic of the season, and had applied for them in the previous April.

26. A deficiency of engines and drivers had been reported by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, early in 1864, and the Government of India desired that it might be brought to the notice of the Agent, and addressed the Secretary of State on the subject. The Directors of the Railway Company seem, however, to have been under the impression that

they had sent out sufficient, and that the deficiencies of the Upper Division might be made good from the Lower.

27. It is stated by the Government of Bengal in letters Nos. 703G. of 1866 and 1824G. of 1865, that the Directors distinctly refused to comply with demands for more locomotives, made in December 1863 and January 1864, that 35 Goods Engines indented for in 1862, are still due, that during the year 1865, not one engine was received in India, and that it is probable that none will be received till the end of 1866. It appears, however, that in the second half of 1865 there were 16 engines on the line in excess of the number during the corresponding half of 1864.

28. Supplemental Indents were authorized to be sent Home in July 1865 and February 1866, and in November and December last, 140 engines were ordered by the Board, but though they have at length taken this step and have indeed resorted to a foreign market in order to hasten their delivery, they do not seem from their letter to the Agent, No. 12 of February 1866, to be satisfied that the present stock is insufficient, and few, if any, of the engines that have been ordered can be got out and erected in time for the next season's pressure.

29. With the exception stated in paragraph 26, the possible deficiency of locomotives has not for some years past been pressed upon the attention of the Government of India; and it was not till November 1865, that it seems to have been realized in all its significance by the Local Governments, nor until the 9th December following, by the Agent, when he telegraphed to his Board for the despatch of engines and rolling stock. Previously, stress had been laid upon the deficiency of rolling stock, so that in July 1865, when addressing the Secretary of State on the necessity of urging on the Board the necessity of sending out iron-work for vehicles, there was nothing before the Government of India to lead it to suppose that any immediate deficiency of engine-power was anticipated. In the following November coal could not be distributed for want of engines, and this difficulty having been got over, the Agent was compelled, in February 1866, to report his inability to meet the traffic requirements of the line from the same cause.

30. *Deficiency of rolling stock.*—It is, however, evident that, although the deficiency of locomotives first made itself felt, a very small additional number would have shewn that the rolling stock was quite as weak a point, and here also the administration in India was almost powerless. The amount of rolling stock might have been somewhat larger at the commencement of the season, had not its construction at Allahabad been improperly suspended by the Agent until, when its resumption was ordered, the stock of iron-work in the country was discovered to be too low to allow of its being done. Allowing that the existing stock was made the most of, the additional stock which, but for this suspension, would probably have been available might have diminished the first difficulties encountered by the Locomotive Superintendent of the Upper Division in leading wood-fuel; but it is evident that soon afterwards when the deficiency of engine-power was felt, it would have been of no use. The fact of the merchandize stock in the second half of 1865 being only 676 vehicles in excess of the number in the second half of 1864, shews how little has been done to increase the carrying power of the Railway in this respect, during the last year; though, as it happens, it seems to have fully kept pace with the available engine-power.

31. *Conclusion as to cause of block in the traffic.*—There can be no doubt that the wants of the undertaking, as respects the present, are engines and wagons. With a stock very much less than what is considered sufficient

for carrying a traffic of £10 per mile open per week, a traffic of upwards of £38 has been carried during the first three months of the current year. The engines have been fully worked, indeed overworked, for a very unusual number have had to be withdrawn for repairs. Had the line been doubled, the effects of the frequent breakdowns that resulted from inefficient engines, would no doubt have been much lessened; but there is nothing before the Government of India to shew that the number of trains which ran, had they been supplied with efficient engine-power, is in excess of the capabilities of a single line, though, as decided by the Government of India in March 1865, the time had then come when, looking to the period that must be consumed in effecting it, the doubling should be arranged for as far as Allahabad.

32. *Repetition of the block may be expected next season.*—The improbability of any increase of the engine stock within the current year has been already mentioned; and it remains to notice that any appreciable addition to the rolling stock before the next season sets in, is as improbable. In July last the Government of India addressed the Secretary of State to urge upon the Directors to send out 200 sets of iron-work for wagons monthly; but, according to the last advices, 60 sets only had been shipped from England out of 1,200 indented for so far back as December 1863, and of the 2,000 sets for which contracts were entered into in November and December 1865, as notified in Despatch No. 18, just received from the Secretary of State, it is improbable that more than one-half will be received in India before the close of the year. Thus, the Directors and the Public must be prepared for a repetition of the traffic difficulties with little or no prospect of any additional service being performed. To the Governor General in Council this is a most serious consideration. It is to little purpose to have shewn that, had indents been complied with, matters would not have come to the present pass, or in other words to find that the responsibility for present and almost certain future disappointment, rests with the Directors rather than with the Company's Agency in India. What is now required is that the Directors shall appreciate the position, and no longer pursue the suicidal policy of starving the line in respect of locomotive and rolling stock. Whatever may be the future of the cotton trade, the growth of other traffic is so promising that the Directors may accept it as certain that the workshops in India, if supplied to the full with material, will not be able to stock the line adequately before the opening of through communication with Bombay, and the completion of the double line to Allahabad. The Governor General in Council has pressed upon the attention of the Secretary of State in several recent Despatches, the necessity for the promptest measures, on the part of the Directors, in sending out engines, rolling stock material, and permanent way. It is known from the Despatch just referred to, that the Directors have at last moved in the matter; but in submitting for the information of the Secretary of State a copy of these proceedings, the extreme urgency of the case will be again brought to his notice. But notwithstanding this, it is still most necessary that the greatest care be taken in this country to arrange for working the line as fully and efficiently as possible with the existing stock; and to this end the strictest supervision should be exercised over the working and management of the locomotives and vehicles of the line.

33. *Doubling of the line.*—The Governor General in Council will now pass to the consideration of the question of the doubling of the line. More than a year has elapsed since the Government of India recorded their conviction of the necessity of taking steps for completing a double track as far as Allahabad, and authorized the doubling of a section 70 to 80 miles in length at once. Notwithstanding the urgency with which the doubling of the line

has been demanded, the reports before the Government shew that as yet not a mile of this section has been made available for traffic, and about 35 miles of permanent way material are wanting to complete it. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has recommended that some of the Jubbulpoor line stock, now coming to hand, should be diverted for the purpose, under some arrangement with the Contractors who have a time bargain for the completion of that line, the authority of the Directors, if necessary, being obtained by telegraph. But the urgency for this is not apparent. It would be better to telegraph for the immediate despatch of rails, &c., the want of which has already been represented; and if arrangements for sleepers and ballast be completed meanwhile, the rails might be got out and laid by the beginning of 1867, before which time there is little or no prospect of any addition to the carrying power of the line.

34. As respects any further doubling of the main line, the consent of Her Majesty's Government and of the Directors must first be obtained. The latter, as well as the Shareholders, seem to be under the impression that the decision to construct the chord line has done away with the necessity for doubling any further portion of the main line at the present time. The Chief Engineer of the Company, Mr. Power, has recently considered this point in detail, and has come to the conclusion that the loop of the main line could not be doubled in less than three years, within which time the Contractors for the chord line have offered to complete it; and that, whilst the chord line, once finished, will increase the capacity of the line in a far greater degree than the doubling of the loop, the very fact of carrying out the latter measure will retard the completion of both the chord and Jubbulpoor lines by the necessary diversion of permanent way material, and render the Company liable to heavy claims for compensation. The Board of Agency have accepted this conclusion, and, concurring with them, the Lieutenant Governor has moved the Government of India to cancel the proposal made in letter No. 707G., for doubling the section of the loop between Rampore Haut and Sahebgunge, and at once to adopt the route of the chord line as the proper one to be doubled right through to Allahabad.

35. But it would appear that the Lieutenant Governor is under some misapprehension. His Excellency in Council understands that it has been definitively settled by the Directors, in communication with the Secretary of State, that the chord is to be made double in the outset, and this, of course, implies the simultaneous doubling of the small section between Khanoo Junction and Seetarampore. The question of the doubling of the entire length of the loop, had not come before the Government of India till advocated in letter No. 703G., and it is now unnecessary to discuss it. But the Governor General in Council is not satisfied that it will be prudent to forego the doubling of a portion of the loop. Without interfering with the progress of the Jubbulpoor line, it seems quite possible for the Company to arrange for permanent way material for 60 or 80 miles of this section, which might be laid in time for the cold season of 1867-68. The selection of the section between Rampore Haut and Sahebgunge (a distance of 83 miles), appears to have been made on account of the difficulties of working the traffic over it arising from the long intervals between stations, the curves and gradients. A recently sanctioned measure for laying down sidings for the passing of trains, will facilitate the working to some extent; but the Governor General in Council apprehends that much difficulty will, notwithstanding, be found in working the traffic developed, as it should be and it may be confidently hoped it will be, by the end of 1867, over the long length of single line, 262 miles, between Khanoo Junction, up to which point from Howrah there is a double line, and Burhea from which station westwards, the doubling is in progress.

His Excellency in Council, therefore, before abandoning all idea of doubling any portion of the loop, would wish that Mr. Power should at once consider and report on the subject. Meantime, however, it is to be understood that the chord line is to be double, and it will be recommended to the Secretary of State that the matter of doubling the section between it and Khanoo Junction on the one side, and of the remainder of the section between Luckeserai and Allahabad on the other, should be at once taken into favorable consideration, and on a decision being come to, that immediate steps be taken for sending out the requisite permanent way. The estimates should be completed under the orders of the Government of Bengal, and indents for bridge ironwork may be transmitted by the Agent for the orders of the Directors.

36. *Completion of the chord line.*—The proposal of the Board of Agency that the Contractors of the chord line should receive a bonus of £50,000, if they complete it by the 1st January 1869, or in one year less than the term of the contract, is considered by the Governor General in Council to be the most practical measure that has been suggested, as respects the interests both of the Public and of the Railway Company. It will be recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State, and of the Directors, but in the meantime the Contractors may be moved to anticipate their concurrence.

37. *Howrah Terminus, Hooghly Bridge and Metropolitan Station.*—In the matter of the Hooghly Bridge near Calcutta, the construction of which has been strongly advocated by the Government of India, the further action of the Railway Company must be looked for. The question of a Metropolitan Station depends on the bridge; but it is evident that if not empowered to arrange for the latter, the Directors can no longer postpone consideration of the requirements of the Howrah Terminus without serious detriment, and under any circumstances its wants should be gone into without delay, and a project drawn up for adapting it to the probable demands of the next five years. Meanwhile, iron shedding for housing goods may, as already sanctioned by telegraph, be indented for from England, as certain to come into use either at Howrah or elsewhere.

38. The Resolutions passed at a special meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held on the 4th April 1866, will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of these proceedings be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, to the Government, North-Western Provinces, the Agent, East Indian Railway, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for information, and to the Home Department with reference to paragraphs 3 and 13.

Ordered also, that the Secretary of State be at once addressed on the subject, and that these proceedings be published as a *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, for general information.

(Signed) C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the Government of India by J. L. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 25.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 21st June 1866.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to transfer to the Government of India certain securities and monies deposited in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, and the proceeds of certain estates in the charge of the Administrator General of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain securities and sums of money deposited in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay, and in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, in the course of suits in the said Courts, or in the late Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and which securities and sums now appear or shall hereafter appear to have been in such deposit for a period of twenty years or upwards, without any claim thereto having been made and allowed during that period, should be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the general purposes of Government: And whereas it is also expedient that the net proceeds of all estates administered under the orders of the said Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, or in the official charge of the Administrator General of Bengal, and which now appear or shall hereafter appear from the official books and accounts to have been in official custody for a period of fifteen years or upwards, without any claim thereto having been made and allowed during that period, should be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the purposes aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Monies deposited in High Courts and Supreme Court, Straits Settlement, and unclaimed for twenty years, to be transferred to Government.

1. All securities and sums of money deposited in the said High Courts or Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, or any of them, in the course of suits in the said Courts or the late Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay respectively, and which now appear or shall hereafter appear to have been in such deposit for a period of twenty years or upwards, without any claim thereto having been made and allowed during that period, shall be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the general purposes of Government.

Proceeds of estates administered under order of Supreme Court, Straits Settlement, or in charge of Administrator General of Bengal, and unclaimed for fifteen years, to be transferred to Government.

2. The net proceeds of all estates administered under the orders of the said Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, or in the official charge of the Administrator General of Bengal, and which now appear or shall hereafter appear from the official books and accounts to have been in official custody for a period of fifteen years or upwards, without any claim thereto having been made and allowed during that period, shall be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the general purposes of Government.

Transfer not to be made pending suits.

3. Nothing in this Act shall authorize any transfer or payment of any such securities, sums of money or proceeds as aforesaid, pending any suit already instituted or which shall hereafter be instituted in respect thereof.

Repayment on subsequent establishment of claim.

4. If any claim shall hereafter be made to any part of the securities, monies or proceeds which shall be transferred and paid to the Government of India under the provisions of this Act, and if such claim shall, in the case of securities and monies transferred and paid under the first Section of this Act, be established to the satisfaction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and

Bombay, and the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, respectively, and, in the case of proceeds transferred and paid under the second Section of this Act by order of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, be established to the satisfaction of the same Court, and, in the case of proceeds transferred and paid under the same Section by the Administrator General of Bengal for the time being, be established to the satisfaction of the said Administrator General and the Accountant General to the Government of Bengal respectively, the Government of India shall pay to the claimant the amount of the principal so transferred and paid as aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall appear to be due to the claimant. If any such last-mentioned claim shall not be established to the satisfaction of the said Administrator General and Accountant General, the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, on its original side, against the Government of India and the Administrator General of Bengal for the time being, and after taking evidence, either orally or on affidavit in a summary way, as the said Court shall think fit, the said Court shall make such order on the petition for the payment of such portion of the principal sum as justice shall require, which order shall be binding on all parties to the suit.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Sums amounting to nearly Rupees 6,70,000 in Government Securities and cash, are now in the High Courts of the three Presidency towns, deposited in the course of suits instituted in the late Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. There are also funds deposited under similar circumstances in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement. These sums have been unclaimed for more than twenty years. The proceeds of certain estates administered by order of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, have also been unclaimed for a period of fifteen years.

The object of this Bill is to transfer these sums to the Government of India for the general purposes of Government, subject to any claims which may hereafter be established to the satisfaction of the Court from which the transfer shall have been made.

The present opportunity has been taken to remedy a defect in the existing law regarding unclaimed estates in the hands of the Administrator General of Bengal. All estates administered by the Administrators General of Madras and Bombay, which may be unclaimed for more than fifteen years, are, under Act No. VIII of 1855, Section 51, credited to the general revenues, subject to any claim thereto being afterwards established. But there is no provision of the kind with regard to estates coming into the official charge of the Administrator General of Bengal, subsequent to the passing of that Act.

SIMLA,
The 19th June 1866. } W. N. MASSEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The 4th June 1866.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to legalize Horse-racing in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt certain transactions connected with horse-racing from the operation of Act No. XXI of 1848 *(for avoiding wagers)*; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Subscriptions or agreements to subscribe to plates, &c, may be lawful notwithstanding Act No. XXI of 1848.

1. No subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into after the passing of this Act, for or toward any plate, prize, or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred Rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race, shall be deemed unlawful by reason of anything contained in the said Act No. XXI of 1848.

Nothing in this Act to legalize lotteries.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing to which the provisions of Act No. V of 1844 *(for the suppression of all lotteries not authorized by Government)*, apply.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to assimilate the law of India on the subject of horse-racing to the law of England.

Statute 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 109, section 18, provides that all contracts and agreements by way of gaming or wagering shall be null and void, and that no money deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event upon which any wager shall have been made, shall be recoverable. The section, however, contains a proviso that this enactment shall not apply to any subscription or agreement to subscribe for any plate, &c., to be awarded to the winner of any lawful game. There is no doubt that, under Statute 18 Geo. 2, cap. 34, section 11, horse-racing for a prize worth £50 or upwards, is a lawful game within the meaning of the former Statute.

The first section of the Indian Act No. XXI of 1848, is copied from the section above recited; but it omits the proviso. Hence the Calcutta Turf Club has urgently represented to the Government that in India dishonourable persons evade with impunity promises to subscribe to prizes and stakes. The present Bill, which is modelled on the proviso above referred to, accordingly enacts that no subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money of the value or amount of Rupees 500 or upwards, to be awarded to the winners or winner of any horse-race, shall be deemed unlawful by reason of anything contained in Act No. XXI of 1848. There is

also a section, suggested by the case of *Gatty* v. *Field*, 9 Q. B. 431, declaring that nothing contained in the Bill shall be deemed to legalize transactions connected with horse-racing which are obnoxious to the provisions of the Lottery Act (No. V of 1844).

SIMLA,
The 29th May 1866. } H. S. MAINE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 1892.

Simla, the 15th June 1866.

Notifications.—Erratum.—In Notification No. 1392, dated the 31st ultimo, published at page 831 of the *Gazette of India* of the 9th instant, for "Examination for Police Officers," read "Examination for Assistant Commissioners."

No. 1960.

The 18th June 1866.

Pundit Nago Rao, Tehseeldar of Belaspore in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Chapter 2, Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of his Tehseelee.

No. 1962.

The following Tehseeldars in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Chapter 2, Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of their respective Tehseelees:—

Mehudee Hossein.	Shunkurloll.
Abdool Modjid.	Assud Ally.
Ibnool Hossein.	Ramsurunloll.
Bapajee Balkrishna.	Dadajee Jeywunt.

No. 1964.

Lieutenant G. W. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 1966.

Mr. J. C. Ellis, in Civil medical charge of the Bartool District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, to be exercised within the limits of the Jail at that Station.

No. 1968.

Mr. J. J. Fraser, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, in the Central Provinces, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate to England, with twenty-five days' preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2029.

The 20th June 1866.

The privilege leave of one month granted to Mr. Assistant Superintendent H. P. Owen, of the Telegraph Department, by Notification dated 7th November 1865, No. 4157, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2062.

The 21st June 1866.

The undermentioned Officers in the Central Provinces are invested with the powers described in Section 1 of Act XV. of 1862:—

Captain C. H. Grace, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Nimar.

Lieutenant M. P. Ricketts, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore.

Lieutenant H. C. E. Ward, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Mundla.

No. 2077.

Assistant Surgeon A. Porter, M. D., assumed medical charge of the Station and Jail of Akola on the 28th ultimo.

No. 2079.

Mr. B. Stainforth, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Oudh, has obtained leave to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, and preparatory leave for twenty-one days from the 29th ultimo.

No. 2081.

Mr. George Luckett, Assistant Superintendent of Police (Municipal), Rangoon Town, and Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, is permitted to resign these appointments with effect from the 5th April 1866.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 110.

MILITARY.

Simla, the 20th June 1866.

Leave.—Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Lieutenant E. Gibson, of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, from the 6th instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 154.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th June 1866.

Notification.—The Governor General in-Council is pleased to invest Damoodur Martund, Kamasdar

of Pergunnah Maunpoor in Central India, with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate, 2nd Class, within the limits of that Pergunnah.

No. 954.

GENERAL.

The 20th June 1866.

Leaves.—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Captain R. Ouseley, Officiating Settlement Officer of Roy Bareilly in Oudh, from the 1st August next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 956.

Four months' leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Oulad Hossein, Deputy Collecter of Settlement in the Central Provinces, from the 1st instant, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. MUIR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th June 1866.

No. 535 *of* 1866.—Apothecary Alexander Glegg, of the subordinate Medical Department, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, with permission to reside and draw his stipend in India.

No. 536 *of* 1866.—*Erratum.*—In G. G. O. No. 380, dated the 24th April 1866, appointing Lieutenant A. G. Ross, Wing Officer, 1st Seikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as 2nd in Command, for "during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Captain H. C. P. Rice, or until further orders," read, *during the absence on furlough on private affairs of Captain H. C. P. Rice, or until further orders.*

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 537 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Lieutenant-Colonels, from the date specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps :

Major George Edward Holmes, Major Edward Moody Ryan, Major John Allen Wright.	12th June 1866.

No. 538 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Majors, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps :

Captain Wemyss Smith Captain Robert Stewart ...	12th June 1866.
Captain William Henry Paget .. Captain Thomas Charleton Hamilton ... ... Captain Alexander Frederic Corbett	13th June 1866.

No. 539 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be Captains, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps :

Lieutenant Brudenell Rogers ...	8th June 1866.
Lieutenant George Edward John Maidman .. Lieutenant Herbert Mills Repton Lieutenant Frederick Wheeler ..	9th June 1866.
Lieutenant Frederick Arthur Currie Knyvett ... . Lieutenant John Upperton Lieutenant Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett, V. C. . .	10th June 1866.

No. 540 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

To be Majors :

Captain Charles Batchelor, late 3rd European Light Cavalry	10th June 1866.
Captain Jocelyn Pickard Cambridge, late 2nd Native Infantry ... ... Captain John Alfred Brereton, late 33rd Native Infantry	12th June 1866.
Captain George Corham Huxham, late 48th Native Infantry ... .. . Captain Edward John Wild, late 40th Native Infantry Captain Alfred Combe, late 65th Native Infantry	13th June 1866.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant John Peter Harris, late 21st Native Infantry	8th June 1866.

No. 541 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned men of the Hyderabad Contingent, are transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 1st of May 1866, and granted the stipends specified opposite their respective names:—

Troop or Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.		Monthly stipend.			Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		1st Cavalry.	*Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*	
2	Jemadar ...	Kullean Sing ...	*20	0	0	With 1st Cavalry.
3	Duffadar ...	Samund Khan ...	*10	0	0	Ditto.
1	Trooper ...	Meer Hussein Ali ...	* 5	0	0	Mominabad.
2	Ditto ..	Aga Boodhan ..	* 5	0	0	Ditto.
11	Ditto ...	Futteh Yab Khan ...	3	8	0	Shahjehanpoor.
1	Ditto ...	Himmuth Sing ..	* 5	0	0	With 1st Cavalry.
1	Camel Gunner ...	Hyder Beg	3	8	0	Mominabad.
1	Jemadar ..	Fyzoola Khan ...	*20	0	0	Ellichpoor (with Wing).
5	Duffadar ...	Sheik Ali Bux ...	6	0	0	Ditto.
1	Ditto ...	Niaz Beg ...	*10	0	0	Delhi.
1	Trumpeter ...	Moobaruck Ali ...	4	0	0	Ellichpoor.
23	Trooper ..	Kurreemdad Khan ...	3	8	0	Furruckabad.
20	Ditto ...	Oomrao Sing ...	3	8	0	Cawnpoor.
9	Ditto ...	Meer Fuzl Ali ...	3	8	0	With 1st Cavalry.
1	Ditto ...	Rumzan Khan ...	* 5	0	0	Ellichpoor (with Wing).
2	Ditto ...	Davood Khan ...	* 5	0	0	Ditto.
3	Ditto ...	Ausud Ali Khan 1*st* ...	* 5	0	0	Shahjehanpoor.
1	Camel Gunner ...	Sadoo Singh ...	* 5	0	0	Ellichpoor (with Wing).
		2nd Cavalry.				
1	Ressaidar ...	Wahid Ally Beg ...	25	0	0	Aurungabad.
7	Duffadar ...	Syed Hussen ...	*10	0	0	With 2nd Cavalry.
15	Trooper .	Ram Sing ...	3	8	0	Umballah.
29	Ditto	Bhowany Persaud ...	3	8	0	Aurungabad.
60	Ditto ...	Meer Goolam Ally ...	* 5	0	0	With 2nd Cavalry.
2	Ditto ...	Jawahair Sing .	* 5	0	0	Aurungabad.
2	Ditto ...	Oomerderaz Khan ...	3	8	0	With 2nd Cavalry.
32	Ditto ...	Ibrahim Khan ...	* 5	0	0	Ditto.
		3rd Cavalry.				
4	Ressaidar ...	Goolam Shaw Khan ...	*40	0	0	Shahjehanpoor, Cawnpoor Circle.
590	Ditto ...	Mahomed Deen Khan ...	25	0	0	Futtehgurh, Cawnpoor Circle.
32	Duffadar ...	Sheik Goolam Russool ...	6	0	0	With 3rd Cavalry.
30	Ditto ...	Mahomed Khan ..	*10	0	0	Delhi, Haupper Circle.
41	Ditto ...	Hajji Beg	6	0	0	Jaulnah.
577	Camel Gunner ...	Sheik Ally ...	* 5	0	0	With 3rd Cavalry.
85	Trooper ...	Nujmoodeen Khan ...	3	8	0	Ajmere, Gwalior Circle.
122	Ditto ..	Meer Goolam Abbass ...	3	8	0	Aurungabad.
161	Ditto ..	Jellal Khan ...	* 5	0	0	With 3rd Cavalry.
164	Ditto ...	Meer Rujjub Ali ...	3	8	0	Bolarum.
328	Ditto ...	Khajeh Mytab ...	* 5	0	0	Ditto.
343	Ditto ...	Sheik Mahomed Hossain ...	3	8	0	With 3rd Cavalry.
360	Ditto ...	Sheik Raheim ...	* 5	0	0	Mominabad.
369	Ditto ..	Jan Baz Khan .	3	8	0	Ditto.
500	Ditto .	Dowlut Khan ...	* 5	0	0	Aurungabad.
506	Ditto	Seid Mahomed Khan ...	3	8	0	Mominabad.
513	Ditto	Mahomed Huffeez ...	3	8	0	With 1st Cavalry.
515	Ditto ..	Bahadur Khan ...	3	8	0	Cawnpoor.

* Superior rate of pension for service exceeding 40 years.

Troop or Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.		Monthly stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		4th Cavalry.	*Rs. A. P.*	
1	Ressaidar	Sheik Shere Ali	25 0 0	Cawnpoor Circle.
1	Ditto	Hunnooman Sing	25 0 0	With 4th Cavalry.
2	Duffadar	Mirza Ahmed Beg	6 0 0	Ditto.
2	Ditto	Sheik Mugdoom Bux*	6 0 0	Meerut.
1	Trooper	Anwur Khan 1st	* 5 0 0	With 4th Cavalry.
6	Ditto	Sheik Sabur Hossain	3 8 0	Ditto.
7	Ditto	Ghoolam Ali Khan	3 8 0	Shahjehanpoor, Haupper Circle.
9	Ditto	Ismail Beg	3 8 0	Aurungabad.
3	Ditto	Sheik Moorad Bux	3 8 0	Ditto.
3	Ditto	Sheik Baboodeen	3 8 0	Ellichpoor.
12	Ditto	Saudut Khan	3 8 0	Bolarum.
1	Ditto	Hyath Khan	* 5 0 0	With 4th Cavalry.
2	Ditto	Mahomed Haneef	* 5 0 0	Bolarum.
2	Ditto	Syed Hussein	* 5 0 0	Aurungabad.
		No. 1 Light Field Horse Battery.		
79	Naique of Drivers	Ranjaram	4 2 1	Bolarum.
17	Private of Golundaz	Sheik Mahomed Ali	3 11 6	Hingolee.
		No. 4 Light Field Horse Battery.		
62	Havildar as Naique	Sew Bux Tewarry	5 6 0	Cawnpoor.
139	Do. do.	Seodial	5 6 0	Ditto.
115	Naique as Private	Ramdeen	3 11 6	Ditto.
144	Ditto	Sirdar Sing	3 11 6	Ditto.
155	Golundaz	Seolaul	3 11 6	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
87	Ditto	Sheik Dowlut	3 11 6	Aurungabad.
110	Ditto	Sheik Kurreem Bux	3 11 6	Ellichpoor.
162	Ditto	Munowur Khan	3 11 6	Ditto.
116	Syce Driver	Sheik Hossain Bux	2 14 3	Bolarum.
	Dooly Bearer	Chopoee	.....	To be discharged with a gratuity of six months' pay.
		Store Department, Aurungabad.		
2	Store Lascar	Dhondee	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
4	Ditto	Saiboo	3 4 11	Ditto.
5	Ditto	Ellapah	3 4 11	With 1st Infantry, H. C.
6	Ditto	Anthony	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
		1st Infantry.		
97	Jemadar	Jowaheer Sing	12 6 4	Hingolee.
151	Havildar	Motee Sing	5 12 7	Azimgurh, Dinapoor Circle.
314	Ditto	Bhojee Sing	5 12 7	Aurungabad
254	Ditto	Surdar Khan	5 12 7	Cawnpoor.
127	Ditto	Dhunneeram	5 12 7	Ditto.
274	Ditto	Sewgoollam	5 12 7	Benares.
625	Fifer	Ellah	4 2 1	Hingolee.
27	Private	Balloo	3 4 11	Bolarum.
88	Ditto	Deengoor	3 4 11	With 1st Infantry
162	Ditto	Chundeedeen	3 4 11	Cawnpore.
163	Ditto	Owsayree	3 4 11	Bolarum.
171	Ditto	Rambux Sing	3 4 11	Ditto.
175	Ditto	Syed Hossain	3 4 11	Hingolee.
179	Ditto	Kamtanoth	3 4 11	Ditto.
180	Ditto	Oree	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
181	Ditto	Goordyall	3 4 11	Benares, Dinapoor Circle.

* Superior rate of pension for service exceeding 40 years

Troop or Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.		Monthly stipend.			Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		1st Infantry,—concluded.	*Rs.*	*A.*	*P.*	
197	Private ..	Mattadeen	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
208	Ditto .	Munsaram	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
229	Ditto ...	Chundeepersaud ...	3	4	11	Ellichpoor.
237	Ditto ...	Gungadeen ...	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
285	Ditto ...	Eukutram ...	3	4	11	Bolarum.
288	Ditto ..	Sewdeen ...	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
374	Ditto ..	Kaleeka Sing ...	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
382	Ditto ...	Purrum Sook ...	3	4	11	Hingolee.
398	Ditto ...	Gunnase ..	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
436	Ditto ...	Sewsunker ...	3	4	11	Ditto.
459	Ditto ..	Oojagur ...	3	4	11	Ditto.
476	Ditto .	Nohur ...	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
478	Ditto ...	Sheik Curreem ...	3	4	11	Aurungabad.
522	Ditto .	Rumzan Khan ...	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
542	Ditto	Heera Laul ...	3	4	11	Ditto.
547	Ditto ...	Emom Khan ...	3	4	11	Bolarum.
560	Ditto	Tharah ..	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
573	Ditto ...	Sheik Allee ...	3	4	11	Bolarum.
579	Ditto ..	Owsayree ...	3	4	11	Hingolee.
612	Ditto ..	Ausaram ...	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
631	Ditto	Raheem Beg ...	3	4	11	Hingolee.
658	Ditto .	Pame Sing ...	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
		2nd Infantry.				
396	Havildar ..	Joorakhim ..	5	12	7	Cawnpoor.
403	Private ...	Dabeedeen ..	3	4	11	Ditto
450	Ditto ...	Issreedial Sing ...	3	4	11	Benares, Dinapoor Circle.
507	Ditto ...	Seobuccus ...	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
526	Ditto ...	Sheik Moodar ...	3	4	11	Hingolee.
624	Ditto ...	Seodeen ...	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
641	Ditto ...	Prethy Sing ...	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
661	Ditto ...	Seoumber Sing ...	3	4	11	Benares, Dinapoor Circle.
692	Ditto .	Dabeedeen ...	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
702	Ditto ...	Paupiah ...	3	4	11	Bolarum.
716	Ditto ..	Lallah ...	3	4	11	Cawnpoor.
977	Ditto ...	Chundeedeen ...	3	4	11	Ditto.
1048	Ditto	Mukkah ...	3	4	11	Ditto.
1058	Ditto ..	Joowahur ...	3	4	11	Ditto.
1251	Ditto	Sheik Darum ...	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
660	Ditto ...	Seethul ...	3	4	11	Ditto.
1017	Ditto	Sheik Emom ...	3	4	11	With 2nd Infantry.
1083	Ditto ...	Gowrie Sunker ..	3	4	11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
		3rd Infantry.				
194	Subadar Major ...	Kasseeram Pouday ..	20	10	7	Bissumbeepoor, Dinapoor Circle.
172	Subadar as Jemadar	Lutchmon Pouday ...	12	6	4	Koojakolapoor, Cawnpoor Circle.
87	Do. do. ...	Andrew ...	12	6	4	Hingolee.
380	Jemdr. as Havildar	Chuttoo ..	5	12	7	Ellichpoor.
387	Do. do. ..	Sheik Ally ...	5	12	7	Nulgonda, Bolarum.
307	Do. do. ...	Goordeen ...	5	12	7	Ellichpoor.
250	Havildar ...	Sheik Survur ...	5	12	7	Ditto.
373	Ditto ...	Bastion ...	5	12	7	Aurungabad.
185	Naique ...	Ramroo ...	4	15	4	With 3rd Infantry.
506	Drummer ...	Sheik Jumal Homed ..	4	2	1	Aurungabad.
300	Private ...	Davee Misser ...	3	4	11	Hingolee.
441	Ditto ...	Surroo ...	3	4	11	Ellichpoor.
482	Ditto ..	Assailoo ...	3	4	11	Ditto.
593	Ditto ...	Myeeb Sing ...	3	4	11	Goorayhur, Dinapoor Circle.
617	Ditto ..	Sheik Ballay ...	3	4	11	Puthree Hingolee.
335	Ditto ...	Ramdeen ...	3	4	11	Cawnpoor Circle.
341	Ditto ...	Sheik Moortajah ...	3	4	11	Hingolee.

Troop or Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.		Monthly stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		3rd Infantry,—concluded.		
349	Private	Sewbuccus	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
378	Ditto	Abdool Nubbee	3 4 11	Nulgondah, Bolarum.
437	Ditto	Bowaneedeen Tewaree	3 4 11	Doobaypoor, Cawnpoor Circle.
446	Ditto	Pirthee	3 4 11	Poorwah, Cawnpoor Circle.
480	Ditto	Hunmunthoo	3 4 11	Hingolee (Nirmul).
490	Ditto	Elluppah	3 4 11	Oomrawuttee.
381	Ditto	Autchee	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
598	Ditto	Ramsahy Tewarry	3 4 11	Hingolee.
417	Ditto	Heerelaul	3 4 11	Cawnpoor.
356	Ditto	Byznath Tewarry	3 4 11	Cawnpoor Circle.
469	Ditto	Dowla Gola	3 4 11	Ditto
543	Ditto	Doorgah	3 4 11	Ditto
612	Ditto	Isstee	3 4 11	Putrotee, Hoossungabad.
		4th Infantry.		
14	Private	Limbahjee	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
132	Ditto	Sheik Rahjay	3 4 11	Bolarum.
160	Ditto	Bissasur Sing	3 4 11	Benares, Dinapoor Circle.
		5th Infantry.		
135	Havildar	Subsook	5 12 7	Cawnpoor.
270	Ditto	Peerkhan	5 12 7	Ditto.
1022	Ditto	Syud Meer	5 12 7	With 5th Infantry.
306	Naique	Mohun	4 15 4	Lucknow.
468	Ditto	Kalleedeen	4 15 4	Benares, Dinapoor Circle.
625	Ditto	Munbode	4 15 4	Lucknow.
184	Private	Jowahir	3 4 11	Cawnpoor.
221	Ditto	Seetul Sing	3 4 11	Lucknow.
282	Ditto	Gyadeen	3 4 11	Hingolee.
301	Ditto	Sheik Peer Bux	3 4 11	With 5th Infantry.
361	Ditto	Bhowanny Sing	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
396	Ditto	Sutwajee	3 4 11	With 5th Infantry.
400	Ditto	Ramsahoy	3 4 11	Cawnpoor.
406	Ditto	Gujjadhur	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
443	Ditto	Mohunlall	3 4 11	Benares, Dinapoor Circle.
475	Ditto	Seopersaud	3 4 11	Cawnpoor.
476	Ditto	Gunness	3 4 11	Lucknow.
477	Ditto	Neeamuth Khan	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
503	Ditto	Nahnoo	3 4 11	Lucknow.
511	Ditto	Davoo Surren	3 4 11	Benares.
523	Ditto	Bhowanydeen	3 4 11	Ditto.
553	Ditto	Sheik Homed	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
555	Ditto	Gunnase	3 4 11	Ditto.
559	Ditto	Myhaees Sing	3 4 11	Azimghur, Dinapoor Circle.
566	Ditto	Bhyroo Tewaree	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
567	Ditto	Dabeedeen	3 4 11	Cawnpoor.
572	Ditto	Sheik Bawker	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
599	Ditto	Myahjee	3 4 11	Ditto.
608	Ditto	Padrew	3 4 11	Ditto.
617	Ditto	Casseedeen	3 4 11	Cawnpoor.
620	Ditto	Dabeedeen	3 4 11	Lucknow.
622	Ditto	Phoorsuth	3 4 11	Ditto.
		6th Infantry.		
124	Subadar Major as Jemadar	Jorovur	12 6 4	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
456	Drummer	Simon Matthew	4 2 1	With 6th Infantry.
177	Fifer	Narrainjee	4 2 1	Ditto.
267	Private	Seopal Sing	3 4 11	Hingolee.

Troop or Regimental Number.	Rank and Names.			Monthly stipend.	Where permitted to reside and draw stipend.
		6th Infantry,—concluded.		*Rs. A. P.*	
328	Private	...	Nunda ...	3 4 11	Lucknow.
401	Ditto	...	Sheik Kalloo ...	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
423	Ditto	...	Chundeedeen ...	3 4 11	Lucknow.
429	Ditto	...	Kalkah Tewarree ...	3 4 11	Ditto.
430	Ditto	...	Jawlaul ...	3 4 11	Ditto.
455	Ditto	...	Beekahjee ...	3 4 11	Aurungabad.
471	Ditto	...	Dowlut Sing ...	3 4 11	Cawnpoor.
480	Ditto	...	Kuddoojee ...	3 4 11	With 6th Infantry.
481	Ditto	...	Jowhir Tewaree ...	3 4 11	Lucknow.
514	Ditto	...	Syed Emaum ...	3 4 11	Jaulnah.
524	Ditto	...	Bhowanneedeen ...	3 4 11	Hoossunghabad.
534	Ditto	...	Seodeen ...	3 4 11	Benares, Dinapoor Circle.
540	Ditto	...	Neeyamut Khan ...	3 4 11	Ellichpoor.
556	Ditto	...	Khundir ...	3 4 11	Lucknow, Cawnpoor Circle.
624	Ditto	...	Doolum ...	3 4 11	Cawnpoor.
626	Ditto	...	Gunnaise ...	3 4 11	Benares.
668	Ditto	...	Bindah Sing ...	3 4 11	Lucknow.
966	Ditto	...	Sheik Chand ...	3 4 11	Jaulnah.
979	Ditto	...	Hunmunthoo ...	3 4 11	With 6th Infantry.
982	Ditto	...	Elluppah ...	3 4 11	Ditto.
1009	Ditto	...	Yenkuttee ...	3 4 11	Ditto.
1010	Ditto	...	Juggoonath Sookul ...	3 4 11	Lucknow.
1013	Ditto	...	Sheik Jaffer Mahomed ...	3 4 11	Jaulnah.

No. 542 *of* 1866.—Apothecary John McClatchey, of the subordinate Medical Department, is advanced to the grade of Senior Apothecary, with the advantages authorized in G. G. O. No. 7 of the 2nd January 1846, with effect from the 14th April 1866, *vice* Senior Apothecary C. Hayes, deceased.

The 19th June 1866.

No. 543 *of* 1866.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 1st May 1866, page 2700, is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE,
The 30th April 1866.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to, and promotions in the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain :

Captain (Brevet Major) Bendyshe Walton, 38th Foot, dated 8th April 1859.

To be Lieutenants :

Lieutenant George Young, late 66th Native Infantry, dated 22nd April 1860.

Cornet William Alexander Lawrence, 21st Hussars, dated 20th December 1864.

* * * *

No. 544 *of* 1866.—The services of Lieutenant F. E. Wiggens, of the General List, Infantry, Quarter Master, 7th Regiment, Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The 20th June 1866.

No. 545 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's service, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India, as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Serjeant Major John Hurcum, of the Unattached List.

No. 546 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed five years' service as Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Clauses 8 and 10 of the Royal Warrant dated 31st January 1859, published in G. G. O. No. 740, dated 20th May 1859 :—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army :

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Arthur Barwell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh Division	14th November 1865.

No. 547 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer having completed five years' service as Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the operation of Clause 8 of the Royal

Warrant dated 31st January 1859, published in G. G. O. No. 740, dated 20th May 1859:—

BREVET.

To be Colonel in the Army:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, C. B., V. C., Bengal Cavalry...	15th February 1866.

No. 548 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer was permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Captain David Simson Buist, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 37th Native Infantry	For two years, with effect from 24th May 1866—the date of his departure on S. S. *Nemesis*.

The 21*st June* 1866.

No. 549 *of* 1866.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the Commissioned Grades of the Commissariat Department:—

Major T. W. Holland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class ... ... Captain W. D. Hogg, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class	From 3rd April 1866, and until further orders, *vice* Major W. Briggs, Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, proceeded on leave to the Hills.
Major R. D. Macpherson, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissary General... Major G. S. Macbean, Assistant Commissary General 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ... . Major J. Leven, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class .. .. Captain J. Graham, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ... Lieutenant-Colonel A. Macqueen, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class ... ... Lieutenant W. G. Smith, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class	From 15th April 1866, during the absence on sick leave to the Hills of Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Wroughton, Deputy Commissary General, or until further orders.
Major A. D. Dickens, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ... ... Major C. S. W. Ogilvie, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class ... ... Captain S. Chalmers, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, and acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class ... ... Captain J. V. Hunt, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class... Captain A. W. Montagu, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class	From 24th April 1866, during the absence on sick leave to Europe of Major J. I. Willes, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, or until further orders.
Major J. S. Dunbar, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class... Captain H. D. E. W. Chester, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class	From 1st May 1866 and until further orders, *vice* Major T. W. Holland, Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, proceeded on leave to the Hills.

No. 550 *of* 1866.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 109, dated 16th May 1866, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*,—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Showers, per Steamer 20th April.

Major A. O. Wood, *vid* the Cape.

Major J. Sykes.

Lieutenant F. Currie.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.*,—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. P. Lloyd	3 months.
Major T. A. Corbett ... Captain D. C. S. L. Carnegie Lieutenant H. Goschen ... Do. J. M. Glubb ...	6 months.
Surgeon N. J. Grant ... Assistant Surgeon D. B. Daly, M. D. ...	4 months.
Assistant Surgeon J. C. Annesley	6 months.

3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, *viz.*,—

Major W. T. Baker, from the 19th March 1866.

Deputy Inspecter General of Hospitals J. Macpherson, from the 29th March 1866.

4. Lieutenant E. H. Willock, of the Cavalry, has been permitted to resign the service from 14th April 1866.

No. 551 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's service, is permitted to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension :—

Serjeant W. Brown, A Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

No. 552 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
Assam Local Artillery ...	Jemadar Salikram Sing	Subadar ...	9th August 1865	Narian Dutt, invalided.
	Havildar Polukdaree Sing	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Salikram Sing, promoted.
8th Bengal Cavalry ...	Ressaidar Woordie Major Gyahzoodeen Khan	Ressaldar ...	1st May 1866	Shekh Neaz Ali, invalided.
	Naib Ressaldar Mahomed Wullee Khan	Ressaidar ...	Ditto ...	Hoossain Khan, invalided.
	Jemadar Shumsoodeen Khan	Woordie Major	Ditto ...	Gyahzoodeen Khan, promoted.
	Kote Duffadar Myboob Khan	Jemadar ...	Ditto ...	Shumsoodeen Khan, promoted.
39th (The Allyghur) Regiment of Native Infantry ...	Havildar Sewdaun Sing	Jemadar ...	28th Sept. 1865	Dull Sing, deceased.

H. K. Burne, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 175.

Military.

Simla, the 16*th June*, 1866.

Notification—Dr. J. P. Walker is nominated a Member of the Committee* appointed at Roorkee to report on the best methods for cooling and ventilating barracks and other public buildings, *vice* Dr. R. S. O. Thring.

* *Vide* Public Works Department General Order, Nos. 198 and 252 of 1865.

No. 176.

Establishment.

The 18*th June* 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. E. Hickmott, temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade, with retrospective effect from the 15th November 1862.

No. 177.

The 19*th June* 1866.

Mr. C. Ashton, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, Rajpootana Circle, is permitted to resign his situation in the Public Works Accounts Department.

No. 178.

The 21*st June* 1866.

Mr. J. H. Dennison, Assistant Superintendent, Transport and Supply Department, Upper Godavery Works, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate temporarily, as Superintendent of that Department, with effect from the 26th May 1866.

No. 179.

Mr. E. W. Clementson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from British Burmah to Bengal.

No. 180.

The permanent appointment of Mr. W. H. Dunn, temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, British Burmah, in that grade will have effect from 27th January 1864.

No. 181.

In continuation of Notification No. 139 of the 9th May, Mr. R. A. Butterfield, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1866.

RAILWAY.

The 22nd June 1866.

Erratum.—For the last line of paragraph 18 of Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 555-559R. of 13th June 1866, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 16th June 1866, read—*the 1st October next—as advertised in the public papers.*

C. H. DICKENS, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Topographical Survey of India.

No. 73.

Mussoorie, the 14th June 1866.

Mr. G. McCarthy, 3rd Class Sub-Assistant, has been permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment from the afternoon of the 15th instant.

J. T. WALKER, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. E.,
Offg. Surveyor Genl. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

One-half of a Government Currency Note for Rupees 100, of the Lahore Circle, No. A30—31497. A suitable reward will be given for recovery of the lost half. Payment of it has been stopped at the Office of the Paper Currency.

Address—

REVD. JOHN TAYLOR,
Sealkote.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 14567, dated 31st March 1836, of 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rupees 500, endorsed to Baboo Ramessur Roy Chowdry, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and of interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

RAMESSUR ROY CHOWDRY.

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, Limited.

The Eighth Half-Yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at this Company's Office, Old Court House Street, on Wednesday, the 27th June, at 4 P. M., at which the accounts of the twelve months ending the 28th February last, will be submitted, and a dividend declared.

By Order of the Directors,

DAVID CALDER,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

Lost in transit by Post between Boolundshuhur and Howrah, the undermentioned left-hand halves of Currency Notes of the Allahabad Circle, *viz.*,—

No. A26—12223, for Rupees	...	20	0	0
„ A26—12792, for „	...	20	0	0
„ A13—84411, for „	...	100	0	0

Application for payment has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of Currency, Allahabad Circle.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR, *The 18th June* 1866. } H. B. WEBSTER, *Civil Service.*

POSTAL NOTICE.

From the 1st proximo letters posted in India, addressed to the French Colony of New Caledonia, may be sent at the option of the senders either unpaid or paid, and will be subject to the rates of postage to which they would be liable, if addressed to France, according to the following Table:—

	Rs.	*A.*	*P.*
A letter not exceeding in weight ¼ oz...	0	5	4
Above ¼ oz., and not exceeding ½ oz....	0	10	8
Above ½ oz., and not exceeding ¾ oz. ...	1	0	0

and so on, adding a single rate of postage, annas 5 pies 4, for every additional quarter ounce, or fraction of a quarter ounce.

SIMLA, *The 22nd June* 1866. } H. B. RIDDELL, *Director General of the Post Office of India.*

N. B.—The above rates include Indian Inland Postage.

2. Postage, if prepaid, must be paid by means of Stamps attached to the letter on the side on which the address is written.

3. Unpaid letters received in India will be charged at the rate of annas 8 pies 8 per quarter ounce.

4. Prepaid letters may be registered—double postage being prepaid in Stamps. No separate Registration Fee will be levied.

Care should be taken to endorse "By French Post," on letters sent under this Notice.

Inland Indian Postage must be prepaid on Newspapers and Printed Papers addressed to the abovenamed Colony.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.

Balance of Bullion under assay, or remaining to be assayed, on the morning of the 1st June 1866 ...	12,97,760
1st June 1866, tendered ...	.....
	12,97,760
Certificates issued	3,76,556
Balance	9,21,204
2nd June 1866, tendered ...	.....
	9,21,204
Certificates issued	3,89,531
Balance	5,31,673
4th June 1866, tendered ...	64,700
	5,96,373
Certificates issued	3,12,544
Balance	2,83,829
5th June 1866, tendered ...	2,48,289
	5,32,118
Certificates issued	2,19,614
Balance	3,12,504
6th June 1866, tendered ...	1,39,902
	4,52,406
Certificates issued	14,040
Balance	4,38,366
7th June 1866, tendered ...	3,90,207
	8,28,573
Certificates issued	.....
Balance	8,28,573
8th June 1866, tendered ...	1,46,290
	9,74,863
Certificates issued	2,018
Balance	9,72,845
9th June 1866, tendered ...	87,275
	10,60,120
Certificates issued	98,385
Balance	9,61,735
Deduct difference in value between tender and certificate ...	1,473
Balance of Bullion under assay, or remaining to be assayed	9,60,262
Note.—Value of silver remaining for coinage at end of week, and appertaining to the Mint Balance ...	91,19,856
Not assayed	9,60,262
	1,00,80,118
Deduct value of silver appertaining to the Currency Department ...	42,00,000
Total ...	58,80,118

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 11th June 1866.* } H. BALLARD, *Offg. Mint Master.*

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.

Balance of Bullion under assay, or remaining to be assayed, on the morning of the 11th June 1866 ...	9,60,262
11th June 1866, tendered ...	34,369
	9,94,631
Certificates issued	2,00,368
Balance	7,94,263
12th June 1866, tendered ...	68,989
	8,63,252
Certificates issued	2,17,332
Balance	6,45,920
13th June 1866, tendered ...	6,429
	6,52,349
Certificates issued	1,99,540
Balance	4,52,809
14th June 1866, tendered ...	.....
	4,52,809
Certificates issued	2,18,681
Balance	2,34,128
15th June 1866, tendered ...	26,016
	2,60,144
Certificates issued	1,79,221
Balance	80,923
16th June 1866, tendered ...	51,113
	1,32,036
Certificates issued	39,080
Balance	92,956
Add difference in value between tender and certificates	1,119
Balance of Bullion under assay, or remaining to be assayed	94,075
Note.—Value of silver remaining for coinage at end of week, and appertaining to the Mint Balance ...	87,29,240
Not assayed	94,075
	88,23,315
Deduct value of silver appertaining to the Currency Department ...	60,00,000
Total ...	28,23,315

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 18th June 1866.* } H. BALLARD, *Offg. Mint-Master.*

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, transferred back to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal, on the 7th June 1866.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loan of 1824-25.	4 per cent. Loan of 1828-29.	4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33.	4 per cent. Loan of 1835-36.	4 per cent. Loan of 1842-43.	4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55.	4 per cent. Loan Transfer of 1865.	4½ per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5 per cent. P W. Loan of 1854-55.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	5½ per cent. Loan of 1859-60.	TOTAL AMOUNT.
Balance of 21st May 1866	6,100	50,133	320	24,46,827	24,05,200	1,07,09,200	80,38,200	18,41,900	16,000	39,31,700	4,96,37,400	2,98,01,000	10,88,83,980
Add—													
Amount enfaced at Madras, between 22nd May and 7th June 1866 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000	40,500	1,400	.....	2,000	30,500	22,000	1,13,400
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 22nd May and 7th June 1866 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	16,500	1,00,000	1,20,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 22nd May and 7th June 1866... ...	.....	.....	.....	11,840	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	3,500	3,27,100	3,24,700	6,68,140
TOTAL ...	6,100	50,133	320	24,58,667	24,05,200	1,07,27,200	80,78,700	18,43,300	16,000	39,41,200	5,00,11,500	3,02,47,700	10,97,86,020
Deduct—													
Amount written off in the London Registers	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	2,000	1,08,000	5,000	.....	3,500	5,26,900	1,02,600	7,48,500
Balance on 7th June 1866	6,100	50,133	320	24,58,667	24,04,700	1,07,25,200	79,70,700	18,38,300	16,000	39,37,700	4,94,84,600	3,01,45,100	10,90,37,520

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
7th June 1866.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LOST

In transit by Post from Jetwarpore, Tirhoot, to Hazareebaugh, half of a 50-Rupee Currency Note No. A24—04939,—payment has been stopped at the Bank. Any information, to be addressed to R. H., care of the Publisher, *Gazette of India.*

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1866 and In the Matter of the Agra and Masterman's Bank "Limited."

Notice is hereby given that by an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction dated the Fifteenth day of June instant made upon the Petition of the Agra and Masterman's Bank Limited by Frederick Addington Goodenough and James Hamilton Robinson the acting Calcutta Directors and Samuel Cochrane the Officiating Manager of the Calcutta Branch of the said Bank: It was Ordered that the affairs of the Calcutta Branch of the said Bank be wound up by the said Court: And Notice is hereby further given that by another Order of the said Court made in this matter on the said Fifteenth day of June instant it was Ordered that the said Samuel Cochrane be appointed provisionally Liquidator of the said Calcutta Branch of the said Bank.

Dated this 18th day of June 1866.

STACK, COLLIS & MIRFIELD,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

ERRATUM.

In paragraph 2 of the Postal Notice dated 6th instant, regarding the rates of Postage on letters between India, Denmark, Sweeden and Norway, the additional French rate per half ounce on letters sent to those countries, *viâ* Marseilles, through Great Britain, should be 2 annas 8 pie, not 2 annas.

H. B. RIDDELL,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA, *The 22nd June* 1865.

NOTICE.

The Exchange Department of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency will be moved from the Mint to the Treasury Buildings, on Friday, the 25th instant.

It is requested that all correspondence regarding the stoppage or loss of Notes, may be made to the Assistant Commissioner, Currency Department, Treasury Buildings.

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 18th May* 1866.

J. A. BALLARD,
Offg. Head Commissioner.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regardin[illegible] that Station.
ments, &c., should [illegible]

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OF

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OF THE

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SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

BY

W. S. SETON-KARR, C. S.,

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Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

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On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

Printed and Publ... nment Press, Simla.

No. 23.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Traffic Returns, Punjab Railway.

Quarterly Abstract of Comparative Returns of Traffic on the Punjab Railway (in continuation of Abstract published in "Supplement to the Gazette of India" dated 17th February 1866).

Week ending	Receipt in 1866.	Receipt in 1865.
Length open 253 Miles in 1866, and 45 Miles in 1865.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
7th January	17,171	3,180
14th ditto	16,377	2,539
21st ditto	24,236	2,989
28th ditto	27,981	3,092
4th February	25,424	3,231
11th ditto	13,989	2,949
18th ditto	20,844	3,437
25th ditto	22,587	3,734
4th March	25,309	3,501
11th ditto	23,511	4,176
18th ditto	25,610	4,188
25th ditto	29,647	3,780
1st April	31,101	6,053
Total Receipts	3,03,796	16,852
Averages, Weekly	23,369	3,604
Averages, Weekly, per mile open	92	80

Printed and Published for the Government of India by E. M. KINGHAM, *at the Government Press, Simla.*

No. 26.

The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE.

Simla, the 21st June 1866.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India; for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

A Bill to transfer to the Government of India certain securities and monies deposited in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay and in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, and the proceeds of certain estates in the charge of the Administrator General of Bengal.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain securities and sums of money deposited in the High Courts of Judicature at Fort William, Madras and Bombay and in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, in the course of suits in the said Courts or in the late Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and now or hereafter appearing to have been in such deposit for a period of twenty years or upwards, without any claim thereto having been made and allowed during that period, should be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the general purposes of Government: And whereas it is also expedient that the net proceeds of all estates administered under the orders of the said Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, or in the official charge of the Administrator General of Bengal, and now or hereafter appearing from the official books and accounts to have been in official custody for a period of fifteen years or upwards, without any claim thereto having been made and allowed during that period, should be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the purposes aforesaid; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Monies deposited in High Courts and Supreme Court, Straits Settlement, and unclaimed for twenty years, to be transferred to Government.

1. All securities and sums of money deposited in the said High Courts or Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, or any of them, in the course of suits in any of the said Courts or of the late Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and now or hereafter appearing to have been in such deposit for a period of twenty years or upwards, without any claim thereto having been made and allowed during that period, shall be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the general purposes of Government.

Proceeds of estates administered under order of Supreme Court, Straits Settlement, or in charge of Administrator General of Bengal, and unclaimed for fifteen years, to be transferred to Government.

2. The net proceeds of all estates administered under the orders of the said Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, or in the official charge of the Administrator General of Bengal, and now or hereafter appearing from the official books and accounts to have been in official custody for a period of fifteen years or upwards, without any claim thereto having been made and allowed during that period, shall be transferred and paid to the Government of India for the general purposes of Government.

Transfer not to be made pending suits.

3. Nothing in this Act shall authorize any transfer or payment of any such securities, sums of money or proceeds as aforesaid, pending any suit already instituted or which shall hereafter be instituted in respect thereof.

Repayment on subsequent establishment of claim.

4. If any claim shall hereafter be made to any part of the securities, monies or proceeds, which shall be transferred and paid to the Government of India under the provisions of this Act, and if such claim shall, in the case of securities and monies transferred and paid under the first Section of this Act, be established to the satisfaction of the High Court or Supreme Court, as the case may be, from which the transfer shall have been made, and, in the case of

proceeds transferred and paid under the second Section of this Act by order of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, be established to the satisfaction of the same Court, and, in the case of proceeds transferred and paid under the same Section by the Administrator General of Bengal for the time being, be established to the satisfaction of the said Administrator General and the Accountant General to the Government of Bengal respectively, the Government of India shall pay to the claimant the amount of the principal so transferred and paid as aforesaid, or so much thereof as shall appear to be due to the claimant. If any such last-mentioned claim shall not be established to the satisfaction of the said Administrator General and Accountant General, the claimant may apply by petition to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, on its original side, against the Government of India and the Administrator General of Bengal for the time being, and after taking evidence, either orally or on affidavit in a summary way, as the said Court shall think fit, the said Court shall make such order on the petition for the payment of such portion of the principal sum as justice shall require, and such order shall be binding on all parties to the suit.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Sums amounting to nearly Rupees 6,70,000 in Government Securities and cash, are now in the High Courts of the three Presidency towns, deposited in the course of suits instituted in the late Supreme Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. There are also funds deposited under similar circumstances in the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement. These sums have been unclaimed for more than twenty years. The proceeds of certain estates administered by order of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlement, have also been unclaimed for a period of fifteen years.

The object of this Bill is to transfer these sums to the Government of India for the general purposes of Government, subject to any claims which may hereafter be established to the satisfaction of the Court from which the transfer shall have been made.

The present opportunity has been taken to remedy a defect in the existing law regarding unclaimed estates in the hands of the Administrator General of Bengal. All estates administered by the Administrators General of Madras and Bombay, which may be unclaimed for more than fifteen years, are, under Act No. VIII of 1855, Section 51, credited to the general revenues, subject to any claim thereto being afterwards established. But there is no provision of the kind with regard to estates coming into the official charge of the Administrator General of Bengal, subsequent to the passing of that Act.

SIMLA,
The 19th June 1866. } W. N. MASSEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

The 4th June 1866.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 19th of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations:—

A Bill to legalize Horse-racing in India.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to exempt certain transactions connected with horse-racing from the operation of Act No. XXI of 1848 *(for avoiding wagers)*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Subscriptions or agreements to subscribe to plates, &c., may be lawful notwithstanding Act No. XXI of 1848.

1. No subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, made or entered into after the passing of this Act, for or toward any plate, prize, or sum of money, of the value or amount of five hundred Rupees or upwards, to be awarded to the winner or winners of any horse-race, shall be deemed unlawful by reason of anything contained in the said Act No. XXI of 1848.

Nothing in this Act to legalize lotteries.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to legalize any transaction connected with horse-racing to which the provisions of Act No. V of 1844 *(for the suppression of all lotteries not authorized by Government)*, apply.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to assimilate the law of India on the subject of horse-racing to the law of England.

Statute 8 & 9 Vic., cap. 109, section 18, provides that all contracts and agreements by way of gaming or wagering shall be null and void, and that no money deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event upon which any wager shall have been made, shall be recoverable. The section, however, contains a proviso that this enactment shall not apply to any subscription or agreement to subscribe for any plate, &c., to be awarded to the winner of any lawful game. There is no doubt that, under Statute 18 Geo. 2, cap. 34, section 11, horse-racing for a prize worth £50 or upwards, is a lawful game within the meaning of the former Statute.

The first section of the Indian Act No. XXI of 1848, is copied from the section above recited; but it omits the proviso. Hence the Calcutta Turf Club has urgently represented to the Government that in India dishonourable persons evade with impunity promises to subscribe to prizes and stakes. The present Bill, which is modelled on the proviso above referred to, accordingly enacts that no subscription or contribution, or agreement to subscribe or contribute, for or toward any plate, prize or sum of money of the value or amount of Rupees 500 or upwards, to be awarded to the winners or winner of any horse-race, shall be deemed unlawful by reason of anything contained in Act No. XXI of 1848. There is

also a section, suggested by the case of *Gatty* v. *Field*, 9 Q. B. 431, declaring that nothing contained in the Bill shall be deemed to legalize transactions connected with horse-racing which are obnoxious to the provisions of the Lottery Act (No. V of 1844).

SIMLA,
The 29th May 1866. } H. S. MAINE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Dept. (Legislative).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2095.

Simla, the 22nd June 1866.

Notifications.—Doctor J. Ellis, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Sultanpore, is appointed to the visiting Civil medical charge of Pertabgurh, as a temporary arrangement, and in addition to his other duties.

No. 2099.

Mr. J. T. Crawford, C. S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, at Fyzabad, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, described in Section 22, Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 2101.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 11 of 1866, dated the 16th of May, is published for general information :—

ECCLESIASTICAL. INDIA OFFICE;
No. 11. *London, the 16th May* 1866.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have considered in Council your letter dated 28th February (No. 3) 1866, forwarding a renewed recommendation from the Bishop of Calcutta, that Chaplains who have served their full time shall be allowed to retire at once on the pension to which they are entitled by the existing rules; the right being reserved to them of drawing the increased rate of pension prospectively sanctioned whenever that scale shall come into operation by the vacation of one of the Senior Chaplaincies.

2. There is considerable force in the considerations urged by the Bishop in support of his request, and in compliance with your earnest recommendation, I sanction the proposed concession.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) DE GREY AND RIPON.

No. 2218.

The 25th June 1866.

Mr. W. Thaine, a Junior Civil Servant, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rupees 800.

No. 2219.

The Honorable Sumbhoo Nath Pundit, Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, availed himself, on the 4th June, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 1589 of the 6th idem.

No. 2221.

Mr. J. Burton, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Oudh, returned from the two months' privilege leave granted to him in G. O. No. 3190, dated 31st March last, and resumed charge of the Durriabad District on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

No. 2223.

Captain E. Hill, District Superintendent of Police, Oudh, resumed charge of the Roy Bareilly District Police on the morning of the 10th instant.

No. 2277.

The 28th June 1866.

Mr. J. Adamson, Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Tharrawaddie Division of British Burmah, is invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, described in Chapter 2, Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

No. 2279.

The following Notice received from the Government of Ceylon, is published for general information :—

"Notice is hereby given that, on and after the 1st of September next, during the erection of a Second Order Dioptric Light on the Clock Tower, a temporary Light will be exhibited on the old Lighthouse near the Flag Staff, at an elevation of 90 feet above the Sea.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
COLOMBO;
The 9th May 1866. } JAMES DONNAN,
Master Attendant."

No. 2285.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 901, dated 16th May, for the date of Lieutenant Dummler's joining the Great Trigonometrical Survey, read *9th March* instead of *9th April.*

No. 2287.

Notifications.—In continuation of the Notification issued from the Foreign Department, No. 447, dated the 28th October 1862, the Governor

General in Council is pleased to authorize the extension of Act VIII., 1859, as amended by Acts XXIII., 1861, and IX., 1863, to the Bijairagogurh District of the Central Provinces, in the modified form in which it has been introduced into the Province of Oudh, as notified in General Order, Foreign Department, dated 6th August 1861, No. 4325.

No. 2288.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act V. of 1861 to the District of Bijairagogurh in the Central Provinces, and under Section 46, to direct that the provisions of the Act be carried into effect in that District.

No. 2290.

Mr. William Markby, Barrister-at-Law, assumed his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

No. 2292.

The services of Mr. F. A. B. Glover are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th instant.

No. 2296.

Major C. G. H. Coote, Superintendent of Police, Tavoy District, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 21st May 1866.

E. C. Bayley,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 674.

Political.

Simla, the 28th June 1866.

Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Rajah Bahadoor" on Rajah Bhageeruthee Mohendro of Killah Dhenkanal in the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack.

No. 986.

Genlral.

The 27th June 1866.

Leaves.—Moung Doot, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, 5th Grade, attached to the Tenasserim Division of British Burmah, obtained leave of absence on medical certificate from the 1st February to the 11th March 1866 inclusive, making over charge of the current duties of his Office to his Court writer, Moung Myat Min.

No. 988.

Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Mr. H. Read, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh in the Central Provinces, with effect from the 8th instant.

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, Assistant Commissioner, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Dumoh during Mr. Read's absence.

No. 990.

Appointment.—Mr. J. Treacy, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, and Magistrate of the town of Moulmein, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. J. Fallon, with effect from the 14th ultimo.

W. Muir,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 1144.

Simla, the 23rd June 1866.

Notifications.—Under the provisions of Section 7 of Act X. of 1862, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the use of the share transfer adhesive Stamps on Transfer Deeds under Act X. of 1866.

No. 1180.

The 26th June 1866.

Under the provisions of Section 12 of Act VI. of 1863, and in the exercise of the power and authority therein reserved, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare the Ports of His Highness the Guikwar, the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, and the Nawab of Cambay, to be British Indian Ports for the purposes of Section 18, Section 141, and Sections 149 to 160 of the same Act, in so far as the said Sections or any of them are capable of being applied with respect to such Ports.

E. H. Lushington,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June 1866.

No. 553 *of* 1866.—With the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief, the following transfers are made:—Surgeon A. C. C. DeRenzy, from the 4th Regiment, Sikh Infantry, to the 10th Native Infantry; and Assistant Surgeon G. Thomson, from the latter to the former Corps.

No. 554 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Lieutenant Henry Doveton, of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Public Works Department... ...	For four months, under the new Regulations, without pay.

The 25th June 1866.

No. 555 *of* 1866.—The Station of Morar is to be added to those named in the 2nd paragraph of G. G. O. No. 763 of the 4th August 1865, in which a special additional office allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem is allowed to the Major of Brigade.

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 556 *of* 1866.—Lieutenant Christopher George Cautley, of the General List, Cavalry, an Assistant on probation in the Pay Department, is allowed leave of absence from the 15th June to 15th October 1866, to remain at Simla on medical certificate under the new Regulations, in extension of privilege leave granted to him.

No. 557 *of* 1866.—The prescribed increased pension for forty years' service, with unblemished character, is granted to Subadar Bulbudder Rana, of the 4th Goorkha Regiment, with effect from the date of transfer to the Pension Establishment.

No. 558 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further service by Annual Invaliding Committees, are transferred to the Pension Establishment:—

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	E. Battery, A. Brigade, R. H. A.		
Syce	Munsah	Syce	Lucknow.
Ditto	Jhao	Ditto	Ditto.
	D. Battery, 19th Brigade, R. A.		
Bullock Driver ...	Deevah	Bullock Driver ...	Meerut.
Syce	Chuppayee	Syce	Cawnpore.
	22nd Brigade, R. A.		
Tindal	Ramdeen	Tindal	Meerut.
Store Lascar ...	Lalla	Store Lascar ...	Cawnpore.
	5th Royal Irish Lancers.		
Syce	Bhadah	Syce	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Thajee	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhaladeen	Ditto	Ditto.
Grasscutter ...	Bhowanibuccus	Grasscutter ...	Ditto.
Syce	Mihrwan	Syce	Ditto.
Grasscutter ...	Keisoree	Grasscutter ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Omedah	Ditto	Ditto.
Syce	Mulloo	Syce	Ditto.
Grasscutter ...	Chowrie	Grasscutter ...	Ditto.
Jemadar	Bhuggoo Khan	Jemadar ...	Ditto.
Syce	Barsoo	Syce	Ditto.
	19th Hussars.		
Syce	Kulloo	Syce	Meerut.
Ditto	Gildaree	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Baladeen	Ditto	Ditto.
	Bengal Sappers and Miners.		
Subadar	Sewsahaie, 3rd Class Order of Merit ...	Subadar... ...	Cawnpore.
Havildar... ...	Tez Khan	Havildar ...	Meerut.
Ditto	Sunkur Singh	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Selwunt Khan	Ditto	Ditto.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	Bengal Sappers and Miner,—concluded.		
Havildar	Ramscewuk Opudea	Havildar	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Ramsahaie Opudea	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bheekba	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramdeen	Ditto	Dinapore.
Naick	Nubbeebuccus	Naick	Cawnpore.
Sepoy	Prag	Sepoy	Dinapore.
Ditto	Madarbuccus	Ditto	Meerut.
	8th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Duffadar	Ellahie Bux Khan	Duffadar	Meerut.
	18th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Ressaldar ...	Sheikh Ahmed Buksh	Ressaldar	Meerut.
Jemadar	Pershad Singh	Jemadar .	Ditto.
Ditto	Ahmedzummah Khan	Ditto	Dinapore.
Duffadar	Mootee Singh	Duffadar ...	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Mohamed Latif Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Zummah Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Mohamed Buksh	Ditto	Meerut.
Nishanburdar ...	Moortuza Khan	Nishanburdar ...	Ditto.
Sowar	Rehman Buksh	Sowar	Ditto.
Ditto	Abdoollah Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Khanzummah Khan	Ditto . . .	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Mudeh Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shere Andaz Khan	Ditto ..	Ditto.
Ditto	Jehangir Khan	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Bahadoor Ally Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Fyaz Ally	Ditto ...	Meerut.
	3rd Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Jemadar	Adjudiapersad Sookul	Jemadar... ...	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Buctour Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Havildar.	Hingun Khan	Havildar ..	Ditto.
Naick	Hurdut Sing	Naick	Dinapore.
Drummer ...	Charles Preston	Drummer ...	Ditto.
Sepoy	Teeloke	Sepoy	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Sewnath Pandy	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sheck Peer Bux, 1st	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Sheck Burkut Ally	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Sunguth Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Mirza Roostum Beg	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Dabeedeen Misser	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sheck Mowlah Bux	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Gungadeen	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Sheck Husnoo	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Gujadhur Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
	4th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Sowar ...	Mujjow Khan	Sowar	Meerut.
	6th Regiment, Native Light Infantry.		
Sepoy ...	Issorie Ram	Sepoy	Dinapore.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	8th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar	Mahbool Shah	Subadar... ...	Peshawur.
Havildar... ...	Sobha Sing	Havildar ...	Umballah.
Ditto	Thackoor Tewary	Ditto	Lucknow.
Ditto	Bundhoo	Naick	Benares.
Ditto	Ramununt Tewary	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Goburdhun Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Naick	Ubhee Pandy	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Jewun Ajha	Ditto	Benares.
Ditto	Lutchmun Sing	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Hurdial	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Chundika Sing	Sepoy	Lucknow
Sepoy	Goordial Tewary	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Bhobhee Khan	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Sowaruth Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramjewun Geer	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Hoolass Sing	Ditto	Moradabad.
Ditto	Bhowanydeen Dooby	Ditto	Lucknow.
Ditto	Nadir Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ramdeen Dooby	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaiek Muckhdoom Bux	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sahai Misser	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Shaiek Domun	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Peer Khan	Ditto	Monghyr.
Lascar	Nunkoo	Lascar	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Punchum	Ditto	Lucknow.
Bhistie... ...	Soobhanee	Bhistie	Ditto.
	C. Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery.		
Syce	Holas	Syce	Cawnpore.
Ditto ...	Meer Rahim Allie	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bhuggun	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Rumjaun	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Joorawallah grass-cutter	Boodjie	Grasscutter ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Soobutty, 2nd	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Purrowtie (1)	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Jooram	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bugootie	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sirboojah grass-cutter	Gudjah	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Phullie	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	13th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Naick	Gharum Sing	Sepoy ...	Cawnpore.
	24th Punjab Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Havildar ...	Tarah Sing	Havildar ...	Meerut.
Ditto ...	Peer Bux	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sepoy ...	Sheik Boodhu	Sepoy	Ditto.
Musician ...	Mirza Soolan Beg	Musician ...	Ditto.
	26th Punjab Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar ...	Ruttun Sing	Subadar ...	Meerut.
Ditto ...	Jhunda Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Havildar ..	Jodh Sing	Havildar ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Emam Bukhsh	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	28th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry.		
Subadar ...	Bussunt Sing	Subadar ...	Meerut.
Havildar ...	Gayrah	Havildar ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Bisson Dass	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	30th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry.		
Havildar ...	Wuzeer Khan	Havildar ...	Umritsur.
Ditto ...	Mul Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Beja Sing	Ditto ...	Umballah.
Ditto ...	Heera	Ditto ...	Umritsur.
Sepoy	Shaik Hoossain	Ditto ...	Allahabad.
	36th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar ...	Sirdaroo	Subadar ...	Meerut.
Havildar ...	Ameer Khan	Havildar ...	Cawnpore.
Naick ...	Shaikh Khyroola	Naick ...	Ditto.
	34th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Jemadar ...	Jellah Khan	Jemadar ...	Meerut.
	20th Punjab Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar ...	Kurm Khan	Subadar ...	Meerut.
Havildar ...	Nowrung	Havildar ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Kaim Khan	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Hookum Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Budhawah	Naick ...	Ditto.
Naick ...	Khurruck Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Sepoy ...	Gunnessa	Sepoy ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Aroor Bux...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Ditto ...	Shaikh Hakim	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	7th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar ...	Jumal Khan	Subadar ...	Lucknow.
Havildar ...	Fucqueer Sing	Havildar ...	Dinapore.
Ditto ...	Koohur Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Naick	Netlall Sing	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Oudun Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaiek Sodagur	Ditto	Ditto.
Drummer ...	J. Johnson	Drummer ...	Ditto.
Ditto	J. N. Elliott	Ditto	Ditto.
Sepoy	Dabidial Misser	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Shaiek Khodabux	Ditto	Lucknow.
Ditto	Jhuboolall Ugginhotree	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Gheesa Khan	Ditto	Dinapore.
	13th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Havildar	Thakoor Dass	Naick	Meerut.
Naick	Dabee Sing	Ditto	Lucknow.
Sepoy	Gunga Sing	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Doorga Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Buldeo	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Thakoorpersaud Panda	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Hoossien Bux	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ameer Khan	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Byreesal Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Ghirdharrie Sing	Ditto	Ditto.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	27th Regiment, Punjab Infantry.		
Havildar	Roop Chund	Havildar ..	Lahore.
Sepoy	Joommah	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Mosuddie	Ditto	Ditto.
	2nd Goorkha (Sirmour Rifle) Regiment.		
Havildar	Dilloo Lohar	Havildar ...	Meerut.
Ditto	Duljeet Groon	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Beeroo Naigy	Havildar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Ooday Sing Bhist	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Cheytoo Lohar	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Munsaram Chund	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Hurree Kwas	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Rewunt Rana	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Jahur Sing Rana	Ditto	Ditto.
Rifleman	Kurbeer Sahie	Rifleman ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Kalloo Ghurtee	Ditto	Lucknow.
Ditto	Bulbuddur Thappa	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Runganauth Opudia	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Dhunbeer Khuttree	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Jey Sing Ghullay	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Dhurmoo Ghullay	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Jeyram Sarkee	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Bhugutbeer Groon	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Meerwan Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
	11th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Sepoy	Shaick Ally Bux	Sepoy	Dinapore.
	5th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar	Buctour Khan	Subadar	Dinapore.
Jemadar	Meer Kullundur Ally	Jemadar ..	Ditto.
Havildar	Nypaul Pandy	Havildar ...	Ditto.
Havildar	Pulwan Khan	Havildar ..	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Oorie Singh	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Daviedeen Opudia	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sunkuttadeen Pandy	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Dwarka Opudia	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Goordeen Tewary	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Kullian Singh	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Joodah	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Mahtab Singh	Ditto	Meerut.
Ditto	Jhow Khan	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Bugler	George Stewart	Bugler	Dinapore.
Sepoy	Byjnauth Doobey	Sepoy	Cawnpore.
	17th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Havildar	Sertab Sing	Havildar ...	Meerut.
Ditto	Futtoo Khan	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Thackoor Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Ramsujeewun Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Purrumsook Sing	Naick	Cawnpore.
Naick	Deenbund Sing	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Lalloo Pattuck	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Jeerbundun	Ditto	Ditto.

Rank.	Names.	In what rank pensioned.	Circle of payment.
	17th Regiment, N. I.,—concluded.		
Naick	Kassieram Puttuck	Naick	Dinapore.
Drummer ...	Swarris Sevarroo	Drummer ...	Ditto.
Sepoy	Hussan Ally	Sepoy	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Mumer Rano	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sheik Peerbux	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Boonead	Ditto	Dinapore.
Ditto	Byram Khan	Ditto	Cawnpore.
Ditto	Ripaul Sing	Ditto	Dinapore.
	18th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar	Sheikh Chukowree	Subadar	Dinapore.
Havildar	Bhugwan Geer	Havildar ...	Ditto.
Ditto	Singrief Doss	Ditto	Ditto.
Naick	Sumput Geer	Naick	Ditto.
Ditto	Sewchurrun Singh	Ditto	Ditto.
Sepoy	Sheikh Jaffir Ali	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Jyegopal Sah	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sheikh Gangoo	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Dwarka Singh	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Sheikh Dhoondah	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	Abhilakh Sookul	Ditto	Ditto.
3rd Class Native Doctor ...	Sungum Lall	3rd Class Native Doctor ...	Ditto.
	36th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Subadar	Hoosain Khan	Subadar	Cawnpore.
	6th Regiment, Bengal Cavalry.		
Kote Duffadar ...	Jowahir Khan	Kote Duffadar ...	Cawnpore.
	25th Regiment, Punjab Native Infantry.		
Havildar	Dewah Sing	Havildar ...	Meerut.
Ditto	Gohr Sing	Naick	Ditto.
Naick	Mumrez Khan	Ditto	Ditto.
	Oudh Police.		
Sowar	Wuzeer Sing	Sowar	Meerut.
Sepoy	Chundun Khan	Sepoy	Ditto.
Ditto	Horroo	Ditto	Ditto.
	Attached to the 11th Regiment, N. I.		
2nd Class Native Doctor ...	Soopun Khan	2nd Class Native Doctor	Dinapore.
	18th Regiment, Native Infantry.		
Sepoy	Nutteh Khan	Sepoy	Dinapore.
Ditto	Chuttoo Singh	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 559 *of* 1866.—The services of Captain George Baillie, of the Invalid Battalion, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The 26*th June* 1866.

No. 560 *of* 1866.—The permission granted to Gunner F. Quinn, of No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade, Royal Artillery, to reside and draw his pay in India as an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of his pension, as notified in G. G. O. No. 382 of the 25th April 1866, is cancelled, he having embarked for England.

With reference to the above, Gunner Francis Quinn is admitted to a pension of 1*s.* (one shilling), per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 561 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Captain T. Lloyd, of Her Majesty's 35th Foot, District Inspector of Musketry, 1st Division	For twenty months, under the new Regulations.
Lieutenant Robert Horatio Eades, of the late 42nd Regiment, Native Infantry ...	

No. 562 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned short-service men declared unfit for further service, on account of wounds and injuries received, are granted the pensions noted opposite their respective names :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Nature and degree of pension.	Amount monthly.
			Rs. As. P.
11th Regiment, Native Infantry..	Sepoy Kalka Sing ...	Wound Pension, 3rd Degree	4 0 0
	Do. Jumnadutt Misser...	Ditto ditto ...	4 0 0
8th Bengal Cavalry	Sowar Gamah Khan ...	Injury Pension, 3rd Degree	3 0 0
B. Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A. ...	Store Lascar Juggroo ...	Ditto 4th Degree	3 0 0

The 27*th June* 1866.

No. 563 *of* 1866.—The following orders issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 85 *of the* 28*th May* 1866.—Granting general leave of absence from the 27th to the 30th May 1866, on urgent private affairs, to Lieutenant A. C. Havelock, Adjutant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 95 *of the* 8*th June* 1866.—Confirming Regimental Order issued to the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant H. F. H. Sewell to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties, from the 26th May 1866, during the absence on general leave of Captain Macquoid; and Regimental Order issued to the 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, directing Lieutenant and Paid Doing-duty Officer E. W. Shaw to act as Adjutant, from the 27th May 1866, during the absence on general leave of Lieutenant Havelock.

No. 564 *of* 1866.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what rank promoted.	From what date.	In whose room.
1st Regiment, Native Infantry	Jemadar Assuruph Beg	Subadar ...	...	Juggernath Sing, invalided.
	,, Meyput Sing	Ditto ...	...	Nubbee Bux, invalided.
	Havildar Mozuffer Khan	Jemadar ...	...	Shaick Chaidoo, invalided.
	,, Hurnaum Pandy	Ditto ...	1st May 1866	Duljeet Sing, invalided.
	,, Shaick Bokoie	Ditto ...	...	Bickram Sing, invalided.
	,, Beemy Misser	Ditto ...	...	Assuruph Beg, promoted.
	,, Chandeka Sing	Ditto ...	...	Meyput Sing, promoted.
11th Regiment, Native Infantry	Jemadar Sungram Sing	Subadar ...	1st Dec. 1865	Pirthee, invalided.
	Do. Shaick Kurreem Bux	Ditto .	19th Dec. 1865	Sereeram Misser, invalided.
	Havildar Hyat Bux Khan	Jemadar ...	1st Dec. 1865	Sungram Sing, promoted.
	,, Persotum Sing	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Achaihees Sing, invalided.
	,, Oograh Lallah	Ditto ...	19th Dec. 1865	Shaick Kurreem Bux, promoted.
16th (Lucknow) Regiment, Native Infantry	,, Monohur Sing	Ditto ...	10th May 1866	Golam Ally Khan, deceased.

The 29th June 1866.

No. 565 *of* 1866.—The services of Assistant Surgeon W. Duncan, attached to the 7th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 566 *of* 1866.—Captain (Brevet Major) George Frederick Frank Vincent, of the late 30th Regiment, Native Infantry, is allowed furlough in India on private affairs for three years from 4th June 1866, under the old Regulations.

No. 567 *of* 1866.—The undermentioned Soldiers of Her Majesty's service are permitted to reside and draw their pay in India, as out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 23rd July 1864, pending a reference to the Home Authorities as to the amount of their pensions:—

Gunner D. Kennelly, F. Battery, C. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery.

Gunner William Clayton, A. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

H. K. Burne, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 182.

Establishment.

Simla, the 23rd June 1866.

Notifications.—Mr. A. Donzelle, of the Local Works Establishment, Bengal, is transferred to the Imperial Establishment, as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to that Province.

No. 183.

The 28th June 1866.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, for employment in the Topographical Survey:—

Lieutenant M. T. Sale, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, unposted.

C. H. Dickens, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. A.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 11.

The 20th June 1866.

Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Staff Corps, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Central Provinces, will be borne on the list of the Revenue Survey Department as a supernumerary in his grade, from the 14th March 1866—the date of his departure for Europe on sick leave.

J. C. Gastrell, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Depy. Surveyor Genl. of India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

The right half of a Government Currency Note No. A11—94148, for Rs. 50,—stopped payment on the 16th March last at the Mint.

Gocool Chund Day.

NOTICE.

No. A19—03471, left half of Rs. 10.
„ A6—92209, ditto „ 10.
„ A7—33346, right half „ 10.
„ A6—92285, ditto „ 10.

Communicate with the Paper Currency Office, who has the opposite halves of the above Notes.

LOST

In transit by Post from Chuprah, the halves of Currency Notes Nos. A30—24594, for Rs. 100, and A24—13342, for Rs. 50,—payment has been stopped at the Bank by the undersigned.

Bisso Nauth Law & Co.

NOTICE.

Destroyed by fire on the 10th March 1866, right hand half Bank Note for Rs. 100, No. A13—59460.

C. J. Scott.

FOUND.

On the 9th instant a female elephant was found in this District in the possession of a man calling himself Golab Khan *alias* Sazim. This elephant is supposed to have been stolen. Any person claiming the same, is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Goruckpoor Magistracy,
The 19th June 1866.

G. E. Watson,
Magistrate.

LOST

In the Post in January last, half of the following Note:—

No. A11—84150, dated Calcutta, July 13th 1861, for 50 Rupees.

LOST

In transit from Rawul Pindee to Jhelum, 3 halves of Punjab Currency Notes Nos. A13—86203, A13—88078, A13—85437, for Rs. 100 each,—payment for the above has been stopped at the Paper Currency Office at Lahore.

Rawul Pindee,
The 24th June 1866.

Jehangeer & Co.
General Merchants.

LOST.

Right half of Government Currency Note No. A19—54580, for Rupees 10.

Kissory Laul Sen.

LOST.

Halves of Government Currency Notes Nos. A7—03841 and A7—04407, for Rs. 10 each.

G. ATKINSON.

NOTICE.

Missing the one-half of the Government Currency Note No. A30—68319, for Rupees 100,—apply to

BABOOS MODHOORAM, LOKENAUTH SHAW,
Pathoriaghatta.

LOST.

The Government Promissory Note No. 14567, dated 31st March 1836, of 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for Rupees 500, endorsed to Baboo Ramessur Roy Chowdry, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note, and of interest thereupon, has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a Duplicate Note in favor of the proprietor.

RAMESSUR ROY CHOWDRY.

NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Companies Act 1866 and In the Matter of the Agra and Masterman's Bank "Limited." } Notice is hereby given that by an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction dated the Fifteenth day of June instant made upon the Petition of the Agra and Masterman's Bank Limited by Frederick Addington Goodenough and James Hamilton Robinson the acting Calcutta Directors and Samuel Cochrane the Officiating Manager of the Calcutta Branch of the said Bank: It was Ordered that the affairs of the Calcutta Branch of the said Bank be wound up by the said Court: And Notice is hereby further given that by another Order of the said Court made in this matter on the said Fifteenth day of June instant it was Ordered that the said Samuel Cochrane be appointed provisionally Liquidator of the said Calcutta Branch of the said Bank.

Dated this 18th day of June 1866.

STACK, COLLIS & MIRFIELD,
Attorneys for the Liquidator.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Viceroy and Members of the Government of India, or until further orders, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla. All communications, therefore, regarding the *Gazette* should be addressed to that Station. Remittances on account of advertisements, &c., should be forwarded to *Calcutta.*

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.

Balance of Bullion under assay, or remaining to be assayed, on the morning of the 18th June 1866 ...	94,075
18th June 1866, tendered ...	13,713
	1,07,788
Certificates issued	.....
Balance	1,07,788
19th June 1866, tendered ...	.....
	1,07,788
Certificates issued	7,990
Balance	99,798
20th June 1866, tendered ...	.....
	99,798
Certificates issued	15
Balance	99,783
21st June 1866, tendered ...	89,081
	1,88,864
Certificates issued	27,107
Balance	1,61,757
22nd June 1866, tendered ...	.....
	1,61,757
Certificates issued	.....
Balance	1,61,757
23rd June 1866, tendered ..	.....
	1,61,757
Certificates issued	.....
Balance	1,61,757
Add difference in value between tender and certificates	559
Balance of Bullion under assay, or remaining to be assayed	1,62,316
Note.—Value of silver remaining for coinage at end of week, and appertaining to the Mint Balance ...	78,79,131
Not assayed	1,62,316
	80,41,447
Deduct value of silver appertaining to the Currency Department ...	50,00,000
Total	30,41,447

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 25th June 1866.* } H. BALLARD, *Offg. Mint Master.*

The Sarawuk, Jaenee, Hindustan Banking and Trading Company "Limited."

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 *and Act VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,50,00,000.

In 250,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which more than half have been taken up.

FIRST CALL Rs. 10 ON EACH SHARE.

No further Call will be made this year.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send in their applications *forthwith* with remittances.

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CALCUTTA, No. 186, OLD CHINA BAZAR.

DIRECTORS:

LALLAH CHEERUNJEE LALL, of Delhi, Banker.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur and Calcutta, Banker and Merchant.

LALLAH MOOLCHUND CHOWDRY, of Furrucknuggur, Banker.

LALLAH CHIMUN LOLL, of Jeypore and Agra, Banker.

LALLAH MOHUN LOLL, Deputy Magistrate of Noker, Saharunpore.

LALLAH BARROOMULL, of Saharunpore, Zemindar.

PUNDIT SEETARAM, of Gwalior, Zemindar.

BRANCHES:

Delhi, Rewaree, Bhowanee, Lahore, Umritsur, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Peshawur, Jumboo, Cashmere, Agra, Gwalior, Allyghur, Meerut, Saharunpore, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Mirzapore, Bombay, Hydrabad, Ahmedabad, Nagpore, Indore, Jeypore, Joudpore, Ajmeer, Kurrachee, and Roribbuckur.

DRAFTS.

The Company will grant and negociate Drafts on its Agencies.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED.

On floating Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000,—unless special arrangements are made,—2 per cent. per annum.

At 3 months' notice,		3 per cent.
6	do.	4 per cent.
12	do.	5 per cent.

The Bank will not honor Cheques under Rs. 25.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Joint Stock Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon in the following terms:—

If to be remitted by the Bank's own Drafts on its Agencies, no Commission will be charged, otherwise the rate of Commission will be ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities from safe custody, and on the sale and purchase of Government Securities, Shares, &c., ¼ per cent. will be charged.

As a Trading Company the Bank undertakes to purchase and sell all articles of merchandize, and will charge Commission on the net amount paid for them, or realized, at the following rates:—

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The above rates will be applicable to orders from places within the limits of Hindustan; but on those from other quarters, a different or increased charge will be made.

Goods when purchased will be transmitted to the address of the parties with due care either by the Railway, or by Steamers, or otherwise as may be requested, but at the risk of the purchasers.

Insurances, if desired, will be procured by the Company.

All orders for purchase should be accompanied by remittances.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application to the Manager.

All Drafts, Cheques, &c., sent for collection, are to be made payable to the undermentioned.

Hours of business, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On Saturdays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

LALLAH DOYARAM DOSS SARAWUK CHOWDRY,
Managing Director and Secretary.

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No. 24.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees four annas if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the Forest Administration Report of British Burmah, 1864-65,

By the Officiating Inspector General of Forests.

The general arrangement is in accordance with that followed in the Report of 1863-64, and is divided into seven sections,—

I.—Girdling operations.

Examination of Forests.

Reserved tracts.

II.—Blasting operations to improve water-transport.

III.—Teak plantations.

IV.—Yield of Forests in British Territory.

V.—Yield of Forests beyond the Frontier, and management of Revenue Depôt near Moulmein.

VI.—Financial results.

VII.—General remarks.

There are also nine Tabular Statements, shewing the forest work done during the year both by Government agency and by permit-holders, the valuation of stock, and the export of teak timber from Rangoon and Moulmein.

I. *Girdling.*—The abstract of the season's work shews that 34,119 teak trees were girdled and registered, by—

Forest Department ...	26,958
Karens	7,161*
Total	34,119

Of these, 12,576 were in the Tharrawaddee Division.

In examining the Padda Forests (*para.* 8), young teak trees were found growing plentifully in *toungyahs* (*i.e.*, hill cultivation after burning forest), which have been extensively cleared, owing to the increased production of cotton, and the produce is carted through the Forest to Prome and Thayetmyo.

The Officiating Conservator observes (*para.* 10) that, in some parts of the middle Thoungyen Forests, as in Attarran the teak forests are gradually disappearing, and evergreen forests, in which wood-oil trees (*Dipterocarpus grandiflora*, Wallich), and bamboos are conspicuous, take their place. This change, if occurring over a large area,

* Previously girdled but not registered.

is of no small importance, considered both as a question of conservancy and of finance. The influences which are leading to this result, should be carefully investigated. By some, as Dr. Wallich and Captain O'Brien, this change of forest crop has been attributed *entirely* to the effects of annual fires; by others, as Dr. Falconer, the absence of seedlings is *partly* referred to this destructive agency. But it is worthy of note that Lieutenant Seaton found, "in many instances, that the Karens "had girdled (without authority) as many as "50 per cent. of the first class trees" in the middle Thoungyen Forests. The rule that one-fourth of the first class trees only are to be girdled, has also been overlooked in the Upper Zamayee* Forests, where 610 out of 1,209 first class trees were girdled. Again, in Tharrawaddee Division, 31 instead of 25 per cent. were ringed. The removal of so large a proportion of teak trees would lead to a remarkable change in the character of the forests, and helps to explain the result. It is advisable that the rule laid down by Dr. Brandis, should be steadily adhered to, and any deviation specially reported. Adverting to the opinions of Dock-yard Officers and British ship-builders on the question of seasoning timber by girdling, it seems expedient to reduce the time between girdling and felling to two years, if this has not been done.

Reserved Tracts.—Nine forests selected to be preserved exclusively as teak forests, have been demarcated in the Tharrawaddee Division. The aggregate area is about 40 square miles, or about 25,000 acres. No clearings or *toungya* cultivation will be allowed within these tracts. Natural boundaries have as far as possible been selected, and District Maps shewing the tracts have been supplied to the Deputy Commissioners of Prome and Myanoung. The cost of the demarcation, including the Officer's salary, was Rupees 1,958 or Rupees 7 for 100 acres. This important work is to be continued next season: the clearing around seedlings and cutting of creepers, are to be attended to at the same time.

II. *Blasting operations.*—Two small parties of workmen were employed in the Sittang and Tharrawaddee Divisions, improving the water-transport by the hill streams. Amongst other operations, the obstructions to working the Phyoo and Koon Forests have been removed during this year, and intelligence has been received that logs have safely passed through the gorge for the first time, and fine timber will now be brought to market from forests hitherto intact. The exertions of Mr. Overseer Hood, who superintended the blasting work, are highly commended both by the Conservator and Deputy Conservator. These operations are to be continued next year in other localities, and are also useful for the improvement of general communications. During the rains, the Karen coolies, who are to a certain extent trained labourers and cannot then work in the bed of the river, are transferred to the teak plantations. The total expenditure under this head was Rupees 1,451 exclusive of lbs 1,020 of gunpowder. The money was well spent.

III. *Teak Plantations.*—There are now eight teak plantations—one at Kanjee in the Irrawaddee Division, was formed this year. The total are planted is about 137 acres, and the year's expenditure Rupees 2,247—a very small sum in proportion to the Forest Revenue of British Burmah, and the importance of the work.

The progress and enlargement of these plantations is most important with reference to the indefinite supply of material for the vast timber trade of the Province. The facts recorded as to the germination of seed from different localities, and the measurements of growth of young teak trees, are interesting, and should be compared with the results obtained at the Conolly plantations in Malabar. Further experience of management will thus be gained, and it will be ascertained how far the same system is applicable to both Provinces.

Prome Plantation.—The Prome plantation is the largest in Burmah, covering 40 acres out of 73 assigned for the purpose. It was commenced in 1857. The history and condition were detailed by Dr. Brandis, in a Memorandum dated 4th June 1864, recorded in Proceedings, March 1865, No. 5. Two thousand saplings were thinned out in 1865. The number and distance at which the trees now stand is not given; but a topographical map is promised, shewing the dates and areas of the different years' plantings. This will be a useful record.

Fifty trees have been selected for measurement every six months. The register of these measurements, if carefully performed, will be of great value. Dr. Brandis's instructions as to the system of measurement, have been departed from and without advantage. They should be fully carried out, and the vacant ground planted up. The total cost of this plantation up to 1st May 1865, is stated to be Rupees 6,558 or Rupees 164 per acre to end of eighth year. As the first experiment, the cost was greater than in the plantations subsequently formed. The trained labourers should be sent out to form other plantations, as is the practice in Malabar.

The Kanjee and Myodwin plantations respectively of 30 and 4½ acres, were formed during the rains by Karen coolies, who had been employed in blasting. Mr. Leeds states that they are industrious and intelligent labourers. A number of Shans have been induced to commence teak plantations on the following terms per acre:—

	Rs.	As.
Clearing	3	0
1,200 plants at 8 Rupees per 1,000 ...	9	9
Weeding first year	2	5
Weeding second year	2	5
	17	3
Add supervision, say	2	13
Total cost at end of third year ...	20	0

Mr. Leeds considers that the plants might thereafter be "left to fight their own way;" but in Malabar, where the trees are planted in regular lines, 9 feet apart, and cover compact areas along both banks of the Nellumboor river, it is found necessary to tend the trees for some years longer, and to pay great attention to pruning and periodical thinning,—these important operations being performed under the direction of a skilled forester from Scotland.

* From the very large number of second class trees, Dr. Brandis considered that this forest might be a *special* exception in excess of the rule (Memorandum on working plan, dated 30th May 1864, paragraph 6, recorded in Proceedings, Government of India [Forests], March 1865, No. 3, paragraph 8).

In the Karen Choung plantation, Sittang Division, a novel system has been tried of sowing hill rice along with teak. It is stated that they grow well together,—the young teak plants receiving shade during the first year, and the ground being kept clear of weeds and grass. If this plan really answers, there are many advantages, and a further report should be submitted. In Malabar, where the rice fields are always flooded, this method would not succeed.

It is very gratifying to observe the remarks of Mr. Graham, Deputy Conservator, Sittang Division (*page* 13) that "numbers of villagers, now "that it has been shown how easy teak planting "is, and how remunerative it can be made, have "already come forward, offering to carry on teak "planting next season; some, indeed, have marked "out portions of ground, which they wish to plant."

Prospective Planting.—The remarks of Mr. Leeds (*para.* 16) are judicious as to concentrating our efforts to extend the planting of well chosen sites, and gradually to convert the reserved tracts into pure teak forests; and again (*para.* 20) "the necessity and importance of plantations is "becoming every year more apparent, and it being "evident from all the previous experiments that "teak was easily produced, it was determined with-"out further delay to try, on more extended areas, "at what cost plantations could be formed, and to "shew the people that they can earn a sure and "good livelihood by this work."

These views are entirely sound, and considering that teak timber is a great staple of Burmah, it may be strongly urged that at least 100* acres be planted annually to secure an uninterrupted supply for the future. There is reason to believe, arguing from analogy, that the cultivated timber may be superior to that of spontaneous growth, and the plantations would of course be formed in convenient localities, where the removal of the timber would cost comparatively little.

IV. *Yield of the Forests in British Territory.*—The yield of forests *worked by Government* shows a great decrease, as compared with the two previous years—

	Logs.	*Tons.*
1862-63	20,220	16,369
1863-64	11,980	10,292
1864-65†	7,181	4,966

The average cubic contents of the logs is somewhat larger, 44' 9" excluding sleepers, which are in larger proportion than in previous years.

The yield of the forests *worked by permit-holders* is also much less, notwithstanding the reduced rates paid by them—

	Logs.	*Tons.*
1862-63	26,602	.....
1863-64	30,615	22,655
1864-65	18,328	12,829

* These were the published opinions of Drs. Wallich and Helfer, and a similar recommendation was made by Colonel Phayre and Dr. Brandis in their joint Report dated 10th June 1864, paragraph 2, recorded in Proceedings, March 1865, No. 2.

† Excluding 5,410 sleepers = 377 tons.
and 1,955 drift = 1,505 „
1,882 tons.

The out-turn of the three Divisions has been as follows:—

LOGS.

	Irrawaddee.	Sittang.	Salween.
1863-64 ...	8,684	10,020	13,911
1864-65 ...	9,808	3,540	4,980
Decrease ...	.....	6,480	8,931
Increase ...	3,124	.....	.....

There has been a considerable increase in the Irrawaddee Division, and a great decrease in the Sittang and Salween Divisions, which is attributed to the uncertainty in the rates to be fixed by Government, and the possible transfer of the forests to other hands on the expiration of the permits.

The total yield of the British Forests in 1864-65, was—

	Logs.	*Tons.*
Government Agency	7,181	4,968
Permit-holders ...	18,328	12,829
Drift Timber... ...	1,955	1,505
Total ...	27,464	19,301

The alleged causes of decrease are,—(1), the diminished rain-fall upon the Yomah mountains during the year, producing a want of water in the creeks of the Tharrawaddee and Sittang Divisions; (2), "the "available timber is becoming more scarce every "year" (*para.* 29), and Mr. Leeds "suspects that "the stock of available timber is much less than "it is supposed to be" (*para.* 62). In regard to this grave question, the Conservator states his intention of minutely inspecting the Beeling Forest to ascertain the number of girdled trees available. He should also carefully examine the Forest Surveys of the different Officers in other parts, and test their accuracy.

The Government of India and the Secretary of State have distinctly maintained the principle, that the control of felling operations is to remain with the Conservator, whose duty it is to arrange the selection of trees annually required. The Chief Commissioner in his "Remarks upon the Report" dated 27th October 1865, indicates the proper course, *viz.*, "exertion must be made both to girdle "more trees (in accordance with Dr. Brandis's "working plan), and to have more trustworthy in-"formation as to what actually exist." For carrying out this object the extra establishment sanctioned under date 29th March 1866, No. 1561, by the Financial Department, will be available.

Outstanding Balances.—The amount of unadjusted balances with contractors, &c., has been reduced from Rupees 51,000 to Rupees 27,000, and would have been further lessened but for the large number of logs in the creeks, which could not be brought down, and the accounts could not therefore be settled.

Elephants.—There has been an unusual mortality in the stock of elephants,—six having died (or 13 per cent.), 35 remained on the 1st May 1865. All the contractors and permit-holders suffered in like manner.

Proposed Saw-Mill.—The Officiating Conservator hints at the erection of a saw-mill at the village of Parangoo, Irrawaddee Division, in a safe position on the Illyne river, where several streams unite. He has accumulated a supply of unsound logs, capable of yielding sleepers, and useful scantlings. It is certain that much valuable material might be utilised in this way, but it is doubtful if Government should carry out these operations in a remote position. It would be better left to private enterprise. Colonel Phayre observes,—"The object in view is "to convert unsound logs of sufficient size into "Railway sleepers. As a general rule, I think it "is not advisable that Government should under-"take such work." On the other hand, Mr. Leeds *(para. 35)* is "confident that, placed in charge "of an experienced person, the establishment would "produce considerable returns; but as it might not "be desirable to retain the management in the "hands of the Forest Department, in this case it "would not be difficult to transfer it to private "parties so soon as the work had been started." It would be useful to know the quantity of second class timber available, the demand for Railway sleepers and the probability of private timber merchants investing their capital in a saw-mill. It is gratifying to observe that steam saw-mills have lately been started at—

Madras,	Beypore,
Bombay,	Johore,

under the management of private Companies, while Government have erected one at Ootacamund for use at the Lawrence Asylum and other Public Works.

V. *Field of Forests beyond the Frontier, and management of Timber Revenue Depôt near Moulmein.*—There has been a great increase in the amount of foreign timber floated into British Territory—

	Logs.	*Converted Timber.*
1863-64	94,602	4,830
1864-65	102,655	29,019
Increase	8,053	12,489

These timbers passed down the following rivers:—

	Logs.		Converted Timber.	
	1863 64	1864-65	1863-64.	1864-65
Salween (Kaddoe) ..	84,300	89,228	none.	none
Irrawaddee	6,000	7,844	Total only is given	27,460
Siltang , ..	4,302	5,583		1,559
Total ...	94,602	102,655	4,830	29,019

Note.—The large increase of converted timbers is remarkable and satisfactory

Drift Timber.—The large number of 7,788 drift logs were caught at Kaddoe, equal to the out-turn of seven previous years. Formerly, there was little effort made to secure stray logs, many of which were lost, stranded in the Soonderbunds or along the Madras Sea-board. The re-organised Establishment have made a good beginning, and much credit is due to Mr. Slym in charge of the Depôt. The Conservator does not expect so large a quantity of drift timber to be collected again, as during previous years, a large amount had accumulated. Nevertheless the receipts under improved management will always exceed the previous average.

	Rs.
Part of this waif timber has been sold for	16,000
Estimated value of remainder ..	40,000
Total Rs.	56,000

or a little more than the entire cost of the Depôt during the year.

Receipts.—The cash receipts at Kaddoe were the following:—

	Rs.
Duty on British Timber	41,187
" " Foreign Timber	2,83,207
Sale of Drift ...	16,163
Fines and Forfeitures	1,002
Miscellaneous	25,310
Total receipts at Kaddoe, Rs.	3,70,599

Expenditure.—The Budget allotment was Rupees 15,250 by local transfer increased to Rupees 50,786. This large increase of expenditure was due to salvage on drift timber, much of this has been recovered under "Miscellaneous Receipts."

The revised Establishment works well under Lieutenant Seaton, Deputy Conservator, Salween Division: the new rules are in force, and a large Office has been built on the bank of the river.

VI. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year are very satisfactory.

The *receipts* are—

	Rs.	
Forests	6,09,821	
Kaddoe Revenue Station ...	3,26,411	
Total receipts		9,36,232

The *expenditure* was—

	Rs.	
Forests	2,12,153	
Kaddoe Revenue Station and drift logs	50,786	
Total expenditure –		2,63,239
Cash surplus		6,72,993

Compared with the previous years—

		Rs.
1864-65	Surplus	6,72,993
1863-64	"	5,29,919
	Increase	1,43,074

But there is a much smaller stock of timber in store, and deducting the difference of outstanding balances and estimated value of stock in hand including elephants, the result of the year would be—

	Rs.	
Revenue	7,87,142	
Expenditure	2,63,239	so that the
net surplus is .	5,23,903,	or nearly the same as in 1863-64.

The main heads of revenue *(Statement VII.)* and expenditure are—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Difference
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
I.—Govt timber	3,53,864	1,30,181	2,23,683
II.—Permit timber, including fees	2,35,357	58,626	1,76,731
III Kaddoo Revenue Station	2,83,207	50,786	2,32,421
Drift timber 18,657 IV.—Miscellaneous 45,147 including Fines and Forfeitures.	63,804	23,646	40,158
	9,36,232	2,63,239	6,72,993

There are apparently no receipts from forest produce, and the demand for timber is at present almost wholly confined to teakwood.

Timber Sales.—The number of logs sold during the year was, by—

			Logs.
Auction	...	..	17,030
Indents (public)	...	...	12
Ditto (private)	...	..	685
Drift logs sold	...	...	1,774
Total			19,501

The price was higher than the previous year, the average being—

	Log.	*Ton.*
1863-64	Rs. 17	Rs. 21
1864-65	„ 25	„ 27

Mr. Leeds states that the average profit is Rupees 13 per log, or Rupees 12 per ton. The average size of the logs received on Government account (excluding sleepers), was 44·9 feet—of foreign timber it was larger. The average cost of the drift logs was Rupees 4 each.

The quantity sold and amount realized, compared with two previous years, is as follows :—

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65. Excluding sleepers	1864-65. Including sleepers.
Logs	12,348	12,326	14,091	19,501
Tons	10,300	11,818	13,181	13,560
Rupees	2,17,980	2,86,885	3,63,717	3,81,460

Railway Sleepers.—Of these 5,410 were sold, realizing Rupees 17,742, or Rupees 3-4 per sleeper. Of this the cost was Rupee 1-9, leaving a net profit of Rupee 1-11.

This gives a profit of Rupees 24 per ton, double that realized by the sale of logs. Mr. Leeds adduces this fact in support of the proposed saw-mill.

Export of Teak.—In the Statement of Exports from Rangoon and Moulmein, the large and increasing consignments of teak timber to Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and the United Kingdom, are worthy of notice—

RANGOON.

	1863-64.		1864-65	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		Rs.		*Rs*
Bengal	2,354	1,22,875	1,609	91,342
Madras	2,161	1,26,050	3,211	1,74,620
Bombay			13,682	7,80,035
India	4,795	2,48,925	18,502	10,45,997
United Kingdom ...	3,913	2,11,888	6,637	3,46,100

MOULMEIN.

	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons	Value.
		Rs.		*Rs.*
Calcutta .. .	7,580	4,15,820	10,559	6,17,345
Madras	3,908	1,54,587	12,997	5,41,914
Bombay	24,379	14,19,325	26,545	16,89,743
India	35,867	19,89,732	50,101	28,49,032
United Kingdom	23,984	13,50,714	53,039	34,31,819

Adding together the exports of these two years from Rangoon and Moulmein—

	1863-64.	1864-65.
	Tons.	*Value. Rs*
Calcutta	22,082	12,17,382
Madras	21,577	9,97,201
Bombay	61,606	38,89,743
United Kingdom ..	87,573	53,85,778
Total to India & United Kingdom	195,838	1,15,20,104

Comparing this with the export of the two earliest years given in the Statement—

	1855-56	1856-57.
	Tons.	*Value. Rs*
Calcutta .	4,918	2 95,070
Madras .	9,425	4,59,540
Bombay .		
United Kingdom	49,544	24,42,542
	63,887	31,97,152

we find that the timber traffic has more than *trebled* during the short period of *seven* years, and a new trade has been opened with Bombay.

The total quantity of teak timber exported from British Burmah during 1864-65, was as follows —

	Tonnage.	*Value. Rs.*
From Rangoon	26,251	14,56,887
„ Moulmein	1,14,364	68,37,942
Total ..	1,40,615	82,94,829

The Tabular Statement demonstrates the steady rise in receipts from this branch of revenue, and

the increased export to Madras, Bombay and Great Britain, is very striking. While the aggregate value of exported timber is nearly 83 lakhs, the total receipts of Government are 9 lakhs; but it must be remembered that foreign logs are floated down in the ratio of 3 to 1 of British timber. So long as this immense importation continues, it is not advisable that more trees should be felled in British Territory than is the natural yield of the forests. When it is observed that 86,000 logs passed down the Salween and its tributaries in one year from the Native States beyond our border, the question naturally arises how long will these forests continue to supply the demand for timber. We have no survey of the Karen country, nor of the forests of Siam, which are now worked with a view to immediate profit; and as no forest could bear such a heavy drain continuously for very many years, there must sooner or later be a deficiency of supply. It appears then to be advisable to follow strictly Dr. Brandis's working plan of the Burmese Forests, which has been so successful up to this time, to increase the plantations and to improve the communications. In this way, if any contingency arises across the frontier, or if the source of timber becomes exhausted, we shall have the reserved forests of British Territory not overworked, under systematic management and available for use.

In *para.* 68 some interesting information is given as to the teak resources of Siam and the timber trade of Bankok. It is important to obtain any reliable data which will tend to the extension of our physical and commercial knowledge of that country.

Mr. Leeds has taken great pains in preparing the Administration Report, which is creditable to him; and he reports favourably of his Assistants, Lieutenant Seaton, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Slym.

SIMLA, *The 22nd May* 1866. } H. CLEGHORN, *Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Forests.*

Progress Report, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

North-Eastern Extension.

No. 1294 of 1866.

RAILWAY CONSULTING ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT; *Bombay, the 1st May* 1866.

Copy of Lieutenant Oldham's report on the progress made on the N. E. Extension, with Mr. Rushton's remarks on the same, submitted for the information of Government.

2. The progress made appears to be on the whole satisfactory; the chief sources of delay before opening will probably be from the viaducts, owing to the difficult nature of the foundations; some of these will require special appliances, which it may be necessary to procure from England. The subject is receiving the fullest consideration from the Chief Resident Engineer.

3. The Sohagpore stone question has already been disposed of, the responsibility of the use of the sandstone resting with the Railway Company.

4. With respect to the Doodhye Viaduct it seems that Mr. Rushton has misunderstood Lieutenant Oldham's meaning, which is, that land arches should be provided.

5. Sanction has recently been given for the additional platform at Bhosawul, as suggested by Lieutenant Oldham.

6. It would be somewhat premature to construct additional stations now, and more prudent to wait and see at what points traffic comes to the line.

A. DELISLE, *Lieut.-Col.*, R. E., *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

No. 37 of 1866.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS; *Nagpore, the 8th March* 1866.

To the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to report, for your information, that during the month of February, I inspected the works on the N. E. Extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to Bhosawul, returning to Nagpore on the 3rd instant.

15th Contract.

2. My last report was dated 19th June 1865. On the 20th November in the same year a length of 31¼ miles from Bhosawul to Lallbagh, was opened for traffic.

The Contractor's engine ran up to Khundwa towards the end of February, and the rails were laid to the 80th mile. On the 31st March 1865 the rails were laid to the 45th mile, so that the average monthly work done in the 11 months was little over 3 miles. The average of the previous year was only 2 miles.

Plate-laying.

3. Arrangements have now been made to carry on plate-laying in 3 sections, by which means it is hoped that it will be completed to Hurda by next January.

Masonry.

4. The masonry will nearly all be finished this season.

The Chota Towa Viaduct is ready for the girders which are being carted on, and will be put up before the rains.

The Kabee Marchun Viaduct is also finished; and the Matchuck will be completed this season.

The bridges at the end of the Contract have been vigorously pushed on.

I think that the masonry and plate-laying may be finished in January 1867, but ballasting, fencing, and smaller works will delay the opening to Hurda till the following May.

Progress.

5. In May of this year the line may be opened to Khundwa.

16th Contract.

6. On the completion of 15th Contract in May 1867, a further length of 48 miles to Etarsee (the Station for Hoshungabad) will be ready for opening; the rails are already laid over two-thirds of this distance.

7. This Contract would now have been finished had it not been for the large alterations and additions necessitated by the floods of the last two monsoons.

Contractors.

To the execution of these Messrs. Hood, Winton, and Mills have applied their best efforts, and in every description of work, and in the manner of carrying out this Contract, have proved themselves superior to any other Contractors on the N. E. Extension or the Nagpore Branch.

Viaducts.

8. The masonry of the Gunjall Viaduct, and the arrangements for fixing the girders, are complete.

The opening of the line from Etarsee to the end of the Contract, depends on the time of completion of the Towa Viaduct. The design, which was altered last year to 6 spans of 74 feet, and 3 of 126 feet, has again been changed. Increased waterway and strength has been obtained by substituting for the 3 central spans 2 girders, 94 feet in length, resting on a massive central pier. The foundations for this and an adjoining pier will be put in this season, while the remaining piers and the abutments will be finished. The unfounded piers may be ready for the girders by May 1867, but I doubt if the viaduct can be completed before January 1868.

Tunnel.

9. The Tunnel immediately beyond the viaduct progresses steadily, as it has done from the first: of 896 feet only 143 remain to be excavated and lined.

The bridge over the Palluk Muttee Nulla, at the end of the Contract of seven 30-feet openings, has not yet been founded, but will be taken in hand as soon as the pumps in use at the Towa Viaduct are available.

The stone for this bridge taken from Sohagpore Fort, which was objected to in my last report, has been ordered to be removed, and only stone of approved quality to be used.

The greater proportion of stone in the Fort walls is good.

Progress.

10. The first half of this Contract then may be opened to Etarsee in May 1867, and the latter half, 9 months or a year later.

17th Contract.

Contractors.

11. This Contract was taken out of the hands of Messrs. Norris and Weller towards the end of last year, and Mr. Victor, formerly one of the Company's Engineers, and afterwards an Agent of the Contractors, was sent up to engage the sub-contractors who were employed by Messrs. Norris and Weller, or make other arrangements for carrying on the work without delay. In this Mr. Victor succeeded, and the whole Contract has now been relet in 5 districts, on all of which the work is progressing, and on the last 50 miles with such success as to augur well for its early completion.

It must, however, be borne in mind that the Contractors are at present only using up the material which Messrs. Norris and Weller provided, and I fear much that, on the 3 first Districts, they either cannot or will not invest the capital required to undertake the large masonry works remaining to be executed. If supported by advances or immediate payments, the plate-laying, ballasting and fencing may be carried on; but if they fail this year to complete the foundations of the large bridges, some decisive measures must be taken to secure their being done next season.

12. The rails are laid over the first 25 miles, or up to the Doodhye River, with occasional breaks at unfinished bridges, 2 of which, the Unjun of 2-132 feet spans, and the Bunkerry Bridge of 6-30 feet spans, have not yet been founded.

Viaducts.

13. The Doodhye Viaduct has been altered from 12-30 feet openings to 5 of 71 feet, but the waterway is not considered sufficient, and land arches should be added.

The work is not yet commenced; it might be finished by May 1868.

14. The Sukkur Viaduct at 40 M. 8 chains is the great difficulty now. No design has been approved, although Mr. Rushton's idea is to substitute 3 large spans of 212 feet for the original design of 7-74 feet openings. Proper borings have not been taken for want of efficient piping and tackle, but to a depth of 23 feet, nothing but silt and sand has been brought up.

All opinions are agreed on one point that the foundations cannot be put in dry with the short piling and deficient pumping power available. There remains then the choice of wells, iron cylinders, or screw piles for the foundations. Mr. Rushton has, in the meantime, ordered the foundations of one abutment to be attempted on wells this season, and, if successful, the remaining two piers can be founded next season for two large spans. For my own part I do not believe that any serious obstacles will be met with in the shape of blocks of conglomerate, which are said to exist at different levels below the bed. In the late boring operations, none have been met with, and I think before deciding upon the adoption of such large and expensive spans as 2-12 feet, it should be clearly ascertained that screw piles could not be used with 60 or 90 feet spans. The river is not subject to heavy floods which only rise 25 feet, and although it is reported that a hole, 15 feet deep, was caused by scour a short distance above the bridge, the soundings I took at the place showed a nearly uniform bed, such a design would not only be cheaper, but might be much more quickly constructed than one with masonry piers. I see no prospect of this viaduct being finished before the beginning of 1869.

15. The abutments of the Burrárewá Viaduct may be finished next season. The river is to be crossed by one 132 feet span, and all the stone is on the ground.

16. The Shair Viaduct is completed, with the exception of one pier not founded, and No. 2 Abutment which shows symptoms of settlement in the foundations. The body of the abutment has broken from the wing walls, and is slightly cracked in the face. It is said to be founded through 9 feet of gravel in 4 feet of stiff yellow clay, the same bed in which all the piers are founded. No others show any signs of settlement. The abutment is now about 66 feet above the foundations. The stone, when freshly quarried, is very soft, and the crack is slight, probably no further settlement may take place; but the abutment should be heavily loaded with rails, which are now being carted on to this District.

17. The only remaining work of importance is the Nerbudda Viaduct, 23 miles from Jubbulpore. Mr. Walker, the Contractor, to whom this work and the last District have been let, has commenced even better than could have been expected, and it is quite refreshing after the delays of previous years to see work progressing as this is. He hopes to finish the masonry by May 1867.

18. For 5 miles from the Nerbudda the rails are laid, and a small engine brings the stone from the quarries, and takes a return load of ballast. Work has also been begun on the last 6 miles of the Contract, the land for which was not taken up until after last rains.

Supply of permanent-way material.

19. Nearly the whole of the permanent-way material has been supplied at Sohagpore; upwards of 7,000 rails have been carted from Bhosawul this season. Arrangements have also been made to cart the rails to the different Districts, and I see no reason why the rails should not be laid on the whole Contract by the end of the working season of 1866-67, excepting breaks at unfinished bridges.

20. If then No. 16 Contract is completed in May 1868, there seems every chance of an engine being able to run on to Jubbulpore with only one break at the Sukkur. A tramway could be constructed across this river in the fair season.

21. The conclusions arrived at as to opening are—

Probable date of completion.

May 1866—To Khundwa, 77 miles from Bhosawul, the Station for Mhow, Indore, Agra, &c.

May 1867—To Etarsee, 187½ miles from Bhosawul, the Station for Hoshungabad, Baitool, Bhopal.

May 1868—To Jubbulpore, 310 miles from Bhosawul, with a break at the Sukkur which might be crossed by a tramway.

Stations.

Stations

22. In my last report I furnished a complete list of stations on the N. E. Extension; and, by the way, here I may remark that there seems to be no reason for distinguishing the main line beyond Bhosawul as an extension. It might simply be called the North-Eastern Line—the line to Nagpore being known as the Nagpore Branch.

23. After inspecting the line from Bhosawul to Lallbagh, prior to opening, I reported (*vidè* my letter No. 220, dated 2nd November, paragraph 6), *viz.*, "The station at Bhosawul is utterly unadapted for working the traffic of the two lines. If "distant signals are put up on both lines, one train "a day may be worked with safety to Lallbagh, "working the main line as a branch, but an entire "alteration of the station is required before any "further portion of the main line can be opened "with safety."

It has been decided to build a new Booking Office with more accommodation, but I am not acquainted with the new arrangements.

At present 2 trains work daily to and from Lallbagh, and 3 passenger trains meet frequently at Bhosawul platform; they back in and out of the siding and change position, which is not only a source of confusion but one of danger, if the Boorhanpore train does not arrive up to time.

I beg to urge the necessity of putting in a temporary platform and siding on the down line, and until this is done, I consider it unsafe to open the line beyond Lallbagh.

Jubbulpore Station

24. The only other station to which reference is necessary, is Jubbulpore.

The East Indian Railway Company have already commenced diverting the roads which now cross the site of their terminal station, and are anxious to press on the buildings as the line will probably be ready for opening in May 1867, or at latest in the beginning of 1868. Assuming that the vehicles of both the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Companies will run through (otherwise the advantage of having the same guage throughout India would be lost), one large junction station must be built, and it follows that one station should have one and the same architect and builder. The East Indian Railway Company have already engaged the services of an experienced builder, who is about to commence work, and has succeeded in manufacturing bricks of superior quality actually on the ground from clay taken out of the deep cutting by which the East Indian Railway enters Jubbulpore. It is important that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company should come to an early decision as to how their Station buildings are to be carried out.

New Stations required.

25. I beg to draw attention to the great distances between many of the Stations on the line, and this, too, in a richer and more populous District than any yet traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. From Jubbulpore to Chindwarra the distance is 33 miles. Two intermediate Stations might be established with advantage,—one near the village of Sappore, 12 miles from Jubbulpore; the second at the village of Beelpatur, 22 miles from Jubbulpore, at the point where the main road crosses the Railway.

From Nursingpore to Gurrawara the distance is 33 miles. The best site for a Station is about 10 miles from Nursingpore, near the large village of Kurrailee.

Another Station may have to be built at the terminus of the Saugor Road, bu tthis may be deferred till the road is made.

The distance from Sewnee to Hurda is 26 miles; Lunbonree, 10 miles from Hurda, is a suitable site for a Station.

Experience has proved that even 20 miles is too great a distance between Stations. It is important therefore that these additions should be ordered at once.

Inspectors' Bungalows.

26. The plate-laying Inspectors' Bungalows, built every 10 miles along the line, are very defective in many respects—neither wells nor outhouses are provided, and it is mere chance if one happens to be near a village.

At Gurrawara, for instance, the Inspector must go 1½ mile to get water, and, in many instances, it will be impossible for them to obtain provisions. Europeans cannot be expected to live in such places.

27. I regret that, in consequence of not having yet received the last Quarterly Returns of work done on the Contracts, I am unable to furnish the percentage of work executed.

Electric Telegraph.

28. In my last report I stated that the Telegraph was complete to the 91st mile from Bhosawul, on the 1st April 1865.

Progress.

As I passed down the line on the 20th February last, I observed that it had only reached the 110th mile, shewing a progress of 20 miles in 10 months. The holes for the posts were dug as far as Hurda; here and there in the jungle I saw boxes of insulators lying burst open, the contents broken, scattered, and part probably stolen. I am not aware what establishment is kept, but I was informed that two Europeans had been employed on the District for a year. At the present rate of progress the cost of construction must be very heavy. The want of posts may have caused delay, but now the material is nearly all deposited at Stations along the line. The East Indian Railway Telegraph is completed with a double wire to Jubbulpore, and when the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line joins it, a considerable revenue may be expected, before the Railway is opened, from through messages between Calcutta and Bombay.

Nagpore Branch.

29. The total length of line open to traffic on the Nagpore Branch Line, is 136 miles from Bhosawul to Budnaira.

Open Line.

The first section, from Bhosawul to Mulkapore, 31¼ miles, was opened in May 1863; the second, from Mulkapore to Sheagaum, 32½ miles, in October 1864; and the third, from Sheagaum to Budnaira, 72¼ miles, on the 18th December 1865.

30. The open line from Bhosawul to Sheagaum has been efficiently maintained, or rather perhaps has been made efficient in the last half year, since the maintenance of the line devolved on the Company.

Maintenance.

When the last section was opened, trains had to be run at low speeds, so bad was the condition of the road, owing to bad sleepers and deficient ballasting. A bridge of 6-10 feet arches had to be taken down at the 72nd mile at the time of opening, and is now being rebuilt. My predecessor in his report dated 18th February 1864, mentioned this bridge as an instance of bad arching, although eventually it gave way at the foundations. The road had to be examined from Sheagaum to Budnaira before opening for the removal of bad sleepers, and the proportion of renewals was from 2 a rail to 1 a chain, varying according to the time the sleepers had been in the ground. It is now in fair working order.

31. The 4th section to be opened to traffic is from Budnaira to Kowta, a distance of 40 miles, which will probably be ready about the 1st of May.

The rails are laid, the ballasting nearly finished, and 25 miles fenced.

The Contractor's engine has crossed the Wurda Viaduct at 39½ miles, and the rails are laid for 21 miles beyond this point.

32. During the last 12 months the average rate of plate-laying per month has been 7 miles. There re- [illegible] ns [illegible] s to reach Nagpore; but the 60 [illegible] es cause delay, as all the material for laying beyond has to be carted, and the Dham, Bor and Wunna Rivers have still to be crossed. The girders of the two former may be put up before the rains set in; but the bridging of the Wunna, 20 miles from Nagpore, will scarcely be attempted till after the monsoon.

Progress.

Probable date of completion.

If the permanent-way material for the last 20 miles is carted across the river before the rains set in, plate-laying can be carried on; but under the most favourable circumstances, I see no chance of opening the line to Nagpore before January 1867.

33. The fittings to Stations on 13th Contract have been very badly executed; water-cranes, piping, tanks and turn-tables are constantly getting out of order.

Stations Fittings.

The turn-table at Budnaira broke down the first day it was in use. It would be better, I think, if these were undertaken by the Company's work-people.

34. When the line was opened to Budnaira, the Station staff was far from effective. Before opening new portions of the line, it would be well to obtain from the Traffic Manager a roll of the staff to be employed, showing when, and on what duties, they had previously served the Company.

Station Staff.

Stations.

35. It has been proposed to build three new Stations on 13th Contract, between Sheagaum, Akola, Mortizapore and Budnaira.

New Stations.

The most suitable sites are at—

Parrus ...	...	about	72½ miles.
Boregaum	...	,,	95¼ do.
Ramteak ...	...	,,	119½ do.

In choosing the sites, however, I think that water should be the first consideration—the want of which has been so serious an obstacle to working the traffic.

The Stations at Budnaira and on 14th Contract are at present left half finished, Messrs. Lee, Watson, and Aiton having declined to carry out the proposed additions.

I have, &c.,

G. W. OLDHAM, *Lieut.*, R. E.,
Depy. Cons. Engr. for Railways.

No. 2305 of 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICES;
Bombay, the 21st April 1866.

To Lieutenant-Colonel A. DELISLE, R. E., *Consulting Engineer for Railways.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 971 of 29th March last, with copy of Lieutenant Oldham's report on the progress of works on our North-Eastern Extension, for any remarks I may wish to make thereon.

The report states, under Clause 7, that Contract 16th would now have been finished, had it not been for the large alterations and additions necessitated by floods in the two last monsoons, and

further on in Clause 9, it is stated that, although the Tunnel at Dagra has progressed steadily from the first, there yet remained 143 feet to finish it; it is plain, therefore, that the non-completion of this Contract is not to be attributed solely to any alterations or additions to the works, and this remark also applies to several other works on this Contract.

The Contractor's operations at the Pâlak Muttee were suspended from the 27th July 1865 to the 20th December following, in consequence of Lieutenant Oldham's wholesale condemnation of the stone obtained from the Fort walls of Sohagpore. Referring to his report No. 2242 of that year, he states,—"with one exception the stone is of excellent "quality. The stone to which I make exception is "obtained from Sohagpore Fort, which is being pul-"led down. The small stone is used as rubble in the "Station, and the large blocks are being deposited "at the 80th mile for the construction of a bridge of "7-30 feet girder openings It is coarsely grained "stand-stone which crumbles between the fingers, "and is for the most part rotten, &c." I am at a loss to reconcile these remarks with those in the last paragraph in Clause 9 of the report now under notice, which informs us that "the greater propor-"tion of stone in the Fort walls is good."

With regard to the Doodhye Viaduct, Clause 13, Lieutenant Oldham cannot have been informed that two land arches had already been arranged for, and that it is presumed sufficient waterway is now provided at this crossing.

The report next calls attention to the Sukkur Viaduct; instructions have already been given to found the first abutment on wells, and to take a series of very careful borings across the bed of the river; and although my first idea was to meet the difficulties of founding by having as few openings as possible, I had not come to any final decision about it. If we find the conglomerate does not seriously interfere with the sinking of wells, I shall most likely recommend four spans instead of three at this crossing.

Arrangements have been made, and are under consideration, respecting alterations and additions for the increased accommodation necessary on the further opening of the line beyond Lallbagh, and it is to be hoped the danger Lieutenant Oldham contemplates and mentions in Clause 23, will not be incurred.

Clause 25 of the Report alludes to the great distances between many of the Stations; it is quite possible that an increased number of Stations may be found necessary after the opening of the line; but until then, and when we shall be able with some certainty to judge of what the traffic may require, it will, in my opinion, be as well not to place Stations at places which may hereafter be found not to require such accommodation; and in reference to the closing remarks in the above clause, I may state that the distances of 20 miles between Stations being too great, depends not entirely on the mileage, the gradient and other circumstances must be considered before we can judge as to the distance.

The fittings, &c., at Stations mentioned in Clause 33 of the report, are included in the Contract for the line, and such work cannot be taken out of the Contractors' hands and transferred to the Company's workmen, without interference with existing contracts.

In calling notice to the remarks in the 34th Clause, I do not see clearly how matters will be improved if, on opening new portions of the line, we are to take the staff required from Stations already opened.

In conclusion, I may state that the new Station accommodation on Contract 13th has been decided upon and arranged for, as also for the reletting of the Stations Messrs. Lee, Watson, and Aiton have declined to complete on Contract 14th.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. R. RUSHTON,

Acting Agent.

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